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THE TIMES

Will there ever be black union leaders? Page 12

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Mr Smith to introduce martial law in some areas

...ype of martial law tailored to Rhodesian ...ditions will be imposed as needed in various ...s of the country, Mr Ian Smith announced in ...sbury. General mobilization was being con...red. The arrests of 20 leading members of ... Nkomo's orgaization insie Rhodesia have ...n reported.

Guerrillas warned to expect retaliation

... Nicholas Ashford
...bury, Sept 10

...form of martial law and a ...pdown on groups inside ...devia associated with the ...otic Front guerrilla organi... was announced here to... by Mr Ian Smith, the Prime ...ster.

... a sombre address to the ...n on television and radio ...ht, Mr Smith once again ...aled to Rhodesians to make ... greater efforts towards ...ring a peaceful settlement. ...oundly condemned Britain, ...nited States and especially ...dent Julius Nyerere of ...nia for their policy of ...ical expediency" which, ... supporting the Patriotic ..., was partly responsible, ...ed, for the shooting down ...e Air Rhodesia Viscount ...uerrillas a week ago and ...ubsequent murder of 10 of ...8 survivors.

...e Prime Minister issued a ...ing to Zambia and Mozam... that Rhodesia could not ...ate "these murderous ter... ts" operating from within ... borders with impunity. If ... countries continued to ... this, they had to bear the ...equences of any defensive ...es Rhodesia might make ...st guerrilla bases there.

...aborating on his partial ...ration of martial law, Mr ...h said it would be intro... in particular areas as and ... required and not on a ...nwide basis. The objective ... to "facilitate the prosecu... of our war effort, while ...ng intact those civil auth...s which are required to ...nue to play their part".

... gave no further details of ...fic measures, but said more ...mation would be given ... the plan was implemen... A general mobilization had ... contemplated but would ... be called at this stage be... Mr Smith was not con... ed that the advantages ...ld outweigh the disadvant... However, consideration ...ld continue to be given ... Smith did not state what ... he intended to take ...st Rhodesian organizations ...iated with the guerrillas, ...gainst which organizations ...ntended to act. However, it ...pected that the clampdown ... be directed against the ...abwe African People's ...n (ZAPU) led by Mr ...ua Nkomo, and the People's ...abwe African National ...n, the wing inside Rho... of Mr Robert Mugabe's ... organization.

... Josiah Chinamano, vice... dent of Zapu, said tonight ... 20 senior members includ... four on the national execu... of his organization had been ...sted during the 24 hours ...re Mr Smith's announce... it. He added: "I expect to ...arrested any time tonight."

...r Smith was taking a very ...ative step, he said, reiterat... his belief that the only way ...top the killings in Rhodesia ... to hold an all-party con...nce.

...ast week in Parliament, Mr ...th had promised "a new ...sitive and firm course" in ... wake of the Air Rhodesia crash but last night's announcement contained little that was either new or positive and left many questions still unanswered.

Despite his strong attack on Britain and the United States for supporting "a gang of Marxist terrorists who have an unending record of perpetrating the most sadistic and horrifying acts of bestiality", Mr Smith did not close the door on the possibility that his transitional Government might still attend an all-party conference.

Nor did he reject further talks with Mr Nkomo, though he had told journalists earlier today that the chances of such talks were slim at the moment in view of Mr Nkomo's claim that his forces had shot down the airliner.

Explaining his secret meeting with Mr Nkomo in Lusaka last month, Mr Smith said he had always believed in direct contact and been prepared to talk to anyone if there was a chance it would be constructive.

He had gone secretly, he said, at the request of President Kenneth Gaunda of Zambia and Mr Nkomo, and with the knowledge of his three Executive Council colleagues in Salisbury and of the British and American Governments. "I went, having been assured that Mr Nkomo was at heart a man of peace."

However, events proved that Mr Nkomo was a prisoner of the "front-line" Presidents and in particular President Nyerere of Tanzania, supported by President Machel of Mozambique and their "henchman" Mr Mugabe.

In a bitter diatribe against the Tanzanian leader, Mr Smith went on: "Nyerere, with his implacable hatred of the white man and his record of dismal failure in his own country since independence remains the evil genius of the Rhodesian scene and a major stumbling block to a peaceful settlement."

He blamed President Nyerere for the collapse of Dr Henry Kissinger's Rhodesian initiative two years ago and claimed that "Russian influence is clearly to be seen behind Nyerere today as it was then."

The Rhodesian leader said he had been encouraged by the efforts of the Conservative Opposition in Britain and many congressmen in the United States to persuade their Governments to lift sanctions. Regretably, however, the minority Government in Britain had decided to cling to power as long as possible, "and we cannot expect any early relief".

Mr Smith urged Rhodesians not to adopt a desperate "do or die" attitude on one hand, or to advocate capitulation on the other. "Both smack of desperation and must be discarded", he said.

Meanwhile, Combined Operations Headquarters said tonight that a British-born soldier serving in the Rhodesian Army had died in action. Corporal Anthony William Lynch, aged 23, was single and came from Derbyshire.

Gloomy talks outlook, page 4

Unions set for big challenge to pay policy

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The Prime Minister's election gamble has unleashed union enthusiasm for unfettered collective bargaining and despite a TUC exhortation for moderation the coming months will severely test the new fraternity between the Labour Party and the unions.

The private sector, with Ford manual workers in the forefront, poses an immediate threat to the 5 per cent policy. And the Government's own employees are also shaping up for battle.

Mr James Callaghan, who apparently made his decision against an October election as early as mid-August, has upset union leaders over his political manoeuvring in getting the TUC agenda to look comparatively harmless and uncontroversial. It was, undoubtedly, the tamest conference for many years.

A pay rise for TUC staff breaking the pay policy, and which will give a 60 per cent rise over three years to Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary who earns £10,000 a year, demonstrates the atmosphere on the TUC General Council, which approved the rises.

Mr Jack Jones, former general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who retired from the general council on Friday, and Mr Harry Urwin, deputy general secretary of the union, voted against the increases, but they had little support.

TUC staff have always been poorly paid and the new rises are intended to put wages more into line with salaries for comparable jobs in the Civil Service, private industry and local government.

Senior TUC staff will get an immediate 13.5 per cent rise next month and an increase to match the rise in the retail price index since September last year. That should give a total of more than 20 per cent.

Continued on page 2, col 2

Cuba welcomes Senor Suarez

Havana, Sept 10.—Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Spanish Prime Minister, was given a red-carpet welcome on his brief official visit here yesterday. President Fidel Castro, wearing his usual battledress uniform, was at the airport, where a gigantic portrait of Señor Suárez was displayed. A crowd of several hundred people waved flags of the two countries.

No formal pacts, nods or winks, but SNP may support Government until February

Referendum timing may be crucial for Labour's survival

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Cabinet ministers are to meet this week to frame the legislative programme for the next parliamentary session. But in the meantime the minority parties reaffirmed yesterday that the Government cannot depend on their support to ensure survival.

The fate of Mr Callaghan and his colleagues depends on securing a majority vote on the Queen's Speech, in late October, or early November. One of the key measures will be the timing of the referendums on setting up assemblies in Scotland and Wales.

Scottish and Welsh nationalist MPs emphasized yesterday in interviews on BBC radio that they wanted the referendums as quickly as possible.

Mr Gordon Wilson, Scottish Nationalist MP for Dundee, East, said his party would like it to be held before winter, because of the possible effects of bad weather on turnout.

He did add, however, a point that will be of great interest to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Commons and the Government's principal business manager. The turnout was crucial, Mr Wilson said, and the SNP would be helped with the new voting register, which comes into effect at the beginning of February.

He referred to the clause in the devolution legislation which states that at least 40 per cent of the whole electorate must vote "yes". Mr Wilson was implying that the SNP's chances of overcoming the obstacle may be greater with an increased register.

Some of the Scottish National Party, therefore, may well be content to support the Government until as late as February on the referendum issue, but Mr Wilson insisted that there would be no formal pacts. "There will be no negotiations between the SNP and the Labour Party, not even nods and winks", he said.

Mr Wilson agreed with Mr Daffyd Wigley, the MP for Caernarvon, that the Government, if it wants to win any support from the minority parties, must bring forward measures to reduce unemployment in their two areas.

Mr Wigley said: "We do not want to try to keep the Prime Minister over a barrel, but what we want will be in the best interests for Wales." Plaid Cymru would be looking for new initiatives.

Mr William Ross, the Ulster Unionist MP for Londonderry, said that although the Government had guaranteed to increase the number of parliamentary seats in the province, that did not mean his party would support Labour on every issue; it did not mean they would support the Opposition either.

Mr Ross referred in critical terms to a speech made on Saturday by Mr William van Straubenzee, a former Northern Ireland minister in a Conservative government, who repeated the current Tory position that the party was not prepared to restore Stormont.

With devolution again coming to the forefront of political discussion, the Conservative Party yesterday released what it described as draft proposals which a Conservative government would put to an all party-conference when returned to power.

While not coming down firmly on a particular view, the paper outlines four now familiar options, a change in the procedures of Parliament for Scotland; an inquisitorial assembly; a scheme of executive and legislative devolution; and a quasi-federal system.

Mr Francis Pym, the Conservatives' chief spokesman on devolution, and Mr Leon Brittan, MP for Cleveland and Whitby, and a frontbench colleague, state: "If the people of Scotland decide they must have an assembly with executive and legislative powers, it is difficult to foresee what the consequences would be."

Charge of timidity, page 2
David Wood, page 13



Battlefied humour: Mr Begin (left) with President Sadat and President Carter at Gettysburg yesterday. Report, page 4.

BP denies new claim on Rhodesia oil

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

British Petroleum yesterday strongly denied that it was helping oil to reach Rhodesia in defiance of sanctions. It is the first time that BP has replied directly to any allegations connected with the Bingham inquiry.

In the past all details of the evidence of sanctions evasions over the past 12 years has met with a refusal to comment until the Bingham report is published.

The BP men, however, are convinced that yesterday's new allegations in *The Sunday Times* are wrong. Those are that a new and secret swop arrangement has been set up, similar to the one allegedly negotiated with the French Total group 10 years ago, so that indirectly oil from BP and Shell's Durban refinery is being used to supply Rhodesia.

BP told the Bingham inquiry into sanctions evasions that the supply to Rhodesia had been stopped in the middle of last year.

Having the evidence given to the Bingham inquiry, Dr David Owen, Foreign Secretary, said last week that he had been assured that no British oil was reaching Rhodesia. Yesterday the Foreign Office stuck by Dr Owen's statement, but it may be that it will check again with the oil companies for reassurance.

The Cabinet discussed the Bingham report on Thursday. Difficulties are being encountered and publication is expected within a fortnight.

If yesterday's allegations are correct, the Cabinet certainly has not been told of them.

According to *The Sunday Times*, four independent sources have confirmed that Shell/BP have a swop arrangement with the South African state oil group Sasol, whereby Sasol supplies Rhodesia and BP/Shell supply Sasol's customers in South Africa. As Sasol's refinery, Natref, in which Sasol has a controlling interest, has a capacity equal to Rhodesia's needs, this is seen as a neat arrangement.

BP emphatically denies that that is the case. Mr John Collins, head of publicity, said: "There is no swop arrangement. I am sure you are aware of the very rigorous provisions of South African law as to the supply of oil and secrecy in respect of oil operations.

"Notwithstanding these, however, we have been assured and firmly believe that our South African subsidiary is in no way involved in the supply of oil to Rhodesia or to any person who we believe is supplying Rhodesia."

The Sunday Times quoted a file note which it claimed laid the ground for the establishment of the swop arrangement. The note is four years old and was written just after the revolution in Portugal, which threatened the continuation of the former Mozambique line of supply.

The Times also has a copy. It records discussions between Mr William Beck, former head of Mobil South Africa, and Mr

Continued on page 15

Nicaraguan guerrillas seize control of city

Managua, Sept 10.—Left-wing guerrillas today seized control of Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city, and parts of Managua in a renewal of anti-government violence.

Troops, tanks and aircraft counter-attacked. There were no reliable casualty reports but hundreds of people were feared killed in the fighting.

The Red Cross office here said it had reports from Leon that fire and rescue units were unable to enter the area to evacuate wounded and dead or to fight the fires.

The attacks began last night in what apeared to be coordinated assaults in several sectors of Managua and other cities.

Heavy gunfire was reported this morning in Masaya, Chinandega, Grenada and Esteli. Sporadic shooting was heard in the capital, which took on the appearance of an armed camp.

Men of the National Guard in Managua erected steel barricades near their training centre, where President Somoza lives and works in a well-guarded compound called "the bunker".

The violence and a nation-wide strike are aimed at forcing the resignation of General Somoza.

The present outbreak started last month when guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front took over the Parliament building and held hostages there. They demanded and received money and a safe passage to Panama for themselves and political prisoners.

The National Guard said guerrillas attacked five police stations and ambushed buses in the capital last night.

A Vietnamese and two American mercenaries, considered the Nicaraguan army's top anti-insurgency experts, were killed in an air crash on Friday, the High Command announced yesterday. General José Ivan Allegrett, the Army's chief of operations, also died.

The High Command blamed the crash on bad weather, but unofficial sources said the military aircraft, on an inspection flight near the Costa Rican border, was probably shot down by guerrillas.—AP, UPI and Agence France-Presse.

Opposition divided, page 5

Iranian MPs walk out on new Premier

Troops fired on demonstrators defying a martial law ban on demonstrations in the Iranian holy city of Qom, killing at least one person. The official death toll from Friday's violence in Teheran rose to 95 but unofficial sources said as many as 250 people had been killed.

Nine members of Parliament walked out when Mr Jaafar Sharif-Emami, the new Prime Minister, presented his programme for national unity. They shouted anti-Government slogans, accusing Mr Sharif-Emami of responsibility for the killings.

Page 4

European poll plans disrupted

Disruption of the Labour Party's plans for selecting candidates for direct elections next June to the European Parliament has resulted from Mr Callaghan's decision to postpone a general election. Present MPs are barred by an NEC ruling.

Page 2

Israelis swoop over Beirut

Israeli jets swooped over Beirut after a night of heavy fighting between Syrian forces and Christian militia in the eastern part of the city. Rockets, artillery and machine-guns were used in the attack, the fiercest for two months. Mr Camille Chamoun, the former President, in a Phalangist radio broadcast, accused the Syrians of trying to sabotage the Camp David summit.

Page 4

'Stay away' call to Mr Thorpe

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, tried again to suggest that it would not be in his own interest or that of the party if Mr Jeremy Thorpe, who faces charges of conspiracy and incitement to murder, were to attend the party conference this week.

Page 2

Korchnoi does a Houdini

Viktor Korchnoi extricated himself from a hopeless position to snatch a morale-boosting draw in the world chess championship. His own resourceful defence was helped by weak play by Anatoly Karpov, the champion.

Page 5

Broad Left 'split'

Mr Robert Wright, standard-bearer for the left in the engineering union, blames divisiveness in the Broad Left and greater efficiency by the moderates election machine for his recent failure to capture the union presidency.

Page 3

Four people die as aircraft crashes in flames

All four occupants of a light aircraft died yesterday when it crashed in flames only a mile from the safety of an empty runway at Bristol airport.

The single-engined aircraft hit the raised edge of a quarry after losing height when its engine apparently cut out. It cut through a farm hedge, smashed into a 16ft high pile of logs and crashed into a river bank. It was of Swiss origin.

Smallpox has been contained, doctor says

The Birmingham smallpox outbreak has been contained, Dr William Nicol, the area medical officer, said yesterday as the 260 contacts were released from quarantine.

He said that there was still no specific knowledge about the source of the outbreak.

The smallpox victim, Mrs Janet Parker, aged 40, of Kings Norton, Birmingham, was said by Dr Nicol to be "not as well as she was yesterday."

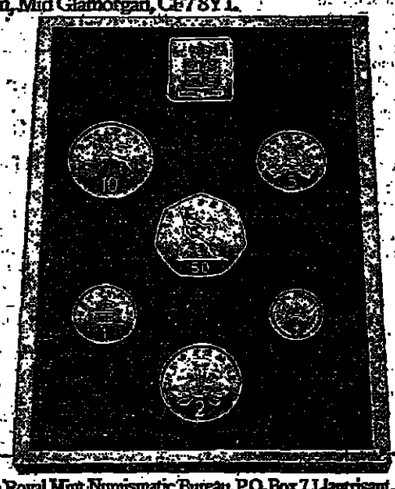
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Letters: On village schools, from Lord Young of Dartington, and others; on an EEC force for Namibia, from Lord Thomson of Monifieth and Mr Jim Spicer, MP.
Leading articles: The Liberals; Village schools.
Features, pages 8 and 12
Nicholas Ashford on how Rhodesian guerrillas are halting the war on the tsetse fly; What went into creating *The Times Atlas of World History*.
Arts, page 9
William Mann on *Hansel and Gretel* (Aberdeen); Michael Church on television; The Monday Book *Insider Outsider*.
Obituary, page 14
Mr Hugh MacDiarmid; Mr Jack L. Warner.
Sport, pages 6-8
Cricket: Richard Streeton on Tony Greig's secret illness; Golf: Britain have rare win over Americans; Hockey: Britain's first medal for 58 years; Football: Norman Fox on Nottingham Forest's problems.
Business News, pages 15-20
Financial Editor: Building Societies in the gilt market; State pensions; Finance for industry.
Business management: Progress in giving managers a bigger voice; audio-visual aids to training.
Business features: An EEC split over the proposed new European monetary system; The Kenyan economy is set to keep on course.
Business Diary in Europe: 'Best buys' in the Channel ferries' duty-free shops.

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This set, the latest in a continuing series, includes all decimal coins from the ½p to the 50p, together with the Royal Mint medallion. Each coin is in proof condition, specially struck from polished dies. The price is £7.25.

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Grand Prix driver in hospital

From John Blunsden
Monza, Sept 10

Ronnie Peterson, the John Player Team Lotus driver, was admitted to hospital in Milan with multiple leg injuries and superficial burns today after a multi-car collision which halted the Italian Grand Prix at Monza 10 seconds after it started.

The Swede was saved from further injuries by the prompt action of two other drivers, James Hunt, of Britain, and Clay Regazzoni, of Switzerland, who, supported by fire marshals, pulled him from his blocked car as flames engulfed the cockpit.

Vittorio Brambilla, of Italy, was also taken to hospital for today examination after briefly losing consciousness when his car caught fire. Another driver, Hans Stuck, of West Germany, was hit on the head by a flying wheel and was knocked out.

The race was restarted three hours after the crash, and only after discussion among the competitors as to the safety of the track. The distance was reduced from 52 laps to 40 and the winner was Niki Lauda, of Austria.

Earlier in the day Peterson had survived a high-speed accident during a 30-minute test.

Report page 6

Hopes of big aircraft sale to China

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Farnborough

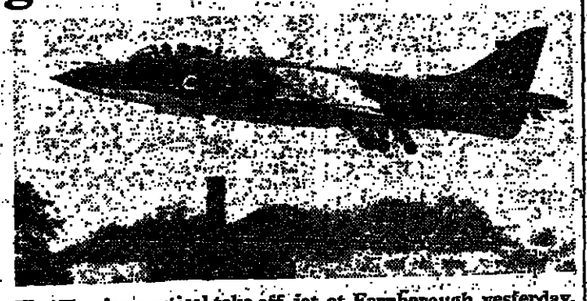
Hopes that the British aircraft industry will sign a multi-million pounds order to sell several hundred Harrier vertical-take-off fighters to China hardened considerably at the air show which finished at Farnborough yesterday.

Three Chinese diplomatic and industrial delegations, totalling more than 60 people, have been at the show, and according to executives from British Aerospace who talked to them their interest in the Harrier was far higher than it has been in the past.

The delegations are not returning home yet, but are spending the next three weeks touring the aircraft industry, even visiting companies making subcontracted items for the Harrier.

British Aerospace are hoping for an invitation to visit Peking for discussions on a contract. They say they could deliver the first Harriers to China within two and a half years. China already has close aerospace links with Britain, having bought a fleet of Trident airliners and the Rolls-Royce Spey engine, which they make under licence.

Few objections to a sale of Harriers to China are expected from the British Government or Nato partners, as China is considered an ally of the West against Soviet expansionism.



The Harrier vertical-take-off jet at Farnborough yesterday.

Sir Richard Sneeton, Director general of the Society of British Aerospace Companies, said at Farnborough yesterday: "The Chinese certainly seem keen to buy the Harrier."

The British aircraft industry exported £103m of goods in July, the second highest monthly total ever, to take the total of exports for the first seven months of the year to £651m, Sir Richard said. That was £74m up on the same period of 1977.

Orders for aerospace goods worth about £50m were announced during the show, although many of the those had been under negotiation for many months beforehand. One airliner taking part in the daily flying display, a three-engine Britten-Norman Trilander, was sold on the spot for £200,000 to an airline in the Caribbean.

Attendance figures were well up on those for the last Farnborough show two years ago, even though the flying display was far less spectacular. After much public criticism the show organizers included a British Airways Concorde in the display yesterday. The aircraft made two low passes over the runway and then did a touch and go landing, to rounds of applause from the spectators.

Aircraft company officials from all over the world who came to Farnborough to talk business reported a good flow of potential customers. British Airways said they sold 50 Concorde tickets to New York and Washington from a booking office they set up in one of the main exhibition halls.

Sir Richard Sneeton said he was very satisfied with the show. He believed that although it cost more than £1m to mount it would break even financially and even make a small surplus.

HOME NEWS

Mr Steel fears a confrontation if Mr Thorpe attends the Liberal conference this week

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr David Steel, the leader of the Liberal Party, indicated yesterday that his immediate concern in advance of the annual party conference in Southport this week is to avoid a confrontation between Mr Jeremy Thorpe, his predecessor as leader, and elements in the party, including some MPs, critical of Mr Thorpe's decision to attend when he is facing charges of conspiracy and incitement to murder.

The conference opens officially on Wednesday, but there will be preliminary meetings representing all sections of the party today to work out policy declarations on education, unemployment and civil liberties, and a private meeting tomorrow to examine party strategy for the next general election.

For Mr Steel, a key demand in any discussions he has with Labour or Conservative groups will be that future parliamentary elections must be by proportional representation.

Answering questions on a BBC radio programme, Mr Steel said that he supported the request by Lord Evans of Claughton, president of the party, that Mr Thorpe should stay away from the conference in the interests of the party and of his own cause.

"I have conveyed my views in a proper way in private and I am not going into the whole question", Mr Steel said. "There is a convention in the public life of our country that when someone is on a serious charge he bows out of public life until that charge has been disproved, and I think that the wise course is for Mr Thorpe to adopt a low profile until the case is over."

Mr Steel said, however, that in private conversations he had suggested to Mr Thorpe that it was common sense, and in the interests of the party, that he should not attend.

On the prospects of the Government remaining in office, Mr Steel said that much would depend on a commitment to electoral reform.

For the Liberals there were advantages in the postponement of the election. It had perhaps a year to assert its independence and to publicize the policies for which it stood, and to take credit during the Lib-Lab pact for its record in helping towards national economic recovery.

The prospect now was more promising than if the Liberals had been projected immediately into a general election at the end of the pact.

Mr Jo Grimond, the Lberal leader from 1956 to 1967, took much the same line when interviewed in the same programme. The party should take full advantage of the present lull and use the Southport conference as a shop window to display the policies that Liberals wanted to carry through Parliament.

The test of the Government might come on a motion on unemployment in the next session, because the Scottish nationalists were extremely concerned about the effects of unemployment in Scotland and would want to combine with others who criticized the Government's record.

But the Liberals' essential task, he said, was to deomonstrate their own policies and their antagonism to state socialism.

MPs who know Mr Grimond's doubts about the original Lib-Lab pact will appreciate his assessment of the coming session. Liberals, he said, must take a line between state socialism and industrial democracy.

Southport offered a golden opportunity to point out the ways ahead for the British economy which would avoid the pitfalls of the former.

Mr Thorpe plans to be at the conference on Thursday and to attend one of the fringe meetings.

Leading article, page 13

Historians trace Norse royal hall in Shetland

By Ronald Faux

Historians from St Andrews University believe that they are a step closer to unearthing the remains of a royal hall of the medieval kings of Norway on the island of Papa Stour, in Shetland.

Dr Barbara Crawford, of the university's department of medieval history, has returned after directing a second season of excavation of the site with further shreds of evidence suggesting that the building emerging slowly from the ruins of a croft was substantially made and lived in by well-to-do Norwegians in late medieval times.

This year's excavation has added birch bark, felt cloth and other ancient timber to the fragments of gold foil, amber and jet ornaments. There is also the telling evidence of a strongly built stone wall. Last year the team found a stone brooch mould and a fragment of a food vessel with burnt porridge 600 years old.

Drawing together these strands of evidence and the documentary clues that Papa Stour was a main administration point on Shetland in the years that the islands were held by Norway, the department hopes to establish that the building is the first Norwegian royal hall found in Britain.

No revival of Stormont rule, Tory MP says

From Alan Hamilton
Belfast

Any hopes that the Ulster Unionist group of MPs might have had of winning a revived Stormont parliament in return for their support of a future Conservative government have been thoroughly dispelled by Mr William van Straubenzee, MP, one of Mrs Thatcher's spokesmen.

Speaking in Belfast on Saturday to the annual conference of the breakaway Unionist Party of Northern Ireland, he stated clearly that in the Conservatives' view the only path to political progress in the province was through some form of partnership government involving all main shades of opinion, and not through a return to the old-style Unionist-dominated Stormont.

He said that the Conservatives would not enter into any coalition with the Ulster Unionists, and criticized Unionist MPs for helping to prop up the Labour Government by failing to vote with the Conservatives in a number of important divisions.

Mr van Straubenzee, a vice-chairman of the Conservatives' Northern Ireland committee and a former minister of state, under Mr William Whitelaw, stated that no one in authority in the party had said the Conservatives were prepared to restore a Stormont-type devolved government.

"If any party leader were tempted to attempt such a deal, and there is not the smallest sign of it at present, they would have their own supporters in the Conservative parliamentary party to contend with."

Mr van Straubenzee, who told delegates that his speech had been seen and approved by party leaders, also stated that he did not expect any new political initiative from Westminster towards Ulster for the time being, because of the government's minority in the Commons.

His speech was received with disdain by the Official Unionist camp in Belfast yesterday, where it was said sourly that he was not the chief Tory spokesman on Ulster, a post held by Mr Airey Neave, and that he had not reflected any views put forward by Mr Neave or Mrs Thatcher.

Official Unionist spokesmen variously described him as a nonentity in the party and his remarks as a red herring.

Official Unionist policy is still to press for the return of a devolved government to ter.

Mr Cecil Harvey, chair of the United Ulster Union said the speech had bro out the truth at last. "We on our own, and now is time for all Unionists to u and stand together and f for the return of a devo government in Northern land."

But the divisions within Unionist movement remain clear as before. Mrs. A Dickson, chairman of UPNI, told the conference both sides of the comm who accepted the presen stitutional position deserve chance to cooperate in gov ment.

A spirit of partnership reconciliation was absol essential and it was lost by other parties.



Sinn Fein seminar: The Rev Robert Livingstone, a prominent Belfast Methodist, with three leading members of Provisional Sinn Fein (left to right) Mr Joseph Cahill, Mr David O'Connell and Mr Rory O'Brady, at a seminar on the future of Ireland arranged by the organization in the Irish Republic yesterday.

Republican newspaper editor is arrested

From Our own Correspondent
Belfast

Mr Daniel Morrison, edi of *Republican News*, the ne paper of the republican mo ment in Northern Ireland, arrested at his home in Falls district of Belfast Saturday morning in a police and Army operation was still being held for tioning last night.

The Royal Ulster Constab ary refused to say why Morrison had been taken in custody, but under the Prev tion of Terrorism Act police can hold suspects questioning for up to sev days without laying charges.

The Provisional Sinn Fein Belfast claimed that the arr was part of a campaign again their organization and new paper by the security force Although Sinn Fein has been on the list of illeg organizations since 1973.

The paper's offices has been raided and its printin press impounded several time and Sinn Fein says it is now being produced "on the run".

Mr Gerald Adams, one of the two leaders of Sinn Fein in Ulster, was released last week after nearly seven months' detention when Sir Robert Lowry, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, ruled that there was insufficient evidence to sustain charges against him of belonging to the Provisional IRA.

The latest edition of *Republican News*, published shortly before its editor's arrest, included a public apology from the Provisionals to a man from the New Lodge district of Belfast whom they say they "kneecapped" by mistake.

Finds in republic: Three men have been detained in the Irish Republic after a substantial amount of bomb-making material was found in four different places in Ballinamallore co Galway, on Saturday.

Leeds death charge

A man has been charged and is to appear at Leeds Magistrates' Court today in connexion with the death of Mr Thomas Brooks, aged 64, a newspaper seller, Leeds police said yesterday.

'Nauseating week of cowardice'

By Our Political Reporter

Arguments over the Prime Minister's decision not to hold a general election at present continued yesterday.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said Mr Callaghan's private reasons for not having an autumn election, which he gave to the Cabinet on Thursday, were the same as those he announced on television.

He said the Prime Minister "wished to be neither distracted nor diverted from the work of building on the economic success of the last three years".

Mr Peter Walker, a former Conservative cabinet minister, accused the Prime Minister of cowardice in delaying the general election. He said that Britain would be governed by a motley collection of condemned men for the next few months.

"We have just witnessed a nauseating week of cowardice by both the Prime Minister and

"The Prime Minister showed that beneath the Stanley Baldwin façade is a gerrymandering politician clinging to office at the expense of the nation. It is only the desperate fear of the certainty of electoral defeat that now unites Labour and the Scottish nationalists", he said.

David Wood, page 13

European poll plans disrupted

By David Wood
European Political Editor

The Prime Minister's decision to postpone the general election and go into a fifth parliamentary session has thrown out of joint party plans for selecting candidates for direct election to the European Parliament on June 7, 1979.

It has also disturbed the arrangements of a few Westminster MPs who announced their intention to retire at the dissolution of Parliament and hoped to make a new political career in Strasbourg and Luxembourg.

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, a vice-president of the European Parliament, and Mrs Barbara Castle had said that they would not contest domestic elections for Labour but fight the European election. Other retiring Labour MPs hinted that they might follow their example.

Also, several youngish Labour MPs in marginal constituencies hoped that if they lost in a 1978 domestic election applies too to Labour MPs whose constituency boundaries may be unfavourably remapped.

Because Labour's National Executive Committee has ruled that there shall be no dual mandate allowing Labour politicians to sit in both Parliaments, the election postponement means that Labour's European candidates, who are to be chosen early next year, will be unestablished, perhaps unknown, figures.

Consequently there are fears that the European bundles of constituency parties will adopt trade union or local government "shellbacks", whose Europeanist commitment may be questionable.

The report that will be adopted at the Labour conference in Blackpool during the first week of October states that "the NEC will not endorse the candidature for the 1979 European election of any nominee who was elected to the current United Kingdom Parliament".

The sentence is ill phrased; it was intended to rule out candidature of sitting Labour MPs at Westminster, partly to emphasize the supremacy of Westminster over Strasbourg, partly to discourage financial ambition, and partly to ensure that a minority Labour Government would not have to rely on "ambush" divisions on backbenchers with divided loyalties.

The Labour method will be for an advisory list of available candidates to be centrally compiled, with nominations from constituency parties and affiliated organizations, such as the Fabian Society, the Labour lawyers or the trade unions.

[illegible] an undertaking to accept and abide by the election manifesto issued by the Labour Party and any standing orders that may be adopted by the British Labour Party group of European Assembly members and approved by the NEC". That is, British Labour MPs will be an independent group, in an uneuropean way, while belonging to the Socialist Group of the Nine in the European Parliament.

It disturbs senior European politicians to find the Labour Party dealing with the 1979 direct election so ambiguously. The Labour Party in and out of Westminster first questioned United Kingdom entry into the European Community, and then said it would accept the verdict of the people in the 1975 referendum.

Some Labour ministers have actively sought the reputation of little Englanders, and the party has refused to subscribe to the European Socialist manifesto. Yet, theoretically, Mr Callaghan and his Government have accepted a European role. In Europe such facing both ways is never understood and increasingly resented.

The Conservative Party's plans for direct elections are far more advanced than Labour's, but again Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet regard Westminster as a far more important target than Strasbourg. The ambiguity is noticed. Conservative MPs of considerable European experience are being strongly discouraged from continuing the dual mandate, and a 1979 domestic election would be given absolute priority, financially and otherwise, over European direct elections.

[illegible] tend to attempt the dual mandate if they are nominated. Among them are Mr James Spicer, Sir Brandon Rhys Williams and Sir John Rodgers, although they would be expected to give Westminster priority if elected. At Westminster governments can be made and unmade; in the European Parliament they cannot.

All in all, Continental politicians are sadly noting the devaluation by the two main British parties of the direct elections on which so much rhetorical importance has been set until now.

Ulster drive to preserve buildings

From John Young
Planning Reporter
Londonderry

In Bishop Gate, in the historic centre of Londonderry, workmen are repainting the ornate façade of the Northern Counties Club in white and gold. In a bomb-flattened corner of the Diamond an archaeological excavation is under way. Down the hill the battered city hall is being restored and the Ulster Bank rebuilt.

[illegible] land dare to view the present lull in terrorist activity and the dismantling of military barricades as more than a temporary relief. But after a decade of violence and destruction the upsurge of civic concern at least holds out a glimmer of hope.

Ironically, the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society was founded only a few months before the civil rights marches that led to the latest troubles. Under pressure from the society, the government-funded Historic Buildings Council for Northern Ireland was established in 1973, at the very time when houses, shops, offices and factories were being blown to pieces almost every day.

Some 3,000 buildings in Northern Ireland are now listed as of historic or architectural interest. Nine designated conservation areas include parts of Belfast and Londonderry, Hillsborough, Carrickfergus, the industrial village of Sion Mills, Glenarm on the Antrim coast and a Quaker settlement at Gracehill, near Ballymena.

[illegible] the Government announced a programme to revitalize the centres of five cities and towns, including Belfast with a promise of [illegible] of up to 80 per cent.

Inevitably the conservation programme has run into difficulties. In some cases owners of historic buildings have simply pocketed the grants they have received and carried out no repairs; the Government is taking steps to establish a more efficient monitoring procedure.

Political uncertainty has dampened enthusiasm among both individuals and local authorities. The Historic Buildings Council's budget has yet to be fully used.

New development is similarly constrained. In Londonderry a government-financed scheme for new offices, a theatre and library is likely to go ahead, but a proposed shopping centre has yet to find a developer interested.

The fact is that the once thriving trade from the surrounding countryside, including the republic, has practically dried up. Housing has also been a bone of contention, and for once not for political reasons.

The [illegible] Georgian and Victorian terraces that formerly climbed up to the base of the medieval walls and gave the city much of its character are being swept away; they are being replaced by stuccoed terraces and semidetached houses built along the contours of the hillsides, which the authorities say are the best they can afford.

Yet the fact that people have time and energy to devote to such matters is something that a couple of years ago could scarcely have been envisaged.

Group to vet McNally candidature

Mr Thomas McNally, the Prime Minister's personal political adviser, may know this week if he will be allowed to fight the next general election as a Labour Party candidate. His selection as the candidate for Stockport, South, in succession to Mr Maurice Orbach, who is retiring, has caused controversy.

The Labour Party organization subcommittee will consider the matter after complaints from the Stockport, South, constituency party that Mr McNally, aged 35, was thrust on them from London. The subcommittee will pass its decision to the party's national executive committee.

Pay dispute halts N Sea oil field as 500 fly home

Construction work in one of the North Sea's largest oil fields was disrupted at the weekend when more than 500 men were flown home from a platform east of the Shetlands over a pay dispute.

The men voted to go home despite union recommendations that they return to work. They were mainly members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and were working on the central platform of the Ninian field. They are in dispute with their employers, CJB Offshore, over payment during another stoppage earlier this year.

Ninian, the third largest of Britain's North Sea fields, has been affected by trouble during the construction of its three platforms.

In April a dispute over bonus payments disrupted work on the southern platform. In August a pipeline was squashed when a supply ship dragged equipment over it.

Typhoid suspects cleared

Two schoolboys, one from Uddingston and the other from Hamilton, both Strathclyde, who were suspected typhoid cases do not have the disease, a Lanarkshire Health Board official said yesterday.

One confirmed case, a brother, aged 10, of the Uddingston boy, is in isolation but his condition yesterday was not giving cause for alarm or concern. The three were recently on holiday in Bavaria.

Public sector union poses big pay threat

Continued from page 1

Another 13.5 per cent will be given next October with an increase linked with the rise in average earnings outside.

There will be a further 13.5 per cent in April, 1980, and an increase matching the percentage rise in average earnings over the previous six months. In each of the next two years there will be index-linked rises.

Big increases awarded to the leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers also breach the pay policy. It means that pay negotiators are in no doubt that curbs are now off.

The main tussle will come when the 30 per cent of the nation's workforce over whom the Government is the paymaster seek an increase outside the limit. The first of those will involve one million local government manual workers in November.

Of the nine unions involved, the National Union of Public Employees is committed to a £60-a-week minimum, compared with the £45-a-week basic that most of its members get now. It will be a critical testing time for the determination of the Government and of the unions to stick to their guns.

TUC leaders do not like the way Mr Callaghan has strung them along over the election. They feel he did so not so much by encouraging speculation about an autumn election, but by not actively discouraging it.

Such is the timing of annual pay settlement dates that an autumn election would not have been any challenges to the 5 per cent policy. But that will not now be the case before the next election.

Ford, which is powerful enough to have breached the 10 per cent policy for its 58,000 hourly paid workers last year, is privately reconciled to the fact that it will have to give more than 5 per cent.

The miners, whose target of £110 a week for face workers dwarfs the 5 per cent policy, settle in March. The militant Merchant Navy officers want far more than 5 per cent, and manual workers in the atomic energy industry are expecting a reply on Wednesday to a 22 per cent claim.

After that come the aspirations of 500,000 white-collar civil servants, who settle in April. The Pay Research Unit system has been reactivated for the 1979 deal after being suspended because of incomes policy. The results are expected in mid-November.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, the biggest Civil Service union, last night criticized the election delay. He said the Government and the Civil Service unions could be in a confrontation in January if the facts emerging from pay research were resisted.

Hayes wins chess contest with good score

From a Chess Correspondent
Paignton

The Ilford player, G. Hayes, won the premier tournament at the Paignton Chess Congress on Saturday with the excellent score of six points out of a possible seven. He won his last round game against K. I. Norman, of Sunbury-on-Thames, whereas G. I. Ladds, of Grantham, who had shared the lead at the end of round six, went down to P. Robinson, of Bristol, who thus went into second place accompanied by the Coventry champion, R. S. McFarland.

There was a tie for fourth prize between P. C. Griffiths, of Solihull, and the young London player, Julian Hodgson.

Results: round 7: Hayes 1, Norman 0; Ladds 0, Robinson 1; McFarland 1, Ardin 0; Griffiths 1, Hill 0; Hodgson 1, Bruce 0; James 1, Cook 0; Blow 1, Bonham 0; Gasper 1, Hamer 0; Sellers ½, Stokes ½; Govas ½, Staples ½; Derrick ½, Waldon ½; Popham ½, Bennett ½; Swallow ½, Goodman ½; Kemp ½, Gardner ½; Miss Simmons 0, Burn 1; Page 0, Gamble 1; Cock 0, Aston 1; Collard 1, Barton 0; Seeman 0, Robertson 1; Bramley 1, Lowe 0; Kafka and Monk both lost by default.

Final scores: Hayes 6; McFarland and Robinson 5½; Griffiths and Hodgson 5; Ardin, Blow, Gasper, James and Norman 4½; Burn, Hill 4; Aston, Sellers, Bennett, Boulter, Bruce, Cook, Derrick, Gamble, Gardner, Goodman, Govas, Homer, Kemp, Popham, Staples, Stokes, Swallow and Waldon 3½; Collard and Robinson 3; Miss Simmons, Bramley and Page 2½; Barton, Cock, Shallcross and Seeman 2; Monk 1½; Kafka 1.

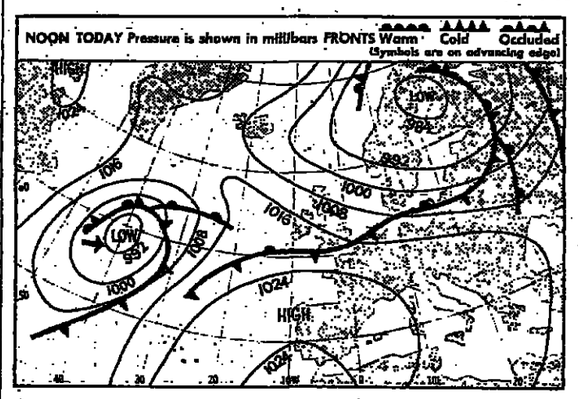
EEC CHESS: Weekend results in the EEC team tournament in Cleveland were:

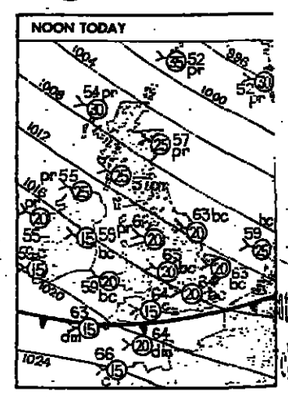
Round 5 (Saturday): Great Britain 2½, Netherlands 2½; Luxembourg 0, Eire 4; Belgium 1, Italy 3; West Germany 3, Denmark 1.

Round 6 (yesterday): Denmark 1, Netherlands 3, 1 adj; Eire 0, Great Britain 5, 1 adj; Italy 3½, Luxembourg ½, 1 adj; West Germany 5, Belgium 1.

Placings after six rounds: West Germany 17½; Italy 14, 1 adj; Netherlands 12½, 1 adj; Great Britain 12½, 2 adj; Denmark 11, 2 adj; Eire 10½, 3 adj; Belgium 9; Luxembourg 4, 1 adj.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; sh—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Today

Sun rises: 6.28 am Sun sets: 7.25 pm
Moon rises: 3.51 pm Moon sets: 12.59 am tomorrow
Full moon: September 16.
Lighting-up: 7.55 pm to 6.0 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.16 am, 6.2m (20.2ft); 8.55 pm, 6.1m (20.1ft). Avonmouth, 1.13 am, 10.1m (33.3ft); 1.57 pm, 10.0m (32.7ft). Dover, 5.47 am, 5.6m (18.4ft); 6.30 pm, 5.6m (18.4ft). Hull, 12.26 am, 6.1m (20.1ft); 1.8 pm, 6.0m (19.8ft). Liverpool, 5.57 am, 7.7m (25.4ft); 6.41 pm, 7.8m (25.6ft).

A trough over S Britain will clear S as a fresh NW airstream spreads to all areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, Midlands, E and central N England: Dull at first with rain or drizzle and hill fog patches becoming mainly dry with sunny spells; wind W, veering NW, fresh to strong; max temp 20°C (68°F).

SE, SW and central S England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Dull with rain or drizzle, hill and coastal fog, mostly dry with sunny spells in afternoon; wind W, veering NW, fresh; max. temp 18° to 20°C (64° to 68°F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Bright or sunny intervals and showers; wind NW, fresh; max temp 14° to 16°C (57° to 61°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee: Cloudy at times, bright intervals and showers; wind NW, fresh to strong; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Aberdeen, SW and NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyle: Cloudy, showers or longer outbreaks of rain; wind NW, fresh or strong, gales in exposed places; max temp 13° to 15°C (55° to 59°F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain at first, sunny intervals and showers later; wind NW, moderate, increasing to strong to gale; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Dry with sunny spells in most places at first, further rain spreading to all parts by Wednesday; Temp near normal.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, fresh or strong; sea rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind W, fresh or strong, increasing to gale force at times; sea rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21°C (70°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 15°C (59°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 56 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, a trace. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 6.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,019.1 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 24°C (75°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 17°C (63°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 83 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 0.01in. Sun, 24hr to 7 pm, 1.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,015.5 millibars, falling.

At the resorts

24 hr to 6 pm, September 10

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarbrgh	0.7	.19	20	68	Rain
Bridlington	0.6	.18	21	70	Rain
Gorleston	9.5	—	26	79	Sunny
Clacton	8.1	—	25	77	Sunny
Margate	9.5	—	25	77	Sunny
Hornie Bay	9.7	—	25	77	Sunny
S COAST					
Hastings	—	—	18	64	Cloudy
Eastbourne	0.3	—	18	64	Cloudy
Brighton	—	—	18	64	Cloudy
Bognor R	—	—	19	66	Cloudy
Southsea	—	—	19	66	Cloudy
Sandown	—	—	19	66	Cloudy
Bournemth	—	—	20	68	Cloudy
Exmouth	4.4	—	22	72	Sun hrs
Torquay	1.1	—	21	70	Cloudy
W COAST					
Morecambe	—	.31	18	64	Rain
Blackpool	0.1	.02	17	63	Rain
Anglesey	1.6	—	18	64	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	—	.02	19	66	Cloudy

Overseas selling prices

Austria, Sch 18; Belgium, Bfr 38; Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr 4.25; Finland, Fmk 3.25; France, Frs 3.00; Germany, Dmk 2.80; Greece, Dr 55; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Lf 38; Madeira, Esc 30.50; Malta, 35c; Norway, Kr 4.50; Portugal, Esc 45; Spain, Pes 60; Sweden, Skr 4.25; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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23 qualify for second round of piano contest

Of an initial 72 competitors, 23 young pianists have qualified for the second round of the triennial Leeds International Piano competition. That is three more than were expected to be chosen, which suggests that the quality of the entrants this year is particularly high.

There are six qualifiers from the United States, four from Britain, two each from Brazil, Japan, Canada and Germany, and one each from Italy, France, Greece and Singapore. There is also one stateless person, the Russian-born Helene Varrarova.

Among the 23 is the youngest contestant, Kristin Maria Merscher, from Germany, who is 17. The British pianists who are through to the second round, which continues until tomorrow, are: Philip Fowke, Ian Richard Hobson, Philip Richard Smith and Kathryn Linda Stott.

Airport dispute

A pay dispute by British Airways catering staff at Heathrow airport, London, disrupted catering facilities on flights to Europe yesterday passengers were served cold meals.

Unsafe cars allowed on the road, safety council says

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

The system by which car manufacturers recall vehicles for attention to safety defects is criticized in a report published today by the British Safety Council. It accuses the Department of Transport of standing idly by while unsafe cars are allowed on the road.

The council's main complaint is that car makers are not legally bound to disclose information about safety defects, so the motorist may have no way of knowing what potential danger there is. And where recall is announced, there is no means of ascertaining the results.

The report says: "The system is only effective in ensuring that manufacturers need reveal those defects which are so serious and widespread that it would be uneconomic for them to risk not recalling the vehicles."

The council proposes a vehicle defects "hotline" to the Department of Transport on which members of the public could report safety defects in their cars. It says the idea is being successfully used in the United States.

The other main recommendations are: a statutory duty on manufacturers to supply the Department of Transport with details of reported or suspected defects immediately; regular publication of all recall campaigns, including the success rate intracing vehicles; and consumer and safety groups to be represented on the test boards for new cars.

The Department of Transport said yesterday that it could not comment in detail until it had seen the report. At present there was a voluntary agreement between the manufacturers and the department by which either party advised the other of any defects that came to light.

Action was usually taken quickly and in the department's view the process would not be speeded by legislation. However, it was aware of criticism and was meeting the Society of Motor Manufacturers this week to see whether the arrangements could be improved.

Crew drowns at Portland

The bodies of a man and a woman were recovered last night after they had drowned when they tried to row out to deep water moorings in Portland Harbour, Dorset.

And three men on a catamaran with a broken rudder and failed engine were rescued last night by coastguards when their craft was swept on to rocks at Portland Bill. Mr Ron Cheal, of Ringwood, Hampshire, the owner of the boat, was sailing her back from Roscoff, France, with Mr Leslie Flay, of St Leonards, near Ringwood, and Mr Colin Bateman, of Verwood, Dorset.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	s	17	63	Cologne	c	18	64	Lisbon	s	30	86	New York	f	21	70
Algiers	s	29	84	Copenhagen	c	16	59	Locarno	s	24	75	Nice	s	25	77
Amsterdam	r	21	70	Edinburgh	c	18	64	London	s	22	72	Oslo	f	11	52
Athens	f	35	77	Florence	s	27	81	Luxembourg	f	18	64	Paris	s	25	77
Barbados	f	30	86	Funchal	s	24	75	Madrid	s	32	90	Reykjavik	s	10	50
Barcelona	s	27	81	Geneva	s	22	72	Majorca	s	27	81	Rome	s	25	77
Belfast	s	20	68	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Malaga	s	27	81	Stockholm	c	14	57
Berlin	r	18	59	Guernsey	c	16	61	Malta	s	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Bermuda	f	29	79	Helsinki	c	10	50	Miami	s	31	88	Toronto	f	17	63
Biarritz	c	20	68	Innsbruck	r	20	68	Montreal	f	18	64	Venice	s	25	77
Brussels	c	19	66	Istanbul	r	16	61	Moscow	c	15	59	Vienna	c	18	64
Budapest	c	15	59	Jersey	c	18	64	Munich	s	20	68	Warsaw	c	15	59
Chicago	s	33	91	L Palmas	f	25	77	Naples	r	25	77	Zurich	r	20	68

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

MP says

a devolved govern...

Mr Cecil Harris, ... of the United Ulster ... said the speech ... out the truth as ... on our own, and ... time for all Ulsterm... and stand together ... for the return of ... government in ... land."

But the division ... Unionist members ... clear at Ulsterm... Division. chairman ... UPNI, said the con... both sides of the ... who accepted the ... titut... provided ... chance to compete ... ment.

A spirit of per... reconciliation ... organized, and it was ... other parties.

Republic newspaper editor is arrest...



...tally against racialism: Mr Michael Foot (left), deputy leader of the Labour Party, Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, and Mr Hugh Rossi, Conservative spokesman on housing and land, trying their hand yesterday at the steel band in Trafalgar Square. They were taking part, with church and community leaders and some 3,000 people, in a rally organized by the Joint Committee against Racialism, whose chairmen are Miss Joan Lestor, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, and Miss Shelagh Roberts, a Conservative member of the GLC. Mr Rossi said that those who stirred up racial trouble were probably "ill-adjusted and need some kind of help themselves", adding: "We must take care that their ideas do not take a hold in the minds of our people and supplant traditional tolerance and understanding." There were some jeers when he said: "That is not to say that we can continue to keep an ever-open door."

Pay rise is denied to many housewives

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Three out of 10 housewives were given no increase in their housekeeping allowance in the past year, although 88 per cent of working husbands said they had had a pay rise in the same period.

The figures come from a survey commissioned by the National Consumer Council, which carried out a similar one, with similar results, last year.

The survey was made at the end of June, and covered the previous 12 months. In that time, the NCC points out, food prices, excluding seasonal variations, rose by 7 per cent.

The women who said they had been given no extra money were fairly evenly distributed through all income brackets. Nearly two thirds of them had children.

The average amount of housekeeping money given by husbands last year was £27.50 a week, with very little difference in amount between families in different income groups.

But wives in poorer families, although they tended to have slightly more money, were expected to pay for much more out of it. In higher income groups husbands were more likely to regard items like fuel, rent, clothing and shoes as additional to normal housekeeping expenditure.

Ideas on teaching geography

Ideas on what to teach in geography classes in middle and secondary schools are put forward by a group of schools inspectors in a report published by the Department of Education and Science today.

The publication, which is one of a series by the inspectors on subject teaching, is intended to stimulate professional discussion. The views expressed are not necessarily those of the inspectorate as a whole or the department.

The teaching of ideas in geography. Some suggestions for the middle and secondary years of education (Stationery Office, £1.50).

Union militant blames divisiveness for defeat

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Mr Robert Wright, the unsuccessful militant candidate for the presidency of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, explains frankly today why the Broad Left failed to capture this key position in the Labour movement.

In a long interview in *Marxism Today*, the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, he blames his failure on sectarianism among the left and the greater efficiency of the moderates' election machine.

The right wing and reactionary elements in the union have themselves become much better organized in the campaigning process they were, and perhaps that is a by-product of the movement that actually became a threat to their power and ascendancy.

The weakness that has emerged on our side has been that in recent years sectarianism in left politics has become divisive, disrupting the pattern of unity that we founded the Broad Left movement on.

It is not on for some of our people to adopt the attitude that when we gain advances we can then begin to be more selective about who our friends are, thus creating conditions that ultimately weaken the Broad Left movement. That has happened in some areas.

Mr Wright, now the union's assistant general secretary, is candid about the ambitions of the Broad Left.

There is nothing that we decide on industrial or electoral questions that is not political.

In the recent elections in our union, including the presidential election, the press understood what it was all about and, because of the system that is now operating (the postal ballot), they very clearly took advantage of their power to influence members with misleading statements that were widely reported.

Elections have been a spur to the engineering Broad Left. There is no doubt at all about that, because we have constant elections at every level in our union and reelections for every officer; we have a constant round of pressure and Broad Left organization around that. And that is why there is this concentration on the electoral process.

On the postal ballot, which the left resisted, he says that apart from press intervention the risk is a move towards over-centralization.

I would far sooner see it being returned to the branches, and with members having the option of registering for a postal ballot or attending the branch to vote. We must remember that whatever we argue about the virtues of the postal ballot, for a lot of reasons there are some 260,000 members who are not registered and do not receive a vote.

This means that there are still about 70 per cent of those registered, or 75 per cent of the total membership, who do not vote in the major national elections. We certainly have not solved the problem of total involvement.

Mr Wright is likely to continue as the left's standard-bearer for top office in the AUEW, and his comments on the social contract are of continuing interest. He insists that if the unions accept wage restraint, "then we accept the economic policies that accompany it, based on the premise that capitalism is under stress and that the workers have got to make a contribution in lower living standards in order to protect that system".

He argues that the alternative economic strategy, based on greater state intervention, should remain the target of the left in the trade union movement, particularly because many workers now regard the national trade union leadership as part of the Establishment. They are so involved in Labour politics on a parliamentary level they forget that they are there to serve the interests of ordinary workers. The unfortunate part of it is that Labour is becoming more strategy rather than a socialist closely identified with a capitalist strategy. The socialist challenge is becoming a diminishing factor, and workers, as I read it, are beginning to say: "Well, what the hell's the difference?"

In conclusion, Mr Wright proposes a development of left-wing socialist unity, marrying policies of democratic socialist movements like the Labour Party with the Communist Party and other left-wing forces.

I think the new strategy of the Communist Party goes a long way towards providing a movement in that direction.

If we can begin to get a common strategy for positive political developments, which I think has got to be generated on democratic lines through the ballot box, that I believe is the way forward. I reject completely the argument that we can get socialism by revolution.



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Teachers to make survey of class control abroad

By Our Education Correspondent

A survey of how teachers in other countries cope with bad behaviour in schools is to be conducted by the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, the union announces today.

The survey, which is being addressed to teachers' unions in Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Italy and the United States, will seek to establish whether teachers are expected to be responsible for pupils' behaviour at school; whether they are satisfied with their pupils' standard of work and behaviour; what sanctions teachers use to control disruptive pupils; whether corporal punishment is permitted or used.

Mr Frederick Smithies, assistant general secretary of the NAS/UWT, which represents 105,000 teachers, said that teachers, who were at their wits end trying to find practical answers, did not appreciate the bland advice of theorists or the impracticable solutions of idealists. "Perhaps our colleagues in other countries will be able to offer us useful models", he said.

A survey of NAS/UWT members last year showed that two thirds thought that general standards in secondary schools were lower than they were 10 years ago, and less than one fifth thought that they were higher. The commonest explanation given of why standards had fallen was discipline.

When asked about disciplinary standards, four fifths of those surveyed believed discipline had deteriorated over the past five years, while only 7 per cent considered that it had improved.

Corporal punishment in schools is prohibited in most countries, but it is permitted in Ireland and the United States, both of which are included in the NAS/UWT survey.

Mr Smithies said that those who were seeking a legal ban on corporal punishment in Britain were asking for an act of faith, but could not guarantee that efficiency in schools would not be adversely affected. He believed that most teachers and parents were against taking the gamble.

No teacher sought to use corporal punishment for its own sake, he claimed. But there were disciplinary difficulties in most schools and it was not in the best interests of most pupils that teachers should ignore disruptive behaviour.

More teachers not vouchers, Kent NUT says

By Our Education Correspondent

The proposed education vouchers scheme in Kent is an expensive irrelevance, particularly when there is a shortage of teachers in the county's schools, the Kent division of the National Union of Teachers says in a study of teacher supply in the county, published today.

The teachers claim that an additional 600 teachers would need to be employed if the county was to achieve national standards on staffing. There are 13,090 teachers in maintained schools in Kent, producing a teacher-pupil ratio of 24.4 in primary schools and 17.3 in secondary schools. Both figures are well below the national average, the teachers say.

The report estimates that a penny rate, or 3½p a week for the average household, would provide the money for the additional teachers. The National Union of Teachers in Kent has decided to campaign for such a rate to improve the quality of education.

Mr John Barnes, the chairman of Kent education committee, said: "We agree that if we are to achieve improved standards we need to increase the number of teachers we employ."

He said he felt the study painted "too black" a picture of the county's education situation. "I feel the NUT has ignored the fact that the Government set a much lower priority on education expenditure than either of us would think right. They are certainly not being wholly unreasonable in the number of extra teachers they suggest we employ.

"This is where the ratepayers come in; if this is what they want they must let us know clearly that they are willing to pay the extra cost."

Fire death charge

A man aged 21 is to appear before Liverpool City Magistrates today charged with murdering one of two teenage girls who died in a fire in a Liverpool flat early on Friday.

BBC wavelength changes bring transmission breaks

By a Staff Reporter

Breaks in transmission lasting from a second to several minutes will be experienced by listners to BBC radio on both the medium and long waves during the period leading up to the wavelength changes on November 23.

That was disclosed by the BBC yesterday when it was also announced that £3m will be spent on building and installing 90 new transmitters, aerial systems and masts. There have already been breaks resulting from work at Droitwich over the past fortnight, affecting Radio 4 listeners on medium wave.

They are caused by work on the transmitter and aerial sites in preparation for the switch-over; the main change is that in most areas Radio 4 moves to 1,500m on the long wave and Radios 1, 2 and 3 go to new positions on medium wave.

The changes represent the biggest operation of its kind carried out by the BBC.

Months of preparatory work have been hampered by bad winter weather and poor conditions this summer. Last year foundations were laid for new 500ft masts at Westerglen, in Scotland, but because of the wet summer a crane had to be brought in to erect the first section of the mast.

The biggest difficulty, the BBC says, is carrying out work on aerial systems for Radio 2, at present on 1,500m. The network closes down between 2 am and 5 am, allowing engineers only a few hours in the dark to carry out inspection and modifications.

Additional adjustments have to be made overnight on November 22-23 to each of the 100 medium wave transmitters throughout the country. The work has to be done after the end of programmes on the Wednesday and be completed in time for the start of broadcasting on Thursday, November 23.

Work on manned transmitters will be carried out by men on the sites but engineers will be driving through the night to work on the 35 unmanned transmitters.

Six policemen injured in football clashes

Two police officers were taken to hospital after football violence on Saturday in Birmingham and Nottingham. Four other officers were also injured.

During crowd trouble at the Birmingham City and Liverpool game at St Andrews, Police constable Harvey Wevill was hit on the head by a brick. He was one of five police officers injured. Three others had head wounds and one was hit on the leg by a dart.

Thirty-nine arrests were made and there were also arrests during trouble at other Midlands matches, including 19 at the Coventry City and Chelsea game.

During an attack by a gang of youths after the Nottingham Forest and Arsenal match an officer on traffic duty was kicked in the mouth. There were 36 arrests.

Edinburgh fringe events draw 400,000

From Martin Huckerby
Edinburgh

Nearly 400,000 tickets are estimated to have been sold for the productions on the Edinburgh Festival fringe this year, a record total for the three weeks of performances that ended on Saturday, and an increase of about half over last year.

Mr Alistair Moffat, the administrator of the Edinburgh Festival Fringe Society, said that this year there had been about 450 productions of drama, music, mime and other entertainments; that was rather more than last year, when they sold an estimated 250,000 tickets.

The society's central box office for the different companies had alone taken £90,000, and Mr Moffat said that seven or eight companies had done so well that they had extended their performances.

While most artistic organizations might view nearly 400,000 tickets sold as an impressive achievement, Mr Moffat pointed out that they were not completely satisfied, as there had been 600,000 tickets on sale.

Meanwhile, the official festival organization remained reticent about its success at the box office, saying only that final figures were not yet available, although it has been suggested that ticket sales have been slightly lower than last year.

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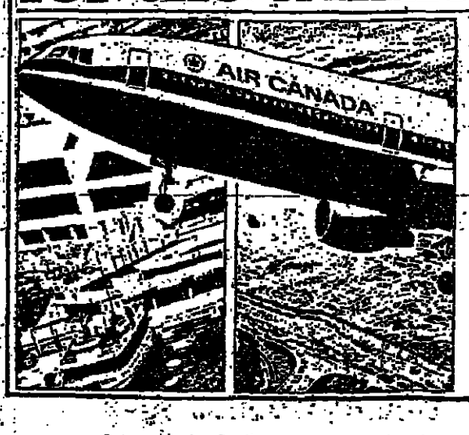
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Parents plan to buy and run their closed village school

By a Staff Reporter

When the new school term begins today the children of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, will be attending classes in the village cricket pavilion, awaiting the result of their parents' bid to buy the village school at auction on October 18.

Cambridge education authority closed the school in July, saying it was uneconomic to run. The parents hope to buy the building from the Ely Diocesan Board of Finance and run the school as a non-fee-paying cooperative.

Fourteen of the children will be attending the cricket pavilion classes, a new headmistress has been recruited, and the village teacher, who retired this summer, will be returning to help.

The parents will go to the auction with the backing of an anonymous benefactor, and hope that if they succeed the number of children attending the school will increase.

They estimate that with parents giving voluntary help in cleaning, maintenance and auxiliary teaching, the school can be run for about £7,000 a year. Meanwhile, the use of the cricket pavilion is free.

Leading article, page 13

Most Roman Catholics favour contraception

By a Staff Reporter

Most Roman Catholics in Britain are in favour of the use of contraceptives in marriage, according to a poll commissioned by the *Catholic Herald*. The results of the survey, based on a sample of 301 practising Roman Catholics, were given last night in London Weekend Television's religious programme, *Credo*.

Among younger Roman Catholics, 76 per cent between the ages 16 and 24 were in favour and only 15 per cent disapproved; in the 25-34 age group the figures were 79 and 5 per cent respectively.

The Gallup Poll sample was small, covering England, Wales and Scotland, but the findings match the observations of experts working in the field.

Archaeology report

Migdol: The Greek Stratopeda revealed

By Norman Hammond
Archaeological Correspondent

Exploration by Israeli archaeologists in the area of the Suez Canal before the area was recovered by Egypt after the 1973 war resulted in the discovery of numerous archaeological sites, most notably a Greek fortress mentioned in the Bible. Although the high water table and the transfer of the area back to Egyptian control impeded Israeli investigation, the site has proved to be an important centre of Greek trade and metalworking activity.

The site is known prosaically as T.21 in the catalogue assembled by the expedition of Ben-Gurion University under the direction of Professor Eliezer Oren (who presented the results last week at the International Congress of Classical Archaeology in London). It has now been indentified as the fortress of Migdol, where Jewish mercenaries were stationed in the sixth century BC by the Saite kings of Egypt and mentioned by both Jeremiah and Ezekiel.

Professor Oren feels that the site can also be equated with the Greek forts of Stratopeda (Migdol means literally a "military camp") mentioned by Herodotos, where Greek mercenaries also served in the seventh century.

Migdol consisted of a massive mudbrick enclosure, 200 metres square, containing a series of buildings which included installations for the working of bronze and iron; slag, ore, crucibles and finished weapons of both metals have been found there, and the latter are similar to those used by the Greeks of another Nile delta fort at Naucratis.

The site lies 10km east of the Suez Canal, close to the line of an ancient canal linking the delta with the Mediterranean. The whole area has sunk by about a metre, resulting in waterlogging.

The excavations recovered large quantities of imported Greek pottery, including many complete vessels, from the Aegean Islands of Samos, Lesbos and Chios, mainland wares from Attica and Corinth, and East Mediterranean pottery from Syria and Palestine. Many of the vessels were wine amphorae, indicating a normal soldierly thirst in the heat of the Nile delta.

The fortress was destroyed by the Persian king, Cambyses, in 525 BC, and its successor from Persian to Roman times, tellingly named Magdolom, was built near by. Although the work has been halted, Professor Oren says that he is willing to resume in a joint Israeli-Egyptian expedition, if necessary, under United Nations auspices.

Merseyside fares inquiry

The North West Traffic Commissioners are to open a public inquiry in Liverpool today into an application by Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive to increase fares on the buses, suburban trains and ferries, some by as much as three quarters.

WEST EUROPE

Romanian defector's 'revelations' taint Social Democrats yet produce no German spies

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Sept 10

As the air clears after the "espionage" affair in Bonn last week, little remains but the debris from an unedifying political mud-slinging match.

The defection last month of Lieutenant-General Ion Pacepa, deputy head of the Romanian secret service, is doubtless a valuable windfall for Western intelligence services. But to West Germany his "revelations" so far have brought mostly untimely leaks, dubious reports, political speculation, rumours and insinuations which have damaged the reputations and careers of two talented young men and cast doubts on the Government's loyalty to Nato. So far they have produced no spies.

The curious affair began with a report from security sources in the tabloid daily *Bild* that General Pacepa had identified a spy in Bonn. The case, it claims, was as big as the one in 1974 which toppled the Chancellor of the day, Herr Willy Brandt.

The scene for a big scandal thus set the Social Democrats disclosed that Herr Joachim Broudre-Gröger, the personal assistant to their party manager, Herr Egon Bahr, was under investigation. *Die Welt*, which like *Bild* belongs to the conservative Springer publishing house, followed with a report that the spy investigation involved an alleged plan by Herr Bahr for West Germany to leave Nato and turn neutral in exchange for German reunification and a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union.

The story acquired a touch of drama when Parliament was urgently recalled from its summer recess to lift the immunity from a second Social Democrat, Herr Uwe Holtz, chairman of the Parliamentary committee for economic cooperation.

Meanwhile, Herr Bahr asked for, and got, a public assurance from the United States Government that they were not in possession of any such "plan".

The events provided the Christian Democratic opposition with ample ammunition and the Social Democrats saw the whole affair, right from the first leak, as a well thought-out campaign to damage their *Ostpolitik* (policy towards Eastern Europe) and discredit the party before next month's crucial elections in Hesse.

They claim it was the work of an unholy alliance between some security men, opposition politicians and the conservative press, which on several occasions has embarrassed the Government by disclosing secrets.

Irritated by the recurring leaks, the Government has ordered investigations into the latest disclosures which have now made investigations extremely difficult.

The origins of the "Bahr plan" allegations are continuing to intrigue Bonn. West German intelligence men who sat in on the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) interrogations of General Pacepa near Washington heard nothing of such a plan. It is noted here that such reports had been cropping up in conservative publications, including a British newspaper, even before General Pacepa defected and it appears that they had been grafted on to the "spy" story. Whether they originated in the United States or here is open to speculation but they could only serve to damage the Government's position.

It is not the first time that Herr Bahr, one of the main architects of the *Ostpolitik*, has been accused of wanting to cut loose from the Atlantic alliance. Some years ago he did in fact examine the hypothesis, but has long since made it clear that in the present circumstances West Germany would be extremely foolish to do any such thing. He regards the recent reports not only as part of a malicious campaign but as an insult to his intelligence.

What the West German intelligence agents did report is at present unlikely to prompt any charges against the two men or other unnamed minor figures. Although General Pacepa reportedly described them as spies, he could apparently produce no evidence that Herr Holtz or Herr Broudré-Gröger had any relations with a Romanian Embassy official other than the friendly, cooperative contacts normal between the Bonn political world and foreign diplomats.

The "revelations" have, instead, aroused suspicions among investigators that the Romanian agents in Bonn made out to their superiors that these contacts were far more important than they really were, and that money allegedly handed over actually went into the Romanians' own pockets.

One particularly unpleasant result of the affair is that the two men are now tainted with a crime of which they have not even been charged. Even if investigations are dropped, their opponents can claim that the premature disclosures gave them time to destroy incriminating evidence. Their careers may now be ruined.

OVERSEAS

Iran MPs walk out of speech by Premier

Teheran, Sept 10.—Iranian troops opened fire on Muslim demonstrators for the third consecutive day today, killing at least one person, while nine Members of Parliament walked out during a speech by the country's new Prime Minister.

Iran radio said troops in the holy city of Qom fired point-blank into a crowd of Muslims who had ignored the martial law order imposed on Friday. The report said one person died but gave no other details.

The Muslims are demanding that the Shah should end his liberalization policy and return Iran to the ways of Islam.

The Government also confirmed that dozens of people fired upon by troops in Teheran on Friday have died, raising the official death toll in three days of fighting from 58 to 95.

But ambulance drivers and employees at the main cemetery in Teheran corroborated initial reports from witnesses that as many as 250 people were killed. Gravediggers said there were not enough plots to bury all the victims.

Troops patrolled Teheran and massed in front of Parliament Square, where Mr Jaafar Sharif-Emami, the Prime Minister, presented his national unity programme to Parliament during consideration of a vote of confidence in the Government.

But nine members disrupted the proceedings, shouting: "We don't accept you, Sharif-Emami. Your hand is stained with the blood of your countrymen. You have killed so many in so short a time." They then left the building.



Burned out vehicles and rubble litter a street in central Teheran in the aftermath of the rioting

The session lasted an hour and was adjourned until Tuesday, when members were expected to pass a motion of confidence and ratify the martial law declaration.

Mr Sharif-Emami, appointed Prime Minister by the Shah 16 days ago to solve the political crisis, said the Shah had been forced to declare martial law because his political liberalization programme was abused.

Iran's one-party system was replaced on August 27 by lifting the ban on additional political factions. Fourteen parties emerged as a result, but martial law now governs their operation.

"The freedoms we gave were used against the people", the Prime Minister said. "There has been much wrong-doing. It is going to take some time to heal the situation."

Iranian newspapers reported more than 100 cases of arson and attacks on banks, police stations, a restaurant and three cinemas. A four-storey department store was gutted by fire.

Mr Sharif-Emami expressed his deep regret over the deaths that followed imposition of martial law. He said the Government would take all steps to make good financial losses resulting from the demonstrations.

Mr Sharif-Emami, who is 68, outlined his Government's programme in broad principles which he had earlier stated when he was appointed by the Shah. He stated his faith in the constitution and Iran's Shia Islamic principles.

He emphasized the importance of developing agriculture and fighting corruption.

Meanwhile, the curfew imposed in Teheran after the promulgation of martial law was reduced by one hour today. General Gholamal Oveissi, the martial law administrator, said the curfew would start at 10 pm instead of 9 pm and would be lifted at 5 am.—UPI, Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Carter message: President Carter telephoned the Shah from Camp David today to express hope that the violence in Iran would soon end and to reaffirm the importance of Iran's "continued alliace with the West", the White House announced.—UPI.

Outlook for all-party talks gloomy

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

First reactions in London last night to the new security measures announced by Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister was that they were less severe than had been feared. Certainly in Zambia and Botswana, all out retaliation had been expected.

At the same time it was clear that the outlook for convening an all-party conference under the Anglo-American plan for transition to black majority rule was gloomy. Mr Smith's intentions are always difficult to read, but the locking up of the political supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, is hardly a helpful sign.

The full text of Mr Smith's remarks will be studied in London and Washington.

The two governments have also expressed the profound hope that there will be no retaliation by Rhodesia after the shooting down of the Viscount and the murder of 10 of the 18 survivors a week ago near the Zambian border.

The Anglo-American statement of policy was issued after a three-hour review of the situation by Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, and senior British and American officials in London on Saturday.

"To make progress there must be negotiations. Yet the atmosphere has been prejudiced by the tragic incidents of the last few days", the statement said. "It would greatly improve the atmosphere if the leaders on both sides were prepared to take positive steps to avoid any escalation of the violence, and in particular to avoid inflicting further loss of life on the civilian population of the country and the neighbouring states."

Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique that Rhodesia is planning punitive raids to avenge the air crash victims. Botswanan and Rhodesian troops exchanged fire across the border twice yesterday, it was reported from Gaberone.

Israeli planes swoop over Beirut after night of fierce fighting

Beirut, Sept 10.—Israeli jets set off sonic booms over Beirut today for the first time since the start of the Camp David summit. The air swoop came hours after Syrian peacekeeping troops battled Israeli-armed Christian militias in the fiercest fighting in the city for two months.

Rocket, artillery, mortar and machine-gun attacks were directed on the Christian south-eastern suburb of Hadath not far from President Sarkis's official residence. At dawn the artillery duel gave way to sniper fire.

Twenty-two buildings were set ablaze during the fighting and 300 flats damaged.

The right-wing Phalangist Party said eight Lebanese had been killed and 174 wounded since fighting erupted last Thursday evening. No Syrian casualty figures have been released.

"There is no justification for this escalation of hostilities by the Syrians, Mr Camille Chamoun, the former President, said in a statement broadcast by the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio. "The Syrians are trying to undermine the Camp David summit."

Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Phalangist Party leader, who commands the strongest militia in Lebanon, also urged that the Camp David conference take up the Lebanese crisis as part of "any efforts to arrange a comprehensive Middle East settlement".

The radio broadcast an urgent appeal for blood donors at a number of hospitals in east Beirut. "Every drop of blood you donate can save the life of an injured citizen", it said.

Mr Chamoun criticized Dr Salim al-Hoss, the Prime Minister, for insisting on extending the mandate of the Syrian peacekeeping forces here, which expires next month.—UPI and AP.

Robert Fisk writes from Beirut: Perhaps it is the very dearth of information from the Camp David summit about the progress of the Middle East peace talks that has created the storm of rumours growing in Arab capitals.

Silence has probably been an expedient commodity for the American, Egyptian and Israeli leaders this weekend, but it has not had a beneficial effect on the Arab world.

In Amman, there were reports of Israeli troops massing along the Jordan river. In Cairo, opposition leaders suggested President Sadat of Egypt was repressing what has survived of the free press there. In Beirut, where the skies have been lit these past two nights by the fires of burning buildings, some people were even asking if the Israelis would stage a landing on Jounieh beach to save the Christians from Syrian attack.

Jordanian fears were perhaps the easiest to dismiss. The Israelis officially denied that they were pushing extra troops towards the river and the Amman Government made no comment at all.

In Cairo, however, the rumours were not so simply dispelled. Neither of the two principal opposition papers, *Al Ahrar* and *Al Ahali*, have appeared for several days.

While the fighting continues in eastern Beirut, there has been only sporadic gunfire in the west of the city.

President Assad of Syria continues to claim that his troops are not provoking the fighting in Beirut, although his statement broadcast on Damascus radio yesterday showed some impatience.

"Israel is pushing some individuals into creating misunderstandings and confrontation", the President said. "If this was on a limited scale, I would not be so pessimistic."

Some Camp David summit progress but 'substantial differences' still remain

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Sept 10

President Carter took President Sadat of Egypt and Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, on a tour of the Gettysburg battlefield this morning. It is about 10 miles from Camp David where the three men are holding their leisurely summit meeting.

Reporters succeeded in winning a cheerful comment from Mr Begin, who said: "As you see, things are going very well." The others remained silent.

Mr Jody Powell, the White House press spokesman, said in a statement yesterday there was progress in some areas, but substantial differences remained on other important issues. He said later that the progress might be conditional on agreement being reached on the points still in dispute.

Mr Powell's remarks cast rather a cloud over a spurt of optimism worked up by reporters trying to guess what was happening among the trees of Camp David.

The fact that the meetings were continuing, that there were more meetings, between Americans and Israelis, and Americans and Egyptians, than there were tripartite meetings had led to the conclusion that the Americans had settled the direction they wanted the discussions to go, and were pushing vigorously along.

The further fact that the summit seemed to be continuing amicably seemed to confirm that things were going well. It was all speculation, of course, and Mr Powell's statement that "substantial differences" remain was rather a let-down.

In fact, Americans and Israelis, before the summit began, thought that the best they could hope for would be a resumption of formal negotiations between Israel and Egypt.

It was supposed that the summit was intended to find a formula to permit such a resumption.

One newspaper here has reported that Mr Carter hopes to make a broadcast to the nation after the summit to report on its outcome.

Pope's plea: Pope John Paul today made an emotional appeal to the world to join his prayers for the success of the Camp David summit.

From the window of his private study, he told 50,000 cheering pilgrims in St Peter's Square that everyone was following the meeting with great hopes. His voice trembling with emotion, he said President Carter, Mr Begin and President Sadat were working for peace in the Middle East.

"All people are hungry and thirsty for peace, especially the poor who always have to suffer and pay most in turbulences and wars. . . . We pray for God to come and help these politicians."

He concluded the brief address at his Sunday blessing with a plea to the world to join his prayers "for the Middle East, for Iran and the whole world."—Reuter.

Prisoners of conscience



E Germany: Dr Werner Schaelicke

By Clifford Longley

Dr Werner Schälicke, aged 52, a surgeon at St George's Hospital, Leipzig, East Germany, was arrested in June 1974, and later tried for activities hostile to the state.

He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in April 1975, and is now in prison in Brandenburg. He is said to be held in a small cell, with neither heating nor blankets, and, in spite of his deteriorating physical condition, he is made to work.

Dr Schälicke had gained the disapproval of the authorities in a number of ways. He had sought the modernization of the hospital where he worked, and the diversion of funds from military expenditure to the obtaining of drugs and supplies from the West.

He had protested to the Ministry of the Interior about discrimination practised against East Germans living near the West German border.

But, more significantly, he had asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to withhold East Germany's United Nations' membership until the state complied with the declaration on human rights.

Dr Schälicke had also protested at the placing of mines in the border area between East and West Germany, and he had written to the West German writer Heinrich Böll, to draw attention to restrictions on the freedom of literature in his country.

Friends of Dr Schälicke report that his diet was cut when he was unable, through poor eyesight, to meet his work quota in the prison factory. He was required to remain standing for long periods at a machine in spite of severe pain in his back, and made to perform cleaning tasks afterwards.

He has a serious fistula of the bowel, which is inflamed and painful, and was due for an operation on it at the time of his arrest. He now also has a nervous heart condition.

His medical treatment in prison appears to be confined to pain-killing tablets, and he has been denied the right to receive packages from outside the prison. His wife is allowed to visit him from time to time. The prison appears to contain many violent criminals, and his life has been threatened.

Sober-up powder to be sold for French drinkers

Paris, Sept 10.—A Swiss product that dispels alcohol in the blood quickly and often renders ineffective alcohol tests on drivers will soon go on sale in France.

But the French Government will not allow it to be sold for the purpose of evading drunk driving checks, and so it will be sold as a diet product.

Manufacturers say the powder, made from fructose, glucose and chlorophyll, hastens the combustion of alcohol in the blood. However, it will not halt the progress of such diseases as cirrhosis of the liver.—Agence France-Presse.

Fake nuns set fire to Turin art gallery

Turin, Sept 10.—A man and two women, disguised as a monk and nuns slashed paintings inspired by the Holy Shroud and the kidnapping of Aldo Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, and then set fire to the are gallery —AP.

Bonn politician to stand in Berlin mayoral election

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, Sept 10

Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, a prominent Christian Democratic politician, was yesterday unanimously nominated by the Berlin party leadership as its candidate for Chief Burgomaster in the elections next March.

The nominations came after the announcement of the decision by Herr Peter Lorenz, the chairman of the West Berlin CDU, not to stand as his party's mayoral candidate, Herr Lorenz, who was kidnapped by terrorists in 1975, will continue as party chairman.

The change of CDU candidate came as a surprise, although there had been rumours earlier this year about the national CDU leadership intending to send one of its well known representatives from Bonn to West Berlin in order to match the stature of Herr Dietrich Stobbe, the Social Democratic candidate for the post of Chief Burgomaster.

Herr Lorenz described the move as an attempt to secure a CDU majority and end 30 years of Social Democratic rule.

With the candidature of Herr von Weizsäcker, the deputy leader of the CDU's parliamentary party in Bonn, the Berlin CDU hopes to win the support of potential Free Democratic Party voters and a sizable share of the floating vote.

There is general agreement here that the nomination of a prominent Bonn politician is an asset to Berlin politics. Political observers doubt, however, whether Herr von Weizsäcker, with no administrative experience, was the most appropriate choice.

They also think that the time available before the election is too short to build up his image in the city to ensure a CDU victory.

First statements by Herr von Weizsäcker and Herr Lorenz indicated that the national role of West Berlin would be emphasized during the election campaign.

Whale marooned in harbour disappears

Cherbourg, Sept 10.—The 13ft stray 1,100lb grampus whale, marooned since last Tuesday in the port here where it paralysed harbour traffic, has not been seen since yesterday evening.—UPI.

Champagne good but little of it

Rheims, Sept 10.—Grape growers in the Champagne region expect a considerably lower harvest than usual this year because of bad weather. But the 1978 vintage should be of good quality, experts said.

Call for French Foreign Legion to be disbanded

Calvi, Corsica, Sept 10.—Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti, a retired French Navy officer, has called for the disbandment of the French Foreign Legion. In a speech here this weekend, he said it no longer had a place in the world of today.

"The Legion has certainly written fine pages of military history. But it was in another epoch," he said. "Other French troops have also written glorious pages and they were disbanded when they no longer answered the conditions of the time.

"The Foreign Legion has had its time. History books will continue to pay homage to it. But the Foreign Legion no longer has a place on French territory."

Deserters from the Legion have recently been blamed for criminal incidents in Corsica where some Legion units are now based. A West German tourist was murdered last month and two shepherds were killed last year.

Admiral Sanguinetti, who is a Socialist candidate in next year's local elections, also called for a justly applied universal military service system to compensate for the eventual loss of this "corps of mercenaries".—Agence France-Presse.

Tight security for ministers at terrorism talks

From Sue Masterman
Vienna, Sept 10

Five European Ministers of the Interior met today at Laudon castle in Vienna to discuss the problems arising from international terrorism. The ministers, from West Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland and Austria, were surrounded by unprecedented security precautions.

Three of the four visiting ministers travelled from Vienna airport to the nearby moat-ringed castle by helicopter, and Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German minister, made the short journey in an armoured car.

The conference was expected to last through the night and an official communiqué will be issued on Monday after the ministers have left.

The meeting was planned as a sequel to the last meeting in Switzerland six months ago and among the subjects discussed is the coordination of security at the common borders of the five countries.

Marijuana allowed

Chicago, Sept 10.—Mr James Thompson, Governor of Illinois, has signed a Bill permitting doctors to prescribe marijuana for cancer patients and people suffering from glaucoma, an eye disease. The Bill will become law on January 1.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, September 10, 1953

Pearl fishing

The pearl bearing molluscs which grow on the bed of the Arafura Sea are one of Australia's most valuable exports. The exploitation of these beds, interrupted by the war, is now flourishing again and once again Australian fishermen have been meeting with strong Japanese competition. Last April discussions began in Canberra between representatives of the Australian and Japanese governments to harmonize, if possible, their interests in the fisheries. A general understanding was reached which would, it was hoped, avoid overfishing the beds or friction between the two fleets, and on this basis a Japanese pearling fleet of 25 vessels has spent the summer off the northern coast of Australia. Yesterday, however, the Minister of Commerce, Mr McEwen, told the House of Representatives that the Japanese had not kept to the terms of the understanding and that as a result the government was proposing to proclaim Australian sovereignty over the whole continental shelf, which means that pearl fishers of all nations will be subject to Australian control in sea stretching in some cases as far as the southern islands of Indonesia. This decision raises difficult problems of international law. It is generally recognized that still fishing—diving for shells on the bed of the ocean—cannot be governed by the conventions which apply to other forms of fishing.

Kaunda rivals relegated to political obscurity

From Lawrence Pintak
Lusaka, Sept 10

Somewhere amid the tribal dancing, the singing, chanting and speechmaking this weekend, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia eliminated the last organized political opposition he is ever likely to face.

It all happened rather quickly. One minute there were three challengers for the presidency and the next there were none.

Some time after the Zambian leader's three-hour speech to his party's nominating convention here, a kaunda functionary strolled on to the shaded dais and asked the 6,000 delegates, half of them barely conscious after an entire morning under the brutal African sun, if they agreed with the decision of their leadership to amend the party constitution.

In keeping with the emotion of the day, the delegates shouted, "Yes", and broke into their chant of "KK, KK, no change"—the "KK" being the nickname for Dr Kaunda.

At that moment, Mr Simon Kapwepwe and two other presidential challengers were formally relegated to political obscurity, at least for the time being.

The real decision had been made earlier by the 600-member National Council of Dr Kaunda's United National Independence Party, which under the changes will now make the final decision on the party presidential candidate. Under Zambia's "one-party participatory democracy", that candidate is the only candidate.

Under other amendments, potential presidential candidates must belong to Dr Kaunda's party for five years, have no criminal record and be "disciplined". The first two amendments eliminate Mr Kapwepwe and one of the other challengers, while the last ensures that the party hierarchy can do away with anyone else.

Swapo offers ceasefire with S Africa

New York, Sept 10.—The South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) the Namibian guerrilla movement offered today to sign a ceasefire with South Africa and said it would accept, with reservations, plans for United Nations supervision of the transition to independence.

Swapo made its views known to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, who last week proposed a big United Nations military and civilian operation in the territory.

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said he accepted Dr Waldheim's report and promised full co-operation with the Security Council, but added that he differed from South Africa on some key elements in the report.

He said the proposed United Nations civilian police contingent of 360 was inadequate. South Africa said there should be no United Nations' police at all and that a proposed 7,500-strong security force would be too large.—Reuter.

Mr Odinga pins political reentry hope on Mr Moi

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Sept 10

Mr Oginga Odinga, a former Vice-President of Kenya, who has not been allowed to reenter politics here since his release from two years' detention in 1971, today joined the unanimous call for Mr Daniel Moi the acting President to be elected President in succession to the late Jomo Kenyatta.

His words were interpreted here as a plea that he and other well-known members of the Luo tribe, which is only slightly smaller than Kenyatta's Kikuyu tribe, again be allowed to play a full part in political and other affairs.

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ENERGY IN ACTION

هكذا من الأصل

Opposition divided as striking workers try to end Somoza rule

By Stephen Downer

Managua

Half a mile from the national palace in Managua, a wreath swings gently in the wind from a telephone pole, marking the spot where Señor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the opposition leader, was shot dead last January.

That murder, which remains unsolved, set off a wave of popular uprisings which have swept across Nicaragua this year.

It also robbed the opposition of the one man who appeared to have the sufficient character and support to offer a better alternative to President Anastasio Somoza.

The Somoza family has dominated Nicaragua for 42 years and is under intense pressure to go. But as the second, anti-Somoza, general strike this year moves towards the end of its third week, the opposition is just as divided as it was six months ago over who should be included in any post-Somoza political framework.

The 15 political and workers' union groups organizing the strike say they want a democratic system implanted. But the conservatives want the Marxists excluded and the Marxist are giving strong support to the stoppage. President Somoza says he will not leave office until his term ends in 1981.

The Somoza family's strong-armed dominance of Nicaragua started in the 1930s. The United States, seeking to influence Nicaraguan politics, stationed marines in the country.

For years they experienced strong resistance from guerrillas led by a Nicaraguan, General Augusto Cesar Sandino, who became a national hero before he was murdered in 1934.

The guns that killed him were fired by members of the National Guard, formed by the American marines shortly before their withdrawal. The Guard was under the command of President Somoza's father, General Onastasio Somoza Garcia. It is widely believed he ordered General Sandino's death.

In 1936 General Somoza Garcia proclaimed his presidential candidacy and exiled the incumbent President when he opposed him. He remained in power until 1948, then used his influence within the National Guard to oust his successor after 25 days and install his own uncle.

General Somoza Garcia became President again in 1952 and was preparing for yet another term in office in 1956 when a young Nicaraguan poet, Rigoberto Lopez Perez, assassinated him.

His eldest son Luis Somoza Debayle took over as President and Anastasio became commander of the National Guard. When Luis died of a heart attack, Anastasio Somoza Debayle took over as undisputed ruler, following tightly controlled presidential elections, in 1967.

Over the years, periodic unrest has shaken the Somozas without budeing them. In December 1972 a violent earthquake destroyed the centre of Managua, killed 10,000 people and injured 20,000.

Huge amounts of international aid intended for the victims never reached them. National Guard officers and President Somoza's friends were accused of enriching themselves. The scandal further undermined President Somoza's support.

Two years later, leftist guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front attacked a diplomat's party in Managua and held a crowd of important government officials hostage.

For many observers the position adopted by Washington is of vital importance to President Somoza's future. The Carter Administration has expressed concern about human rights violations in Nicaragua.

However, a leading Somoza opponent, Señor Ricardo Coronel, aged 45, says: "We don't feel Washington is acting against him (Somoza) . . . we see no evidence to prove Washington wants to remove him."

Señor Coronel is a cattle farmer and has five children. "Somoza is the fundamental source of violence in this country and has been for many years", he says.

"I'm not afraid. I'm a member of a group which has taken a political attitude and we're very much aware of the danger we are in. I'm willing to take the consequences."

General Romulo explains his government's slow move back to democracy

Human rights in the Philippines context

From Peter Hazelhurst
Manila, Sept 10



General Romulo : We have to develop.

Living up to his reputation for candour, General Carlos Romulo, the Philippines's 79-year-old Foreign Minister raps his knuckles on top of his desk in anger as he attempts to counter the accusations of Western critics on the sensitive subject of human rights.

"Do you agree with me," he says, "that a basic to human rights is the right to live out a wholesome life? Well if you do agree, do you see institutions for the aged or old people's homes in Manila?

"There are none at all. Why? Because we take care of the aged in our homes until they die. We do not send our people to institutions and homes to die in loneliness and solitude.

"This may not fit into the Western concept of human rights but it is our concept. Now which is more humanitarian: a society which discards its aged or one that takes care of them until they pass away?" The general says, thumping the top of his desk again to emphasize the point.

Speaking to *The Times* in what he later described as his "first real heart to heart talk" with a Western journalist on the subject of human rights, General Romulo went on to make a startling assertion that a democratic system cannot be introduced until 44 million Filipinos develop the "Anglo-Saxon traditions of discipline and sportsmanship".

"There are four basic human rights, the freedom of expression, the freedom of worship, freedom from fear and freedom from want. In highly developed countries, such as the United Kingdom and the United States, freedom of expression takes precedence, but in developing nations the priorities are different.

"In the poor developing countries the priority of the common man is where his next meal will come from. He does not worry about the niceties of whether he can listen to a speech or read a certain editorial. His first priority is his stomach and his family's stomach", General Romulo said.

The general, a former journalist and wartime office, declares that six years of martial law under President Marcos has provided the Philippines with a prolonged period of stability.

"We tried democracy and it failed. Before martial law was introduced every man had a gun. We were a nation of gun-toters. Independence came and everyone thought they were free to do what they liked. Each politician had bodyguards and they were developing limits on freedom.

"It was worse than the Wild West. Elections were punctuated with bomb explosions and the press could libel people without restraint", he said.

Using much the same arguments as former colonial powers in Asia and Africa, General Romulo asserted that liberal democracy cannot be introduced into the Philippines until his people are more mature.

"In Britain you are ruled by tradition. We have had eight presidential elections in the Philippines so far and not one defeated candidate has accepted his defeat gracefully. They have all claimed that they have been robbed.

"The tradition of conceding defeat springs from an Anglo-Saxon tradition of sportsmanship which we have yet to develop. We have to develop that. It cannot grow overnight."

General Romulo went on to claim that the nation will also have to build up a basic sense of discipline before there is a return to democratic rule.

"Before martial law people did not queue. They would push each other and it was a free for all.

General Romulo admits that at the moment political power in the Philippines revolves around one man, President Marcos. But he disagrees with the predictions that the entire system might collapse in chaos if the President died or was forced to step down.

"We are moving slowly back towards democracy. That is the final goal of the new society. We now have a national assembly and we will be creating new leaders in the national assembly. If anything happens to the President someone will rise to lead the country. Look what happened when a powerful man like Nasser died in Egypt. Everyone said: What will happen? Yet Sadat came up."

Presidential pardons: President Marcos, on the eve of his sixty-first birthday, granted pardons to 444 prisoners including six convicted of conspiracy to kill him, the presidential palace said.

The clemency, an annual tradition, ranged from absolute pardon, conditional pardon and a commutation of sentence. The six convicted of alleged conspiracy, who were given conditional pardons, included August McCormick Lehman of Nashville, Tennessee, a Vietnam war veteran.—Reuter.

Astonishing draw lifts Korchnoi's morale

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Baguio, Sept 10

Viktor Korchvoi salvaged an astonishing draw from a hopeless position tonight to revive his hopes of staging a comeback in the world chess championship.

In the match so far it has been Korchnoi who has been guilty of the worst errors as the score of 4-1 in Karpov's favour shows. But on the evidence of today's play some virus must exist hitherto unknown to medical science, which has now been transmitted from Korchnoi to the world champion whose turn it was to commit blunders. I must call it the Zoukhar virus after Karpov's parapsychologist.

When the twentieth game began yesterday Korchnoi, playing the Caro-Kann Defence for the first time in the match, obtained quite a satisfactory position out of the opening. But an inexactitude on his twenty-second move, when he played Kt-35 instead of P-KB4, allowed Karpov to gain a strong initiative which he exploited to perfection.

At the adjournment the world champion took half an hour considering the possibilities and then sealed what turned out to be a mistake. Instead of 42.Q-Q6 he should have played 42.QxP.

As it was, given a new lease of life, the challenger put up a fine resistance. Even so the position was still lost for him and it took a succession of inferior moves from moves 52 to 55 on Karpov's part to destroy all possibility of a win.

At the end a draw was agreed

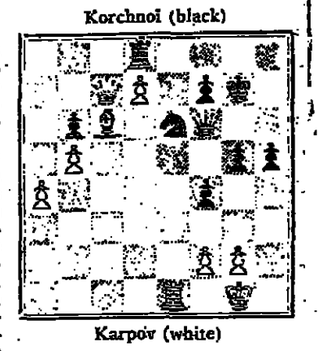
Baguio, Sept 10.—Overjoyed by the result Korchnoi said tonight: "I have extended the match by at another month." said the draw was "unbelievable".

Dr Vladimir Zoukar sat quietly throughout the game in the official seats of the Soviet delegation. None of the challenger's newly-acquired army of meditators was noticed

Before starting play tonight, Korchnoi had said: "It doesn't matter how many gurus and meditators I have in the hall if I go in there and play bad moves."—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Position after 41 moves

Korchnoi (black)



Karpov (white)

Twentieth game. White Karpov, black Korchnoi. Caro-Kann Defence.

1	P-K4	P-QB3
2	P-Q4	P-Q4
3	Kt-Q2	PxP
4	KtxP	Kt-B3
5	KtxKt ch	KPxKt
6	B-QB4	Kt-Q2
7	Kt-K2	B-Q3
8	0-0	0-0
9	B-B4	Kt-Kt3
10	B-Q3	B-K3
11	P-QB3	Kt-Q4
12	BxB	QxB
13	Q-Q2	QR-Q1
14	KR-K1	P-KKt3
15	QR-Q1	K-Kt2
16	B-K4	Kt-B2
17	P-QKt3	KR-K1
18	B-Kt1	B-Kt5
19	P-KR3	BxKt
20	RxB	RxR
21	QxR	Kt-Q4
22	Q-Q2	Kt-B5
23	B-K4	P-KB4
24	B-B3	P-KR3
25	P-KR4	Kt-K3
26	Q-K3	Kt-B2
27	P-B4	P-B5
28	Q-B3	Q-B3
29	Q-R5	Kt-K3
30	P-Q5	P-KP
31	PxP	P-Kt3
32	Q-R4	Kt-B4
33	QxRP	Kt-Q2
34	P-Q6	QxRP
35	Q-B7	Q-B3
36	P-QKt4	R-R4
37	P-B4	K-R3
38	P-Kt5	P-Kt4
39	B-B6	Kt-B4
40	P-Q7	K-Kt2
41	R-K1	Kt-K3
42	Q-Q6	P-Kt5
43	K-B1	P-Kt6
44	Q-K5	P-R5
45	P-R5	PxP
46	P-Kt6	Qx0
47	RxQ	R-QKt1
48	P-Kt7	Kt-Q7
49	R-KB	K-B3
50	PxP	BPxP
51	K-K2	K-Kt2
52	B-B3	P-R5
53	R-K4	K-B3
54	RxQRP	K-K2
55	RxP	KxP
56	R-KB4	K-Q3
57	R-QKt4	K-B2
58	R-B4 ch	K-Q2
59	B-Kt4 ch	K-K1
60	R-K4 ch	K-B1
61	B-Q7	RxP
62	R-K8 ch	K-Kt2
63	RxKt	R-Kt7 ch
	draw.	

Troops sent to evacuate flood victims

Delhi, Sept 10.—Troops were sent to eastern areas of Uttar Pradesh state today to help evacuate thousands of people driven from their homes by floodwaters from the raging Ganges and Yamuna (Jumna) rivers.

While the disastrous monsoon floods receded in other parts of northern India, including Delhi, the rain-swollen rivers continued to spill over their banks in the north-east.

The official death toll throughout the country has reached 1,000, but unofficial estimates have put the total killed at more than 1,500. An Irrigation Department spokesman in the capital said the worst of the flooding was over.

Vast areas around the Taj Mahal town of Agra and further east around Allahabad were still inundated and the 2,500-year-old holy city of Varanasi (Benares) was cut off from the rest of the country.

Parts of it were under 10ft of water, forcing Hindus to throw corpses into the Ganges because the steps where they cremate their dead were submerged.—Reuter.

Theodorakis for poll

Athens, Sept 10.—Mikis Theodorakis, the composer, announced his candidancy for the office of Mayor of Athens in the October local elections. He is being backed by the pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party.

Snag over wording of Thai-Hanoi statement

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Sept 10

Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister of Vietnam, apologized today for the problems created by the flow of boat refugees from Vietnam. At the end of a five-day official visit to Thailand he said: "We are really very sorry the refugee problem has happened in this way as it is something which affects every country in the region."

He said he had discussed the problem with the Thai Government and that he would continue to study it to see if some solution could be found.

Mr Dong and General Kriangsak Chamanand, the Thai Prime Minister, issued a joint statement which had been delayed for several hours because the two sides could not agree on its wording.

The snag arose over sensitive words concerning regional co-operation in South-East Asia. The Vietnamese wanted a reference to their conception of a "zone of peace, genuine independence and neutrality".

The Thais would not accept words that suggested a bilateral agreement with Vietnam on issues concerning all members of the Association of South-East Asian (Asean) nations.

In the end the communiqué expressed the separate views of both countries on the zone of peace proposal including the following words: "The Thai Prime Minister reiterated Thailand's commitment to work towards the realization of Asean's concept of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality."

There was also disagreement over a reference to the 40,000 long-term Vietnamese refugees who have been living in Thailand for 25 years.

The Vietnamese wished the statement to mention "voluntary repatriation" of the refugees but the Thai side refused to include the word "voluntary" as not all of the refugees are believed to want to return to Vietnam.

In one of the most significant paragraphs of the communiqué the two countries pleadged themselves not to interfere in each other's internal affairs and "to refrain from subversion either directly or indirectly".

Over the past decade Vietnam has given material and moral support to Thai Communist guerrillas who have been fighting the Bangkok Government in several districts of Thailand.

Richard Hughes writes from Hongkong: Responding to a personal appeal by President Carter the Macao Government has agreed to provide temporary sanctuary for Vietnamese refugees who are still arriving in overcrowded Hongkong.

Macao has already accepted more than 400 refugees from Hongkong and will this week provide temporary shelter for an additional 171 "local people" who were picked up from their sinking craft by an American ship.

Murder hunt doubts on 'Tomcat'

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Sept 10

Indian newspapers are normally a disappointment if you like to read good crime reporting or believe newspapers actually provide valuable insight into a society's real, if unconfessed, values.

But today the capture by soldiers on an express train of a man said to be "Billa" (The Tomcat), India's most wanted man for the past fortnight, who is accused of a brutal double murder in Delhi, displaces in almost all the papers the unending saga of the northern Indian flood disaster as the front page lead.

The reporters are somewhat uncertain as to whether the police now have really got the wanted man and his alleged accomplice, let alone whether they will be able to collect enough evidence to prove the two men's guilt.

The soldiers have already been told they will share the 50,000 rupees (about £3,300) reward money. The Delhi police superintendent, after days of derision at his men's inability to catch the criminals, was so overjoyed he immediately announced that "The Tomcat" and his accomplice had confessed to the murder of Sanjay and Geeta Chopra, the young son and daughter of an Indian naval captain.

The original motive, he said, was to kidnap them for a ransom, but the children had put up such resistance that the criminals stabbed them to death.

When a crowd several hundred strong, many of them women, later turned up at Delhi's main police station, threatening to lynch the two men, a magistrate had to be brought to their cells, where he remanded them in police custody for 10 days.

Crime reporters who were shown the two men briefly by the police failed to recognize either from the police photographs published while the manhunt was on.

"The Tomcat", is the alias of Jasbir Singh, aged 25, the son of a Bombay taxi driver who has a criminal record and got his nickname for agility demonstrated in two escapes from high security jails and skill in eluding earlier police searches.

According to the police, "the Tomcat's" main activity was driving a taxi in the Bombay area and robbing his passengers. If the passengers were female and pretty he raped them, too.

He speaks three languages. His accomplice "Ranga Khush," whose real name is Kuljit Singh, got his nickname from a Bombay film in which he once played a small part.

Indian minister's delicate balancing act in Moscow

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Sept 10

Mr A. B. Vajpayee, India's External Affairs Minister, left here today to begin a week's visit to the Soviet Union. On his way back he is to stop off in Kabul to meet the leaders of the new Afghan regime.

Before he left Mr Vajpayee said: "There need be no doubt that Indo-Soviet relations are an important factor in India's foreign policy". He also confirmed, however, that his planned visit to China next month or in early November would be discussed during his talks in Moscow.

No one has any doubts here that Mr Vajpayee's visit to Moscow is going to be an extremely difficult balancing act, so difficult that it is being said here that his trip may be counter-productive.

Any assurances he gives the Soviet Union are likely to be taken amiss in Peking, and the proposed visit there to "normalize" relations between the two countries is already burdened with concessions the Janata Government has been obliged to make to silence domestic opposition.

The Russians have been showing intense suspicion about any rapprochement between Delhi and Peking, and very obviously getting India's Moscow-line Communist Party to publicize their concern.

Slow liberation for Chinese women

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Sept 10

The opening of the fourth national congress of Women's Associations in Peking this weekend probably heralds a return to practical activity for this important organization, and a move away from political manipulation.

Liberation of women is a particularly difficult subject in China, which has a long tradition not only of oppression of women, but also of cultural misogyny. This has not been helped by the fact that the so-called "gang of four", villains of the present series of political campaigns, are centred round Mao Tse-tung's widow and fourth wife, Chiang Ching.

During Chiang Ching's last spell of ascendancy in 1976 she glorified the memory of the few women rulers China has known, notably Empress Lu of the Han dynasty before Christ, and Empress Wu of the Tang dynasty, which coincided with Europe's dark ages.

She was not, however, rash enough to commit herself to a spirited defence of the last Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, who presided over the collapse of the imperial system in the nineteenth century.

One reason for China's historical oppression of women, through such institutions as bound feet and concubinage, was probably the recognition that Chinese women are extremely spirited and dynamic when given the chance, and could easily end up ruling the country altogether if given the chance.

The same could be said, of course, of women of other countries but in China women have proved themselves particularly adept at manipulating from behind the scenes, in the case of the Empress Dowager, literally from behind a screen, while the Emperor gave orders according to her advice.

For all the "Suzie Wong" type of romanticism, Chinese women in Hongkong are known as redoubtable business adversaries, notable government administrators, and tough campaigners for social improvement.

One of the most famous of all Chinese popular classics, the novel *Dream of the Red Chamber*, also translated as *Story of the Stone*, portrays girls as creatures capable of an intelligence and sensitivity rivalling that of their more favoured male cousins.

In modern China, however, the woman's role has been enhanced less than the theorists of socialism would like. Some women are members of the Central Committee, but not very many, and none are top leaders since the fall of Chiang Ching.

Indeed, the latter's hatred for Mrs Wang Kuang-mei wife of the disgraced former head of state, Mr Liu Shao-chi, is seen by many as an important cause of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Mrs Wang seems likely to be rehabilitated soon, but this will not change the prejudice of many Chinese men that women's jealousies should not be allowed to interfere in politics

Hongkong move to curb recruiting by US gangs

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Sept 10

Hongkong authorities are cooperating with the New York police and immigration officials in a drive to curb the recruitment in Hongkong of young gangsters, belonging to the Triad secret society, for United States gangs.

There has been an increase in gang fighting in the United States Chinese communities, especially in New York, where the two rival Triads, known as the Ghost Shadows and Flying Dragons, struggle for control of the traditional local protection rackets.

Since the relaxation of immigration regulations in 1965, more than 200,000 Hongkong residents have taken up residence in the United States of whom about half have settled in the New York area.

It is believed that the New York gang leaders now systematically select young criminals without criminal records in Hongkong

Peking expunges political jargon from textbooks

Peking, Sept 10.—New textbooks omitting "all political jargon" will be published shortly in China, the New China news agency reported here yesterday.

The books should be ready this autumn and will be used in Chinese schools, an important step in the modernization of Chinese education. Foreign language textbooks will emphasize mastery of the language and the ability to read other languages.

The textbooks renewal involves all fields of learning. Leading Chinese scientists as well as textbooks used in the United States, West Europe and Japan were consulted by the editors of the new manuals. —Agence France-Presse.

Officials dismissed: The Chinese Communist Party has dismissed six party officials in the central province of Honan for squandering public money, the New China news agency reported. All six were expelled from the party.—Reuter.

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Because there are now more old people, and there will be more each year for the foreseeable future. Secondly, the social services necessarily leave gaps—widening gaps—which someone has to tackle with practical humanity. And thirdly, because old people are so often housebound by infirmity that their need is often hidden in the shabby rooms where they spend hour after lonely hour.

So if you are considering your affairs, send for copies of the two helpful booklets written in lay language, but with skilled professional advice: 'On making a will', and 'How to reduce capital transfer tax'. Write to: **Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T7L, 32 Dover Street, London W1E 7JZ.**

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SPORT

Motor racing



Peterson being wheeled into an ambulance as drivers and officials gather at the scene

Italians find champion in Andretti

From John Blunsden
Monza, Sept 10

Mario Andretti acknowledged the chequered flag at the end of the shortened 40-lap Italian Grand Prix here this evening, but it was Niki Lauda, who had finished in third place with his Brabham-Alfa Romeo, to whom the race organizers had awarded the race.

Both Gilles Villeneuve (Ferrari) and Andretti (JPS Lotus-Ford) had anticipated the starting light and rocketed away from the front row of the depleted 19-car starting grid while the red light was still glowing. Half-way through the race the organizers announced that both drivers had been given a 60-second penalty for the jumped start, so from then on it was a question of how much daylight they could put between themselves and the rest of the field in order to pull themselves up from the last two places.

Villeneuve had made the more blatant early start, and he took the lead when Andretti tucked right in behind him at the start. The Ferrari remained in front for 4 of the 40 laps, but then Andretti did the inevitable, outbraked him and went through into first place on the road. They crossed the finishing line a bare seconds apart, but Andretti was only sixth on corrected time and Villeneuve—the hero of the day to the Italian crowd—was just out of the points in seventh position.

Lauda and John Watson (the latter recovering well from a slow start when excess wheel-spin had his car almost sideways as he left the grid) came through with impressive reliability to finish a second apart on the road, ahead of Reutemann in the second of the Ferraris, while Jacques Laffite fought and won a battle with Patrese's ailing Shadow to secure a corrected fourth place ahead of Patrick Tambay, the most successful of the three works McLaren drivers.

Emerson Fittipaldi, whose car had stalled on the start line, got away at last by a long way after a push start, and worked his way up impressively into sixth place at one point, only to be overhauled by Andretti and Villeneuve on the stop watch in the closing laps of the race.

Jody Scheckter, who had had an accident on the warming-up lap for the restarted race, nearly two hours after the multi-car accident in which Ronnie Peterson was badly injured, and Vittorio Brambilla and Hans Stuck less so, had caused the first to be abandoned, drove a subdued race in his spare car; and James Hunt was a retirement shortly before half-distance after beginning a climb through from near the back of the field.

Derek Daly was another who had to use his spare car for the second start, and he, too, was unable to get on to terms with the front-running bunch. He drove a lonely race in his Ensign to finish a corrected tenth between Piquet and Depailler, the French driver who is leaving the Tyrrell team to join Ligier next season.

An extraordinary scene came at the end of this incident-packed day when the track attracted a seething crowd, sections of which seemed to want to cheer their own hero. There was wild applause for Villeneuve's effort to keep the Ferrari legend alive, just as many cheeers for Lauda—still a favourite with many people in Italy, despite his 1977 split with Ferrari—but perhaps the biggest cheer of all was for the new world champion Mario Andretti. He had done everything expected of a champion, save perhaps for that momentary lapse on the start line, and he had, after all, been first past the post.

ITALIAN GRAND PRIX: 1. N. Lauda (Brabham-Alfa Romeo), 40 laps, 1hr 7min 4.54sec (128.97mph); 2. John- 7min 4.54sec (128.97mph); 2. J. Watson (Brabham-Alfa Romeo), 1:7:6.02; 3. C. Reutemann (Ferrari), 1:7:25.01; 4. J. Laffite (Ligier-Matra), 1:7:42.07; 5. P. Tambay (McLaren-Ford), 1:7:44.93; 6. M. Andretti (J. P. S. Lotus-Ford), 1:7:50.87; 7. G. Villeneuve (Ferrari), 1:7:53.02; 8. E. Fittipaldi (Fittipaldi-Ford), 1:7:59.78; 9. N. Piquet (McLaren-Ford), 1:8:11.37; 10. D. Daly (Ensign-Ford), 1:8:13.85; 11. P. Depailler (Elf Tyrrell-Ford), 1:8:21.11; 12. J. Scheckter (Wolf-Ford), 39 laps; 13. A. Jones (Saudi Williams-Ford), 39 laps; 14. B. Giacomelli (McLaren-Ford), 39 laps; 15. C. Regazzoni (Shadow-Ford), 35 laps.

DRIVERS STANDINGS: Andretti, 65pts; 2. Peterson, 51; 3. Lauda, 44; 4. Reutemann, 35; 6. Depailler, 32; 6. Watson, 25; 7. Laffite, 19; 8. Fittipaldi, 16; 9. Scheckter, 14; equal 10. Patrese, Hunt and Villeneuve, 8; equal 13. Pironi and Tambay, 7; 15. Jones, 5; 16. Regazzoni, 4; 17. Stuck, 2; equal 18. Rebaque and Brambilla 1.

CONSTRUCTORS STANDINGS: 1. Lotus-Ford, 86pts; 2. Brabham-Alfa Romeo, 53; 3. Ferrari, 40; 4. Tyrrell-Ford, 36; 5. Ligier-Matra, 19; 6. Fittipaldi-Ford, 16; equal 7. Wolf-Ford and McLaren-Ford, 14; 9. Arrows-Ford, 8; 10. Shadow-Ford, 6; 11. Williams-Ford, 5; 12. Surtees-Ford, 1.

Yachting

Lone Russians keep clear of trouble in the mist

By John Nicholls

Victor Potapov and Alexander Zebene, sailing the only Russian entry in the Tornado class world championship, won the first race of the series at Weymouth yesterday. Second were Reginald White, the 1976 Olympic gold medal winner and his new crew, Steven Olie and third were the Italians, Lorenzo Carmellini and Giovanni Jahier.

It was a memorable race with which to begin the series and different crews will remember it for differing reasons. Those that did well will reflect on it being a good way to start off the week, whereas many of the 30 retirements may be wishing they had never gone afloat.

The south-westerly wind was a steady 20 knots and was responsible for many capsizes and much gear failure. In addition Weymouth Bay was covered by that murky mist peculiar to the area; making the marks of the course difficult to find. Several crews went astray on the first beat and even as many as experienced as White mistook the gybe mark for the windward mark.

The Russians, however, found their way round the course well, although they did not always lead. They were first for most of the opening triangular round but dropped to fourth behind Walter Steiner (Switzerland) and Rex Sly (New Zealand) and Henry Bossett (United States) on the second windward leg. White was beginning to recover some lost places by then and rounded the windward mark eleventh, with his son, Robert, lying twentieth.

On the third windward leg Bossett was ahead as he neared the mark but blew over and capsized allowing Potapov back into the lead. Joachim Vogel (Germany) was second and Reginald White now third. Steiner also capsized at the mark and for a while the rescue fleet was fully stretched. A completely inverted Tornado is a difficult thing to pull upright.

White continued to overhaul Potapov and had passed Vogel by the start of the final round. At the finish White was second by 40sec and must be well pleased by his speed around the course. The championship is sponsored by Lombard North Central and has attracted entries from 20 nations. The only notable absentee is Jorg Spengler, the German holder of the world championship.

FIRST RACE: 1. V. Potapov and A. Zebene (USSR); 2. Reginald White and S. Olie; 3. L. Carmellini and G. Jahier (Italy); 4. P. Due and P. Kjaergaard (Denmark); 5. Robert White and M. Johnson; 6. B. de Thier and S. Moffatt (New Zealand).

Seipold leads overall

Udo Seipold, of West Germany, sailed Crazy into the overall lead yesterday in the second race of the European dragon class championships in Torbay yesterday.

The two times winner of the title finished well over a minute behind Ireland's top helmsman Connor Doyle, in Alphida, but the German's two runners-up placings in both races so far have pushed him in front of the 22-strong field.

FIRST RACE: 1. Sandpiper (N. J. Streeter, GB); 2. Crazy (U. Seipold, Germany); 3. Gaiax (T. O'Gorman, Ireland); 4. Alphida (C. Doyle, Ireland); 5. Kali (D. Wilson, Austria); 6. Maelstrom (S. Day, GB). SECOND RACE: 1. Alphida; 2. Crazy; 3. Kali; 4. Rebel (M. Cotter, Ireland); 5. Asterisk (P. Lloyd, GB); 6. Sandpiper. Overall: 1. Crazy; 2. Alphida; 3. Sandpiper.

Golf

Britain celebrate a rare victory over Americans

By Michael Platts

Britain and Ireland achieved a memorable win against the United States by the convincing margin of 10 matches to six with one halved in the sixth PGA Cup match over the new 6,703-yard St Mellion course in Cornwall yesterday.

It was their first victory since this series was inaugurated in 1973 and the first by a British side against one from the United States since the Ryder Cup match of 1957. It is only the eighth success by Britain and Ireland against the United States in 74 official golf encounters.

The turning point during a thoroughly enjoyable event, which was well supported by an enthusiastic crowd, came a little after two o'clock on a wet and grey afternoon. The weather had once again done its best to disguise the beauty of the delightful St Mellion course, officially opened only 13 months ago, but it could not hide the determination that Tommy Horton, the British non-playing captain, had helped to instill in the club professionals.

David Jones, this year's PGA club champion, had lost against Laurie Hammer, the American champion, and Brian Waites surprisingly went down to Tommy Aycock, who won seven holes out of nine from the third during an inspired spell in which he was four under par.

Those results brought the match level at five points apiece and it appeared conceivable that Great Britain and Ireland, who had led after the foursomes on Friday, could lose control. However, at almost the same moment, Michael Ingham completed a win over Ron Smith and Peter Tupling defeated Rives McBee.

Ingham illustrated his appetite for matchplay with four birdies and an eagle in six holes from the fifth. Tupling refused to be intimidated by the situation and he drove the ball more than 300 yards at the 17th to set up a win at that hole, which effectively ended the opposition of McBee.

The match was still in the balance because Britain and Ireland were ahead in only one of the remaining five singles. However, the victories by these two Yorkshiremen appeared to encourage the rest of the side. Alistair Thomson, two down after taking three putts at the 11th, won four of his last six holes, which included holing a putt of 35 feet for an eagle at the 560-yard 18th, to defeat Art Proctor by two holes.

Peter Butler, a former Ryder Cup player, beat Tim Collins to gain the point Britain and Ireland needed for victory. Ahead of him, Evans went on to beat Barber by one hole and Huish halved the last match with Summerhays to give Britain and Ireland an advantage of 5½—3½ in the singles and a resounding success.

FOURBALL MATCHES (Britain and Ireland names first): P. Butler and D. Huish lost to R. McBee and T. Aycock, 1 hole; B. Waites and M. Ingham beat S. Benson and R. Smith, 1 hole; D. Jones and P. Tupling lost to A. Proctor and L. Hammer, 3 and 1; A. Thomson and G. McKay halved with B. Summerhays and T. Collins. Fourball result: Britain and Ireland 1½, US 2½.

SINGLES: Waites lost to Aycock, 7 and 6; Jones lost to Hammer, 2 and 1; Tupling beat McBee, 2 and 1; Ingham beat Smith, 4 and 3; McKay lost to Benson, 2 holes; Thomson beat Proctor 2 holes; Butler beat Collins, 3 and 2; Evans beat D. Barber, 1 hole; Huish halved with Summerhays. Singles result: Britain 5½, United States 3½. Match result: Britain and Ireland 10½, United States 6½.

Boxing

Powers' title goes to a Spaniard

Miranda de Ebro (Spain), Sept 10.—The hard-hitting Fernando Sanchez, of Spain, battered the British title holder, Colin Powers, to defeat here tonight to win the European light-welterweight championship. The referee stopped the contest in the 12th round.

Sanchez prevented Powers, who is 22 and was defending his title for the first time, from using his long reach by getting in close with a series of powerful jabs and punches. Powers dominated the first few rounds of the 15-round contest, but in the fourth the Spaniard began his onslaught.

After the seventh round the Englishman looked weakened. By the 11th he was groggy and had a swollen, bleeding left ear.

Sanchez, who is 30, and is nicknamed the Chinaman because of his flat nose and slit eyes, was spurred on by 4,000 supporters in the bullring of his home town. It was the second bout between the two boxers. Two years ago a non-title bout in this northern town ended in a controversial draw.

Sanchez had promised revenge before this contest, and had said that he was much better prepared. He won the Spanish title in 1976 and has won 37 of his 46 bouts.

Rugby League

Pep talk that worked wonders at Wilderspool

By Keith Macklin

Half-time tactical talks can work wonders when the spirit is willing and the flesh is strong. At half-time in yesterday's game at Wilderspool, Warrington were 6—4 behind against the premiership holders, Bradford Northern, after a dour and defence-dominated first half. In the first ten minutes of the second half, Warrington, subjected to a few words from their player-coach, Benyon, began to hold their passes and to run straight and hard. Two quick tries resulted, the first when the alert Bevan chased a grub kick from Kelly, the second when Lester crashed over from Case's short pass.

Northern showed their much praised powers of recovery with a try by Gill, converted from the touchline by Mumby, but Bevan, so often the Wilderspool match-winner, got a superb third try from a pass by Martyn. Northern refused to yield and Forsyth barged in for a try but Benyon, whose pep talk had done the trick, crowned his and his team's day with a try under the posts.

There were other tremendous second half recoveries in free-scoring games: St Helens retained their unblemished league record after falling behind 5—12 to Wakefield Trinity. Holding got a vital second half try and then the side-stepping Francis went 45 yards through half the Trinity defence for a show-stopper of a try. St Helens won 20—15.

The champions, Widnes, were trailing a young Featherstone side 14—12 in the second half, but the scrum half, Bowden, inspired a winning revival in a match of 50 points.

The outstanding personal achievement of the day came from Lloyd, the second row forward obtained by second division Hull from Castleford for £12,000. He kicked 14 goals from 14 attempts and also scored a try in a 61—10 drubbing of Oldham. Another fine individual performance came from Fairbrain, the Wigan full back, who is anxious to reclaim his place in the Great Britain side against the Australians.

On his return after injury he scored three tries and kicked five goals in his team's 37—17 win over Huddersfield. Another 100 per cent side in the first division, Hull Kingston Rovers, made it an excellent day for Humberside by beating Rochdale Hornets 21—15 at Rochdale.

Cricket

Greig's epilepsy made known in new book

By Richard Streeton

The disclosure this weekend that Tony Greig, England's former cricket captain, is an epileptic brings into the open one of the game's open secrets. A great many people in the cricket world knew of Greig's problem but there has always been a tacit agreement among the media not to make it known.

Greig's illness, however, is mentioned in a book being published next month by Collins, *The Packer Affair*. The author is Henry Blofeld, an English freelance writer and broadcaster, who has closely followed the upheaval brought to cricket over the past 18 months by Kerry Packer.

Mr Blofeld has chosen to reveal Greig's medical background as he felt it had an important bearing when trying to understand Greig's impulsive behaviour and nervous mental energy. Greig lost the England captaincy after it became known that he had acted as Mr Packer's recruitment agent for the breakaway cricket series.

Greig has always been grateful to cricket journalists for their reticence. He *is* understood to be disappointed at Mr Blofeld's references to epilepsy in the forthcoming book, feeling that his health is a private matter, though I also understand that Greig intended to make his problem known himself in a book next year.

It will surprise many people that Greig's epilepsy has not emerged before, remembering the publicity he has thrived upon. Every sphere of activity has its trade secrets, however; the political world can best be cited as an example.

For Greig, the embodiment of athletic strength and manliness, to have mastered the illness so successfully will undoubtedly bring reassurance to fellow sufferers. Greig has never drawn attention to this aspect of his life but I gather that he has done a great deal of unpublicized work helping in areas of epileptic treatment, including regular visits to child sufferers.

Both Sussex CCC, when he joined the staff after arriving from South Africa, and the authorities at Lord's, when he was first chosen as an England tourist and later made captain, were aware of the matter. They also knew that Greig was mostly able to keep the illness at bay by regular use (twice daily) of the modern drugs available.

When he overlooked his treatment in April 1975 Greig collapsed at Heathrow airport as he returned from a tour. His illness then was attributed in newspaper reports to jet lag. Nine years earlier, when he first came to England from South Africa, Greig had an attack in the Sussex dressing room during a second eleven match. Jim Parks senior, then the Sussex coach, who had experience of the illness, cleared the dressing room of the other players and helped Greig. Another attack came during a match in South Africa when Greig received assistance at slip from Ali Bacher, the last South African Test captain and a doctor, who was batting.

Modern medical opinion is that a controlled epileptic sufferer like Greig is no more harmfully ill than a diabetic though, inevitably, any illness connected with the brain has emotional undertones. In most cases epileptics are no longer debarred from holding driving licences.

Numerous famous figures have been epileptics. There have been several cases among cricketers, the best known until now being Johnny Briggs, of Lancashire and England, who in the late 19th century toured Australia six times and once fell ill during a Test Match.

Tennis

Flushing Meadow awaits the inevitable climax

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
New York, Sept 10

It was almost inevitable that Bjorn Borg who came here with a firmly established reputation as the best tennis player in the world, would play Jimmy Connors —just as firmly established, as second best, but resenting the order of precedence—in the men's singles final of the United States championships. In yesterday's semi-final round Borg beat Vitas Gerulaitis, 6—2, 6—2, 7—6 and Connors defeated John McEnroe, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

Borg and Connors had been playing each other since 1973. Connors led 7—5 overall (8—6 including exhibition matches), but Borg has won four of their last five matches and was not at his fittest for the other. Connors had won both their previous matches in the United States championships: on clay courts in 1975 and 1976, as distinct from the hard, grit-free surface in use at the tournament's new location, Flushing Meadow. In the past two years they had met in four other distinguished finals: the 1976 United States championship (Connors won), the 1977 Wimbledon championship (Borg), and this year's Masters (Connors) and Wimbledon (Borg) tournaments.

As French and Wimbledon champion, Borg set out for Flushing Meadow today seeking his first United States title and the third of four legs in the "grand slam"—previously achieved by only Donald Budge and Rod Laver. Connors had an unusually interesting record in that he had already won the United States championship on grass (1974) and on clay (1976) and was the first man to contest the final in five consecutive years since Bill Tilden, who played eight in a row—winning the last six—from 1918 to 1925.

Yesterday's matches did not amount to much more than dress rehearsals. Practising with Borg cannot have done much for the confidence of Gerulaitis. On this occasion he must have felt that he was dashing about in a cul de sac blocked at the other end by a steamroller that was fast closing in on him.

Energy and patience were equally useless for his purposes. He would have achieved more had he served better and put his volleys away more often. But that would only have affected the margin, not the result. In the third set Borg relaxed the pressure on the accelerator for a while, but woke up in time to deny Gerulaitis the encouragement of winning a set.

The other match pursued a similar course. Connors spent two sets reducing McEnroe to helpless frustration, but then relaxed the intensity of his assault. McEnroe led 5—1 and had five set points. But Connors bounced off the ropes as if he had just been taking a rest. He blasted his way through six consecutive games for the match, with McEnroe lunging and sprawling all over the place in a vain effort to rescue something worthwhile from the wreckage of his ambitions.

Partly because of the demands of television, partly because of rain on earlier days, and partly because of sloppy scheduling yesterday's programme was unreasonably contested. Wendy Turnbull had to play four matches in three events. She and Kerry Reid, the Wimbledon doubles champion, had a precarious three-set win over Betsy Nagelsen and Pamela Shriver, but were beaten in the final by Billie Jean King and Martina Navratilova. One of the finest matches of the tournament was wasted on an outside court when Robert Lutz and Stan Smith beat Wojtek Fibak and Tom Okker; 7—6, 5—7, 7—6, after Fibak and Okker had gained promising leads in each of the sets they lost.

The women's world team championship for the Federation Cup, sponsored by Colgate, will be played at Melbourne from November 27 to December 3. The draw was made here yesterday as follows:

United States v S Korea; New Zealand v Canada; Argentina v Denmark; France v Sweden; Britain v Spain; W Germany v Brazil, Czechoslovakia v Portugal; Philippines v Indonesia; Switzerland v Ireland; Italy v Romania; Norway v Yugoslavia; Soviet Union v Austria; Chile v Uruguay; Netherlands v Mexico; Israel v Japan; Australia v Belgium.

MEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: J. Connors beat J. McEnroe, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5; B. Borg (Sweden) beat V. Gerulaitis, 6—2, 6—2, 7—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: C. Evert beat W. Turnbull (Australia), 6—3, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Semi-final round: S. Smith and R. Lutz beat W. Fibak (Poland) and T. Okker (Netherlands), 7—6, 5—7, 7—6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Semi-final round: K. Reid (Australia) and Turnbull beat P. Shriver and B. Nagelsen, 6—4, 1—6, 7—5; L. W. King and M. Navratilova beat F. Durr (France) and S. V. Wade (GB), 6—2, 6—3. Final: King and Navratilova beat Reid and Turnbull, 7—6, 6—4.

Weather conditions fail to upset Miss Brasher

By Jerome Caminada

Watched by a woman of 87, Miss L. Bull, who won the first junior tennis championship of Britain on the Isle of Wight 70 years ago, Kate Brasher, 16 last month, took that title at Wimbledon on Saturday. In an intense match on the hard courts of the All-England Club she beat Sonia Davies, who will be 17 years old next week, 7—6, 6—4.

The new boy junior champion is Harvey Becker, a compact youth of 18. In his last eligible year he defeated Jeremy Bates, two years younger, 6—3, 6—4.

A swirling wind took charge of the day, sending gusts and dust across the open court. Sturdy fellows like Becker could hold their ground, but the elfin-like Miss Brasher would, I feared, be herself lofted over the net, instead of the ball. Five foot three inches in height, she weighs in at only 108lb. Where she finds the power to thump the ball, as she briskly ranges from side to side, I do not know.

Having won the under-16 and junior covered court titles in Britain this year, Miss Brasher went to Canada in June to compete in a women's satellite tour supported by the American Express Company. After several weeks of battling on cement and clay in different centres she was placed on points in the top eight.

A knock-out competition followed and she went out in the first round. But she just regained her expenses, and the experience has gone into the bank.

Miss Davies has one more year in these junior championships, but is already the under-21 title-holder. She won the opening game on her service, and then captured Miss Brasher's service to lead 2—0. This lead increased to 4—1, and looked like becoming 5—1 when Miss Davies hit the top of the net, and the ball rolled over. But Miss Brasher, with her long right forearm stroke and double-fisted backhand, scooped or drove everything back from the baseline, took the game with a rare sortie to the net, and went on to lead 5—4. Then she lost her service, and at 6—6 a tie-breaker was called.

Miss Davies seized the *first* four points in this sudden death, and later led 5—2, after the younger girl had double-faulted. Whereupon Miss Brasher, with the help of spectacular backhand and forehand passes, collared the next five points, and the set 7—6.

On the crest of this wave Miss Brasher then shot to a 5—0 lead in the second set. All seemed over. But Miss Davies, fighting every inch with and against the wind, began to let fly arrows straight into the corners. She won a game to make it 5—1, and from 0—40 in the following game she saved the three straight match points, scorching the sidelines or putting the ball away at the net. She won that game, and the one after to reduce her opponent's lead to 5—3.

In the next game, Miss Brasher serving, Miss Davies saved another match point with a net cord shot, and yet another with an angled backhand. That game became hers too, pushing her only one behind, 4—5; but then she double-faulted twice into the wind, to lose the game, set and match.

The boys' final was not so spectacular. Becker has a service which is barely of club standard, but he does have an accurate and powerful science from the baseline. Bates, who has hesitated before in finals, cooperated too willingly by staying most of the time on the baseline. He was discouraged when, having lost the first set, he came to the net in an important game in the middle of the second set, lunged at a fast ball which would have been out, and caught it on the wood, bringing it down at his feet. That cost him the game.

Finally Becker, leading 5—4, won the match with a second service which was inches out. The linesman did not record the fault, and Bates did not protest. Later he had some compensation when winning the doubles with Peter Farrell, of Lancashire.

Miss K. Brasher beat Miss S. Davies, 7—6, 6—4; H. Becker beat J. Bates, 6—3, 6—4; J. Bates and P. Farrell beat R. Boulton and N. Gerrard, 6—4, 7—6.

Rugby Union

All Blacks send nine new men on British tour after record defeat

Auckland, Sept 10.—Greg Cornelsen, an Australian forward, scored four tries as his side swept to a record-breaking 30—16 win over New Zealand in the third international here yesterday. This was Australia's highest winning score in matches against International Rugby Board member countries and the most conclusive victory by any team against New Zealand.

The Australian coach, Daryl Haberecht, was in hospital 250 miles away in Wanganui recovering from a heart attack. His team led throughout and, playing into a steady breeze, had a 10—3 advantage by half-time.

New Zealand closed the gap to 18—13 mid-way through the second spell with two quick tries. But the Australians stretched their lead to 14 points when their 19-year-old stand-off half, Melrose, dropped a goal just before the end. But New Zealand won the series 2—1.

Cornelsen was undoubtedly Australia's man-of-the-match, but Hipwell at scrum half, and his partner, Melrose, also played major parts, although neither had been a first-choice selection for the tour. Both arrived later as replacements for injured players. The former Wasps' fullback, Geoffrey Richards, yet another, also had a good game.

The Australian forwards showed a vast improvement, denying the New Zealanders control of rucks and mauls. Goal-kicking contributed to New Zealand's downfall, with Bryan Williams missing two penalties, Brian McKechnie two penalties and a conversion and Bevan Wilson three dropped kicks from penalties.

Three members of the defeated All Black team were left out of a 30-man party named in Wellington tonight for a tour of Britain and Ireland next month. Those dropped are Brian McKechnie, who has also played for New Zealand at cricket, Richard Myers, a No 8 and John Ashworth, a prop who scored one of New Zealand's tries yesterday.

Nine members of the party are new All Blacks: Currie, a full back; Kururangi and Dunn, three-quarters; Loveridge, a halfback; and Ketels, Loveday, Fleming, Graham and McGregor, all forwards. Currie, Kururangi, Ketels and Graham are former junior All Blacks; Dunn has played for the Maoris. A surprise selection is the recall of Lyn Jaffray, who was overlooked when Bruce pulled out of the third international with an injured knee.

The captaincy is restored to Graham Mourie, who missed the series against Australia because of an injured back. He was fit enough to be included among the reserves for yesterday's match.

Retirement of Edwards ends an era

By Peter West

A famous Welsh rugby era was closed yesterday with the news, widely expected, of the retirement of their great scrum half, Gareth Edwards, at the age of 31. It comes hard upon the announcement that another great Welsh player, Gerald Davies—arguably the most electrifying runner in of modern times—has played his last match for Wales.

Between 1967 and 1978 Edwards set a Welsh record with 53 caps—all of them consecutive, astonishing proof of his durability and immense zeal for the game—and he played in 10 internationals for the British Lions. In his period at the fulcrum for his country, Wales won the championship five times, shared it twice more, on three occasions achieved the grand slam and five times took the mythical triple crown. The record speaks for itself, and it is perhaps fitting that Edwards should bow out at the end of a season in which Wales won everything and to which he made such a masterful contribution.

No doubt he is wise to go out of the game at the top, though I daresay he had a year or two left in his locker had he been so minded. Clive Rowlands, a former Welsh scrum half and captain and manager of the side that, without Edwards, lost two recent internationals in Australia, says that he is "the greatest scrum half of all time". I am not sure they would quite go along with that verdict in New Zealand where they reckon that Sid Going, so often behind a dominant pack, made a habit of getting the better of him.

Scottish made to suffer for sins of omission

By Gordon Allan

Playing nonstop rugby, Orrell scored 22 points in the last 25 minutes to beat London Scottish at Richmond on Saturday. They were 10—22 down in the second half, said *nil desperandum* to themselves, and won by four goals and two tries (32 points) to three goals and a try (22).

It was a king-sized recovery and Scottish had only themselves to blame. Their forwards were casual compared with Orrell's and the defensive kicking of their backs was badly directed. Time and again Orrell, finding the ball unexpectedly in their laps, were able to start passing movements when by rights they should have been forming lineouts. You cannot make those sort of mistakes against a team as fit, keen and skilful as Orrell and expect to get off scot-free.

Then there was the question of tackling. In a game in which 54 points were scored, this obviously left a lot to be desired, enjoyable though the consequences were for the spectators. Scottish made only about half the tackles they should have done and nobody exploited this sin of omission to greater effect than Carleton, the Orrell right wing, who had a final trial for England last season and seems certain to be capped sooner or later.

Almost every time Carleton got the ball he scattered the defence like leaves in a gale. He scored three tries and was concerned in two others. Lawson tackled him into touch at the corner, but Dearman went over from the lineout. His own third try gave Orrell the lead for the first time in the match. Finally, *in injury time*, he broke through yet again for Wilkinson to score. Phillips also scored, and Prior kicked for conversions.

There were plusses for Scottish. Their support play was inconsistent and they did not have a wing with the finishing power of Carleton, or a forward with the aggressive industry of Moss. But they did have a new young centre from Glenalmond called Gordon, who scored three tries; Lawson, who looked as sharp as ever, and McHarg, whose positional nous was invaluable. Gillespie scored their fourth try and kicked three conversions.

LONDON SCOTTISH: D. Gourlay (Sub. R. Wood); T. Marnab, R. Gordon, D. Gillespie, G. Kelly; R. Wilson, A. Lawson; D. Fairbairn, D. Pickering, J. Fraser, A. McHarg, L. Forbes, M. Biggar, W. Goodonough, S. Pratt.

ORRELL: G. Prior; J. Carleton, W. Lyon, P. Phillips, I. Wilkinson; P. Williams, D. Williams; P. Bulless, J. Ireland, D. Southern, W. Woodcock, M. Dearman, B. Lundy, P. Moss; M. Webster.

Referee: P. Kingham (London).

Club matches

Bath	6	Leicester	25
Bedford	15	London Irish	23
Bridgend	38	Newbridge	3
Coventry	3	Gloucester	13
Edinburgh W	0	Hartlepool R	4
Furness	7	Keighley	18
Fylde	24	Sheffield	3
Gosforth	6	Liverpool	15
Harlequins	21	Northampton	24
Headingley	30	Birmingham	6
Huddersfield	33	Sandal	0
Llanelli	35	Aberavon	12
London Scottish	22	Orrell	32
London Welsh	18	Saracens	14
Macclesfield	3	Old Salians	3
Maesteg	12	Ebbw Vale	7
Manchester	3	Sale	15
Middlesbrough	6	Bradford	0
Morley	16	West Hartlepool	13
Neath	11	Cardiff	13
New Brighton	12	Birkenhead Pk	12
Newport	29	Bristol	24
Nottingham	29	Rugby	10
Nuneaton	9	Hull and ER	10
Otley	25	Old Milhillians	3
Percy Park	27	Carlisle	12
Plymouth A	15	Halifax	3
Preston	18	St Helens	0
Rosslyn Park	41	Metro Police	3
Roundhay	51	Blaydon	6
Swansea	11	Moseley	6
Wakefield	9	Broughton Park	6
Wasps	0	Richmond	9
Waterloo	31	Glasgow A	15
Widnes	15	Walsall	9
Wilmslow	32	Harrogate	9
Torquay	19	Halifax	22

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Dartford GS 27, St Olave's GS 3; Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 12, Gravesend GS 9; Judd 25, A. T. Walder's XV 8; King Edward's, Five Ways 4, King Edward's College, Nuneaton 8; Lawrence Sheriff 4, Loughborough Grammar 11; St Joseph's Academy 22, Westcliff HS 6; Trinity, Croydon 70, Glyn GS 0; Wells Cathedral School 30, Kings of Wessex 8.

OTHER MATCH: Hongkong 6, France 30.

Bath run out of steam after exhausting week

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The well-armed Leicester side achieved a third successive victory by 25 points to six, at Bath on Saturday and in the process brought their tally of points to 95. With their forwards waxing ever stronger they ran in two good tries in the last 10 minutes, by which time it was apparent that Bath, who never reckon to be easy meat for anyone on their own ground, were feeling the effects of three hard matches in eight days.

Bath had beaten Pontypool away, by 26—10, on the opening Saturday. Last Wednesday they drew 4—4 at Newport. This was Leicester's third match, too, but they had enjoyed a comfortable midweek win against Nuneaton on Tuesday, which left them extra time for the recuperation.

The Bath pack managed to swing the opposition on Leicester's put in in the first half and at least once, with an eight man shove, had them going into reverse. The visitors put early difficulties behind them and, with more poise at scrum half and rather less tactical contrivance, they might have used the ball they won to more productive effect.

A light ball and a stiffish diagonal wind no doubt made refined passing or goalkicking difficult—Waterman and Davies missed a number of penalty shots for Bath—but in the interests of a more flowing spectacle Leicester might have kicked rather less, too. In fairness, however, one must add that kicks by Leicester's centres, Dodge and Hall, led to two early scores, and they finished up with two goals, a dropped goal, two penalty goals and a try to Bath's two penalties.

Dodge, who has now played more than 100 games for his club (no bad record for one still only 20 years of age) supplied enough subtle or vigorous touches to confirm how much the acquisition of an England cap has done to his stature and confidence. But, from an English standpoint, the most encouraging item was the form of the Leicester loose-head prop, Cowling, whose last season ended in Paris after he had played through more than half of the French international with a dislocated shoulder.

Selectors will be keeping an eye on Palmer, an England under-23 stand off half now playing at centre. Jones, a fast aggressive, well built flanker, made his mark for Bath in this game, as did the constructive Smith in a similar position for Leicester, who have a strong hand at looseforward. Forfar, one of the best of them, currently is injured. Bath might profitably shuffle theirs to use Jones on the open side and Parsons on the blind. At the moment they are playing left and right.

Waterman landed an early penalty for Bath having just missed a much easier one, but by half-time Hare had dropped a goal (from a differential penalty) added three more conventional penalty points and converted a try scored by Smith under the posts from a high kick by Hall that bounced awkwardly for the defence.

Further penalties by Hare and Davies made it 15—6 to Leicester. In that powerful Leicester finish Joyce got a try after Gillingham had knocked down a vast throw and Wheeler and Adey had driven through from a lineout. Finally, Kenney slipped away on a nice short side move, Hall dummied through and Duggan came inside for the last score, converted by Hare.

There was an unusual sequel to the try by Joyce. Bath must have expressed audible doubts about its legality, whereupon the referee, Peter Hughes, properly restarted the play with a penalty to Leicester at the centre mark.

BATH: J. S. Waterman; J. Davies, J. R. Palmer, M. C. Beese (captain), D. M. Wyatt; J. P. Horton, D. Murphy; J. M. Meddick, A. Mason, R. R. Spocd, B. J. Jenkins, C. Chappell, S. Jones, R. Lye, G. Parsons.

LEICESTER: W. H. Hare; J. Duggan, B. Hall, P. W. Dodge, T. Barnwell; B. Jones, S. Kenney; R. J. Cowling, P. J. Wheeler (captain), R. Nooham, N. Joyce, N. Gillingham, S. Johnson, G. J. Adey, I. Smith.

Referee: P. E. Hughes (Manchester).

Coventry's goose is cooked with familiar recipe

By Richard Streeton

Coventry and Gloucester brought to mind those huge monsters of prehistoric times at Coundon Road on Saturday. It would be an exaggeration to say it took them 10 minutes to turn round when the equivalent of a pin was stuck in their tail. However, for two giants of the English club game, they made an awful lot of mistakes with much muddled thinking and ponderous rugby.

The familiar recipe of Butler's boot and a businesslike pack proved enough to bring Gloucester a win by three penalty goals and a try (13 points) against a penalty (3). Onlookers might regret that the talents of two scoring wings like Mogg and Clewes were mostly limited to defensive work, but it was still a competent and deserved success. A rare one, too, for Gloucester on this ground, only their second in 11 years.

Coventry, invariably, start their season at the deep end and on this performance a lot of hard work remains ahead of them before they fulfil their potential. Whether everything can be rectified before they visit Cardiff next Saturday seems doubtful. Their forwards lacked cohesion and the support play of the back row nonexistent compared with that of Gloucester, particularly Wood. Behind the scrummage Coventry's kicking and handling was prone to error which was not all attributable to early season uncertainties.

Perhaps the most unexpected aspect of the game was an overall lack of the blood and thunder normally associated with this fixture. Two of the locks indulged in some private silliness, but otherwise it was only towards the end that the stops were pulled out. By then play had become more open. Late mistakes militated against tries, however, not least by Coventry, who usually tried to move the ball with ambitious rapidity.

By half-time Butler had kicked three penalties and Paul Evans, a late change for the injured Rossborough, had replied once for Coventry. After a tentative start, by both sides it was Coventry who finished the half on the attack. A swirling wind helped nobody: Williams and Rooney shared one good move for Gloucester; Duckham once sent Knee away on a run, and Duckham and Cowman shared a break from a tap penalty. Otherwise it was all mundane stuff.

A foot charge by the Coventry pack and lone dashes by Grimshaw and Knee raised the crowd's hopes in the second half, but it was Gloucester who scored. A blind-side break by Kingston gave Clewes a try on the right. Butler just missed the touchline conversion and was not far away with a penalty attempt.

Evans went close with a 50 yard penalty and was well wide with an easier one. Near the end Knee knocked on with a try in his sights. If it all sounds disjointed, it epitomizes the game's pattern.

COVENTRY: P. Evans; P. Knee, G. Evans, D. J. Duckham, S. Maisey; A. R. Cowman, C. Grimshaw; T. Dingley, R. Hobson, F. Melvin, I. R. Darnell, B. F. Ninnes, J. Shipsides, G. Robbins, R. Cardwell.

GLOUCESTER: P. Butler; R. Clewes, B. Vine, R. Rooney, R. Mogg; C. Williams, P. Kingston; G. Sargeant, S. Mills, M. Curran, S. Boyle, J. Orwin, J. Watkins, J. Simonett, P. Wood.

Referee: B. Head-Rapson (Notts, Lincs and Derby).

Points built up in spite of errant pinball machine

By Nicholas Keith

Northampton have made an encouraging start to the season. They have now won at Bristol and Twickenham on successive Saturdays. Despite a ponderous attack and suspect defence, they came from behind to beat Harlequins by a goal, three tries, a drop goal and a penalty goal (24pts) to three goals and a penalty (21).

At one stage in each half, Harlequins held a lead of nine points. But Northampton's pack, which was dogged rather than domineering, stuck to its task and gained complete ascendancy in the rucks and mauls. Northampton would have made life easier for themselves if their backs had not worked like an errant pinball machine. All too often the ball ricocheted about haphazardly behind the visitors' scrummage and possession was wasted.

The driving force for Northampton was Sweet, a menacing flanker with close-cropped fair hair in the tradition of the battle-hardened sergeant among virgin soldiers. Johnson, their hooker and new captain, led by example. The speedy Bignell was given little opportunity by his centres but snapped up two tries all the same.

Page scored first for Northampton with a dropped goal at a tap penalty from 30 yards but had an undistinguished match after that. But Edlmann put Harlequins ahead with two fine tries. The first was started by Bushell in his own half and Woodward and Edlmann ripped through the Northampton defence almost unopposed. For his encore, Edlmann took a pass from his No 8, Alexander, with one arm outstretched and full speed ahead, in the style of a Harlem Globetrotter. Bushell converted both from in front of the posts.

Northampton replied before half-time with a penalty by Carter and an opportunist try by Bignell after Bryan's kick ahead had been almost charged down. Carter converted. Ten minutes into the second half Gilbert broke through the defence and, realizing that he could not reach the line himself, unselfishly slung the ball to the left wing where Woodward was in the right position to score. Bushell converted and kicked a penalty two minutes later.

Harlequins sat back and their threequarters became casual. Northampton pressed and, after a long build-up, Bignell found a way over the line in the right corner. Carter missed the conversion but made amends with a try after a series of uncoordinated Northampton attacks. His conversion attempt rebounded from a post. Finally, Bryan, Oxford University's captain last season, intercepted a sloppy pass by Cooke, the Harlequins captain, and made good speed for the line on the stroke of no-side.

HARLEQUINS: K. M. Bushell; C. Lambert, D. A. Cooke, C. Woodward, G. Gilbert; J. Macaulay, C. Lamden; T. Claxton, L. Smith, M. Claxton, A. Jackson, S. Purdy, G. Combe, A. Alexander, S. Edlmann.

NORTHAMPTON: P. Carter; P. Bignell, J. Cubitt, J. Desborough, P. McGuckian; T. Bryan, J. Page; N. Fox, P. Johnson, G. Pearce, G. Wright, G. Poole, P. Sweet, V. Cannon, S. Russell.

Referee: R. Quittenton (London).

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SPORT

Athletics

Capes makes his own mark among gathering of guests at the Palace

By Cliff Temple
Athletics Correspondent

Geoffrey Capes, with "something to prove," achieved his best shot putt result of the season when winning the event for Britain in their match against Finland at Crystal Palace yesterday. At the same time, he helped his team to an overall victory.

Capes, who was disqualified for pushing an official *before the* European championships in Prague nine days ago, had come straight from *the European police championships* in Linz, Austria. He left at 4.45 yesterday morning for a three and *a half* hour drive to Munich, then a flight to London and was at Crystal Palace by lunchtime.

The competition there was against Reijo Stahlberg, fifth in Prague, and it was close. But Capes's third-round throw, of 67ft 10½ins in reply to Stahlberg's 67ft 2¼ins in the second round, held up for victory and was his longest of the year. The same distance would have earned him the bronze medal in Prague if he had been allowed, and able, to reproduce it there. In Linz on Saturday, he had thrown 64ft 10ins, to defeat, ironically, two Finnish policemen.

"I had to prove that I was ready in Prague" Capes said. "I was throwing well over 65 feet in training there, which I normally never do, even in my best form. But now, *as far as I'm* concerned, the Prague incident is over. I want to go on to Moscow and I'm going to be bigger and stronger there.

"The distances thrown by some of the Eastern Europeans will come down before then if this drug testing is *maintained*, and so I am confident that I can do well there, if the British Amateur Athletic Board keep their word and create some elitism in the sport. *It is the only way* for success. You can't mess about at a tea party in Edmonton in preparation for something as serious as Prague."

The two-day match won by the British men after a close struggle by 111 points to 101, *and emphatically* by the British women, who lost only one of their 15 events—the 1,500 metres—by *104 to 53*, gave a chance to some newer names to take the spotlight. Of these, Joslyn Hoyte, *the winner of* both the 200 and 400 metres match events, as well as being the *contributor of a fast 400 metres* relay leg, impresses me more every time she runs.

Graham Williamson, the winner of Saturday's 1,500 metres with a last lap of 53.2sec, and Garry *Cook, first in yesterday's 800* metres and currently in tremendous form, were just two of the *new wave of middle-distance* runners reaching international maturity. There was also some spirited, if unsuccessful, front-running from Ian Gilmour in the steeplechase and Charles Spedding *in the 5,000 metres.*

Brian Hooper, who vaulted so well in Prague, cleared the best height ever achieved in international competition by a Briton.

The other guests at the Palace over the weekend included Henry Rono, of Kenya, who left Saturday's 10,000 metres field in *his* wake, including the new European champion Martti Vainio, of Finland.



Rono passes *the European* champion, Vainio, on his way to victory in the 10,000 metres on Saturday.

Results from Crystal Palace

Men

200M: 1, J. Hoyte, 21.14; 2, V. P. Cook, 22.09sec; 3, J. Sulalampi (Finland), 22.54; 4, R. Turunen (Finland), 22.86.
800M: 1, G. Cooke, 1:49.24; 2, J. Harkonen (Finland), 1:49.9; 3, G. Grant, 1:50.2; 4, H. Liosanen (Finland), 1:53.3.
3,000M STEEPLECHASE: 1, T. Tuokonen (Finland), 8:37.43; 2, I. *Gilmore*, 8:40.11; 3, T. Kantanen (Finland), 8:44.45; 4, M. Morris, 9:11.04.
5,000M: 1, H. Okkola (Finland), 14:4.49; 2, C. Spedding, 14:10.49; 3, P. Parvarinta (Finland), 14:19.20; 4, L. Spence, 14:21.45.
110M HURDLES: 1, A. Bryggaro (Finland), 14.22; 2, M. Holtom, 14.31; 3, R. Byman (Finland), 14.69; 4, D. Wilson, 14.77.
HIGH JUMP: 1, M. Naylor, 2.17m (7ft 1½in); 2, J. Porkka (Finland), 2.11m (6ft 11in); 3, T. Llewellyn, 2.11m (6ft 11in), equals Welsh record; 4, S. Varionen (Finland), 2.08m (6ft 9¾in).
TRIPLE JUMP: 1, A. Moore, 16.25m (53ft 3¾in); 2, D. Johnson, 16.11m (52ft 10½in); 3, S. von Gerich (Finland), 15.84m (51ft 11¾in); 4, H. Puhakka (Finland), 16.53m (51ft 3½in).
POLE VAULT: 1, A. Kalliomaki (Finland) and J. Taylor (US, guest), 5.50m (18ft 0¼in); 2, B. Hooper, 5.40m (17ft 8½in); 3, R. Pudas (Finland), 5.30m (17ft 4¼in); 4, J. Gutteridge, 5.10m (16ft 8¾in).
SHOT: 1, G. Capes, 20.68m (67ft 10½in); 2, R. Stahlberg (Finland), 20.49m (67ft 2¾in); 3, M. Yrjola (Finland), 19.07m (62ft 6¾in); 4, R. Dale, 17.04m (55ft 11in).
HAMMER: 1, H. Huhtala (Finland), 70.86m (232ft 6in); 2, P. Dickenson, 66.26m (217ft 5in); 3, I. Chipchase, 62.52m (205ft 1in); 4, M. Auvinen (Finland), 20.08m (65ft 10in).
DISCUS: 1, M. Tuokko (Finland), 64.64m (212ft 1in); 2, J. Tuomola (Finland), 61.18m (200ft 9in); 3, P. Tancred, 54.82m (179ft 10in); 4, P. Gordon, 54.48m (178ft 9in).
4x400M RELAY: 1, GB (R. Dickens, C. Hamilton, R. Jenkins, D. Laing), 3:10.02; 2, Finland (H. Hanninen, E. Merikallio, H. Makela, E. Jokinin), 3:11.28.

Women

200M: 1, J. Hoyte, 24.19; 2, V. Elder, 24.37; 3, G. Lathorinne (Finland), 24.62; 4, L. Pursiainen (Finland), 25.14.
800M: 1, L. Barnes, 2:4.32; 2, J. Prickloe, 2:6.54; 3, S. Tyynela (Finland), 2:9.65; 4, I. Losikka (Finland), 2:10.73.
100M HURDLES: 1, L. Boothe, 13.80; 2, S. Strong, 13.92; 3, L. Spoof (Finland), 14.03; 4, S. Ristola (Finland), 14.61.
JAVELIN: 1, T. Sanderson, 61.58m (202ft); 2, F. Whitbread, 51.01m (167ft 4in); 3, S. Kopiloff (Finland), 48.76m (160ft); 4, T. Lyliak (Finland), 46.10m (151ft 3in).
4x400M RELAY: 1, GB (K. Williams, J. Hoyte, V. Elder, D. Hartley), 3:37.04; 2, Finland (B. Lindstrom, E. Heinonen, J. Helandor, A. Pursiainen), 3:47.14.

Saturday winners

MEN: 100m, H. Crawford (Trinidad), 10.59sec; 400m, D. Laing (GB), 47.16; 400m hurdles, A. Pascoe (GB), 50.87; 4 x 100m relay, GB, 41.17; 1,500m, G. Williamson (GB), 3min 47.24sec; 10,000m, H. Rono (*Kenya*), 27:53.79; Javelin, P. Sinersaari (Finland), 291ft 8in; long jump, E. Elslia (Finland), 24ft 7¼in.
WOMEN: 400m, J. Hoyte (GB), 52.68; 400m *hurdles*, V. *Langley* (GB), 59.35; 1,500m, S. Tyynela (Finland), 4:13.39; 4 x 100m relay, (GB), 44.54; 3,000m, P. Fudge (GB), 9:4.7; discus, M. Richie (GB), 190ft 10in; high jump, B. Simmonds (GB), 5ft 10in; shot, A. Littlewood (GB), 51ft 11¾in; long jump, S. Colyear, 21ft 3in.

Hockey

England perseverance ends 58-year wait

From Sydney Friskin
Hanover, Sept 10

England 2 — *Spain 0*

England won a medal for hockey after 58 years today by beating Spain in the play-off for third place in the European Cup, to finish behind West Germany and the Netherlands. It was a just reward for a team that had persevered in spite of the crushing 5—0 defeat by the Netherlands yesterday in the semi-final round.

Both players and officials alike could hardly restrain their emotion in a deeply moving scene at *the end of today's game*. John Ivens, the team manager, said in a brief statement: "It was a *splendid* team effort. *I thought* that after the defeat by the Dutch we were back to our evil ways, *but the fact* that we were able to shrug off this defeat shows marvellous strength of character".

The portents today were gloomy enough when the Spanish armada led by Juan Amat was sighted and continued to be so until English hearts were gladdened by a goal in the twelfth minute. The task of consolidation should not have taken as long as it did, but once it was done the true spirit was seen when England resisted a challenge by the Spaniards, who came into the last fifteen minutes with a serious threat.

In the early minutes of the game it looked as if the Spaniards, as the Dutch had done yesterday, would penetrate more freely along England's left flank. But Brookeman's vitality on the right soon helped to end the worry. Tackling strongly and running fast, he broke through the Spanish defence again and again and sent a number of cross-passes for his colleagues. If ever a player earned his bronze medal today, he did.

Spain, in a way, contributed early to their own downfall when Roca was suspended temporarily for rough play. While he was off the field Khehar's through-pass was picked up by Godwin, who raced through on the left, beating one man then another. When the goalkeeper confronted him he eluded him as well and calmly flicked the ball into goal.

England's fourth short corner ended with Barber shooting wide. They had nine of these awards yesterday against the Dutch and did not convert one of them. A mighty hit by Amat from Spain's first short corner in the thirtieth minutes was well saved by Taylor. His fine game in goal suggested that he had forgotten, the disappointment of the previous day. Taylor won the trophy for the best goalkeeper in the tournament.

Expectations of an early England goal in the second half remained unfulfilled in spite of the numerous chances set up by Brookeman and Corby, after he had replaced Khehar. In the fourteenth minute Spain suffered another temporary loss of a player when Padros was sent off for dangerous play. They were in more trouble when another defender hit the ball away after the whistle had blown to concede England a short corner. Cotton converted it with a strong hit after a perfect hand-stop. England could have had another goal soon after. Then the Spanish took play into England's half and looked as though they might score, but the Spanish armada was beaten again.

ENGLAND: I. C. B. Taylor; J. L. *Duddis*, D. B. *Whitaker*; P. J. Barber, B. J. Cotton, D. C. Westcott, N. Hughes, S. S. Khehar (sub, M. W. Corby), R. H. Brookeman, D. J. Godwin (sub, J. B. Watson), A. E. McGinn.
SPAIN: J. Garcia; J. Amat, C. Roca, J. Colomer, R. Cabot, J. Arbos, M. Chaves, J. Pellon, R. Garralda, P. Monsalve, R. Padros.
Umpires: C. Saidler (W Germany) and H. Schmid (Switzerland).

About 4,000 spectators saw West Germany beat the Netherlands 3—2 in a thrilling final. The *Germans took what looked like a* firm grip on the match with a goal by Seifert and two by Wis-*tuba. Litjens reduced the lead* just before the interval from a short corner and scored again *about midway in the second half* from a similar award. The peak of excitement was reached when *the Dutch were awarded a penalty* stroke three minutes before the end, but Litjens failed to beat the *goalkeeper.*

Leffers was adjudged the best player of the tournament. And *Wales, who qualified for the next* European Cup by finishing sixth won the trophy for fair play.

RESULTS: Semi-final round: W. Germany 3, Spain 2; Netherlands 5, England 0. Final: W. Germany 3, Netherlands 2. Play-off for third place: England 2, Spain 0. Fifth place: Poland 4, Wales 1. Seventh place: France 3, Ireland 1; Ninth place: USSR 2, Czechoslovakia 1. Eleventh place: Scotland 2, Gibraltar 1.

Welsh silence Japanese magpie-chatter

By Joyce Whitehead

Wales Under-23 1 — Japan 1

Wales women's under-23 played well together in the second half to draw with Japan at the National Sports Centre in Cardiff yesterday. The young Welsh side selected only on Saturday soon became a united whole. With two full internationals, Miss Martin and Miss Price, the defence did well throughout but, in spite of some clever play by the *former Welsh schoolgirl captain*, Miss R. Ellis, it was the Japanese chattering like a pack of magpies who scored in *the first half*. A corner hit well taken by the captain, Miss N. Kato, from a hand stop was stopped by the Welsh goalkeeper but she did not clear the ball and it was deftly put straight back into the goal by *Miss Hasegawa.*

In that half most of the play was in midfield, both teams were very busy. The Japanese used their wings well but like the opposition they tended to drift in and missed some good passes.

The Welsh for part of the second half seemed to take command and all the Japanese were to be found in defence, but it took time before the Welsh captain, Miss Board, drew the Japanese goalkeeper out of her *goal and* shot the ball home as both fell to the ground.

The average age of the Japanese team playing *in Great Britain on* their way to the World Cup tournament in Madrid is 21.7. This was their first game on grass *and their second international* match. They lost to a much improved Canadian team 1—5 on *astroturf in Japan last month*. Tomorrow they will play Great Britain on King's College playing field at *2.30 in Ruislip.*

WALES UNDER-23: W. Banks (North); S. McKay (South), K. Price (South), R. *Ellis (South)*, H. Green (North), D. Martin (South), A. Ellis (North), S. Board (South, captain), E. Perry (South), J. Doughty (South), *S. Thomas (South)*. *Also*: L. Boyes (North), J. Miller (South).

JAPAN: Y. Tanaka; N. Kato (captain), E. *Nagara*, *M. Inoue*, K. *Fujii*, T. Bito, C. Kato, Y. Ahro, K. Noboru, M. Hasegawa, H. Sasaki. *Also*: M. Shimosuki, Y. Okano.
Umpires: M. Jones and *C. O'Donnell* (Wales).

For the record

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 7, Boston Red Sox 0; Milwaukee Brewers 5, Minnesota Twins 0; Detroit Tigers 5, Cleveland Indians 2; Baltimore Orioles 4, Toronto Blue Jays 0; Seattle Mariners 9, Chicago White Sox 6; California Angels 3, Kansas City Royals 2 (and 4-2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Phillies 6, St Louis Cardinals 3; New York Mets 4, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; *Atlanta Braves 7, Los Angeles Dodgers* 4; Cincinnati Reds 6, San Francisco Giants 3; Chicago Cubs 6, Montreal Expos 3; Houston Astros 10, San Diego Padres 4.

Yachting

PORTO CERVO, SARDINIA: Sardinia Cup series, Final placings: 1, Dida V (Italy), 237pts; 2, Acadia (US), 232; 3, Jena (*Italy*), 222. *Final nations'* standings: 1, Italy, 649pts; 2, United States, 620; 3, Belgium, 524; 4, Britain, 480.

PWLLHELI: Cradoc Davies Bowl (Pursuit): 1, Sundancer (G. R. Haggas); 2, She of Lleyn (J. C. Wallwork); 3, Mererid o Lyn (A. J. M. Jones). Siswyn Cup (Pursuit): 1, Jaima (C. Selby); 2, Tabasco (S. Wright); 3, Geminaire (B. Lang).

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Royal Navy TRC championships, shortrange: 1, M. Ayling 140; 2, Miss R. Cullen 140; 3, P. J. Smith 140 (results by countback). Longrange: 1, G. Jensen, 91; 2, M. *Ayling* 90; 3, J. Pollard 90. Grand aggregate: 1, Ayling 230 (first class O); 2, G. Jenson 229 (second class O); 3, S. Walters 238. Club championship: 1, Ayling 230; 2, Jensen 229; 3, K. Chard 228. Sussex Home Guard: Team: 1, Crawley 823; 2, Hurstpierpoint 818; 3, Hailsham 803.

Croquet

HURLINGHAM: President's Cup: Round 13: D. K. Openshaw beat S. N. Mulliner +7; B. G. Neal beat M. E. W. *Heap* +3; D. N. Aspinall beat A. B. Hope +2. Round 14: Aspinall beat Neal +24; Hope beat Heap +4; Dr M. Murray beat *Mulliner* +26. *Final placings*: Aspinall, 13 wins; Openshaw, 10; Heap, 6; Mulliner, 5; Neal, 5; Hope, 5; Dr Murray, 5; Dr W. P. Ormerod, 1.

Cricket

AMSTELVEEN, HOLLAND (55-over match): New Zealand 215; Netherlands 190 for 4. New Zealand won by 35 runs.

Cycling

AIX LES BAINS: Tour de L'Avenir: Sixth Race (time trial): 1, S. Soukhorovtchenkov (Soviet Union); 2, T. Mytnik (Poland); 3, S. Mutter (Switzerland); 4, J. Bogaert (Belgium); 5, F. Ruperez (Spain); 6, R. Galaletdinov (Soviet Union). Overall: Soukhorovtchenkov, 20hr 44min 16sec; 2, E. Pozzi (Italy), 20:45:47; 3, A. Morozov (Soviet Union), 20:46:02; 4, Galaletdinov, 20:47:7; 5, Mutter, 20:47:32.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Leeds 30, Salford 16.
SECOND DIVISION: Huyton 11, Halifax 11.

Yesterday

FIRST DIVISION: Barrow 8, Leigh 7; Castleford 12, Workington Town 7; *Featherstone Rovers* 23, Widnes 37; Rochdale Hornets 15, Hull Kingston Rovers 21; St Helens 20, Wakefield Trinity 15; Warrington 24, Bradford Northern 16; *Wigan* 37, Huddersfield 17.
SECOND DIVISION: Dewsbury 14, Blackpool 9; Hull 61, Oldham 10; *Keighley* 26, Doncaster 3; New Hunslet 13, Batley 11; Swinton 20, York 11; Whitehaven 15, Bramley 8.

Football

Signs of encouragement on road to Europe

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

The unfortunate European Cup draw, causing Nottingham Forest *and Liverpool to meet in the* first round at the City ground on Wednesday and Anfield a fortnight later, now seems doubly hard on Forest. For although they were not beaten by Liverpool in four matches last season, their undistinguished performances so far this season suggest that they would be happier facing one of those minnows with a name like a Welsh railway station. That they won and scored twice against Arsenal on Saturday, thus more *than doubling their total for the* season, and can still claim to be unbeaten are reasons for less *trepidation rather than increased* confidence.

Forest's last appearance in European competition was in 1967-68, the season Manchester United won the European Cup, which one trusts is a good omen for one or other. At that time, *Liverpool had already embarked* on their remarkable course of 14 consecutive seasons in Europe *and vast experience is another* substantial reason for expecting them to penalize Forest for as yet *failing* to build on recent successes. Yet while accepting all of this as powerful evidence in Liverpool's favour, one understands the reservations of their former player, Keegan, who predicts a narrow first leg victory to Forest "the only team in Europe who could beat them").

Much as the match will be the highlight of the coming week, *perhaps the season itself*, it has the intrinsic frustration of the package holiday to some Balearic *resort where there is no escape* from "tea like mother makes it" and chips. For real conti-*nental flavour, one must look to* Rangers against Juventus in the European Cup as the best item on the menu. Playing without Derek Johnstone, who is suspended, will be a hardship against the experienced Italian side and losing 3—1 to Celtic on Saturday could not *have helped confidence.*

With Liverpool powering on with a 3—0 defeat of Birmingham City at St Andrews, Aberdeen *beating* Motherwell 4—0, victories for Everton, Manchester City and Hibernian, the majority of Britain's European representatives played encouragingly. Arsenal, unfortunate losers at Nottingham, could be added to that list but West Bromwich Albion, who may think a journey to Turkey is two stops and a short walk after a midsummer visit to China, looked far from prepared in a hesitant 2—2 draw with Norwich City.

Ipswich Town, England's Cup Winners Cup representatives, are still unable to maintain any *consistency, losing 2—0* to Aston Villa at Portman Road, where Villa's full back, Gidman, suffered a badly twisted ankle that ruled him out of consideration for England, who play Denmark in the European championship on Wednesday week. Ron Greenwood has lost Trevor *Francis* and Currie but hopes that Hughes, who did not play for Liverpool against Birmingham, will *be fit.*

London clubs, who seemed to be competing for places at the bottom of the *first division*, marginally shifted the balance of misfortune towards the Midlands. Queens Park *Rangers thought they* were to enjoy their first victory when leading Manchester United with a minute to go. *Jimmy* Greenhoff ruined their day. Rangers now hope to persuade Callaghan to leave Liverpool but, like his political namesake, he will move in his own good time. There is also talk of Gerry Francis departing to Coventry but no promises.

Tottenham Hotspur, much changed in composition and brighter in outlook, managed to beat Bristol City 1—0 but the goal was given to them by Rodgers, who thus found his own net for the second week. Chelsea found encouragement for though they lost 3—2 at Coventry, they were pleased with their new signing, McKenzie, who scored a goal. As the final whistle went, Chelsea were building a move that ended *with* Swain *scoring* a second too late.

After beating Tottenham in the League Cup, Swansea City successfully defended their position at *the top of the* third division by beating Watford 2—0 at Vicarage Road where the crowd numbered 17,435. *The only* clubs with maximum points are now Liverpool and Barnsley. With 18 coachloads of supporters *following Barnsley* to Scunthorpe on Saturday, they had every right to borrow the Anfield anthem: "You'll never walk alone."

Sexton influence hangs over the opposition

By Norman Fox

The past influence of David Sexton on Queen's Park Rangers was more noticeable at Loftus *Road on Saturday than his present* command over the ways of Manchester United. There were many *delightful touches from Rangers*, some reminiscent of those much appreciated when Mr Sexton almost took them to the championship. But United still seem reluctant to follow him, at least wholeheartedly, and *cling to the* remnants of the rushing, headstrong Tommy Docherty era without having his self-confidence.

Unfortunately, United have lost the remorselessness that for a *time carried them to victories* snatched out of many fires. Admittedly, they grabbed a point *from a 1—1 draw by scoring* in the eighty-ninth minute on Saturday, but there was no certainty that *they would not leave empty*-handed. Their best players tended to spend much of their *time overcoming the mistakes of* others. Buchan, particularly, was pressed into this time-consuming activity *and Macari had to mop* up the attacks that broke down.

Once Rangers stopped Coppell from escaping on *the wing*, they had a measure of control over the United attack. Howe grappled with Jordan with some success and Hollins conscientiously nipped about holding the Rangers defence together. For a team who had not won this season, they were spasmodically effective.

The most poignant reminders of Mr Sexton's days with them were seen in the thoughtful neatness of Francis and talented footwork of Bowles. Francis is still far from his best. He is not as deeply involved in every move as he was but occasionally here played an exquisite, positive forward pass that would have graced the international arenas of the world.

Bowles was the more competitive, which is not a compliment one would have thought likely a few seasons ago. He worked exceptionally hard as well as bringing originality to an already exciting match. Unlike Harkouk, who has much to learn, he did not let his anger fester indefinitely when the tackles grew fierce.

Bowles was instrumental in breaking through a regimental row of defenders in the fifth minute. Mr Sexton weakly later drew a distinction between the offside trap and defenders pressing forward in pursuit of the ball, but either way there was a lot of blame shifting when they let Gillard run on to beat Roche. While United were persistent, keeping Parkes well occupied, Rangers always had the sharper attacks which they usually failed to finish. Eastoe twice missed good opportunities.

In a full-blooded, busy second half, Rangers tried to retain their slender lead. *They threatened to* do so until Brian Greenhoff took a free kick and found his brother, *Jimmy, in the penalty area. A fine* diving header seemed a fitting way to end a good afternoon's enter-*tainment but even in the last* minute there was more fun when Bowles cleverly bent a free kick *round a line of defenders. Roche* was caught in the wrong place but leapt to push the ball on to a post.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: P. Parkes; D. Shanks, I. Gillard, J. Hollins, E. Howe, M. Busby, P. Eastoe, G. Francis, R. Harkouk (sub P. Goddard), S. Bowles, B. McGee.
MANCHESTER UNITED: P. Roche; B. Greenhoff, A. Albiston, S. McIlroy, G. McQueen, M. Buchan, S. Coppell, J. *Greenhoff*, J. Jordan, L. Macari, D. McCreery.
Referee: P. G. Reeves (Leicester).

City's health improves as invalids recuperate

By Tom German

Manchester City harnessed enough of the style which they readily concede has been eluding them to chalk up their first League win of the season. Not that they needed to locate all the flair of which they are capable to beat Leeds United 3—0 at Maine Road. As one supporter put it, they kept going round in squares. If his sense of shape was confused, his meaning was apparent.

City, having established a hold on the match in the first quarter of an hour, were able to touch the ball around, composed and swelling in the conviction that Leeds could not upset them. Nor did they, apart from a brisk five-minute spell midway through the opening half. When Leeds are without Currie to shift the emphasis of attack subtly, to prod for tender spots, Leeds are an uncomplicated side these days, having to rely on direct, hard work.

Flynn did his best to fill single-handed the role he normally shares with Currie for he received only modest help in midfield. It was asking too much of him, though he was still Leeds' *mainspring*, always busy, once heading the ball off the line from Hartford, once shrewdly lobbing *the ball high over Corrigan's* reach but having to watch his effort curve wide.

There is a similarity in build and approach about Hankin and Hawley, at what should be the *sharp end of the Yorkshire* attack. Hawley was the better of the two on the day and will still be *asking his colleagues how* Corrigan managed to reach out an instinctive hand to prevent what *seemed a certain* goal. But overall it was a disappointing day for the pair, *up against purposeful* central defenders in Watson and Futcher, both sure-footed and *much more in harmony now than* in the season's early matches.

Manchester's central solidity, a few lapses apart, *would give Leeds* cause for envy. Each of City's goals sprang from defensive fail-*ings on Leeds' part, though Man*chester will properly claim that they snapped up their chances admirably. Indeed, they *did*.

As Barnes's early free kick sailed over them, Leeds stood immobile and in a cluster as Watson stole in beyond the right-hand post to volley in the opening goal. Stevenson's attempted back pass to his goalkeeper on the quarter-hour fell well short and Palmer, in the side only because Kidd is nursing a broken toe, skipped in and around Stewart to claim the second.

Hartford, having got the flint out of his system and received a caution for it, spent more time in the second half hoisting some splendid passes out to the left to get Barnes striding along the wing. Stevenson often found himself chasing a rocket but Manchester could not manage another goal until 11 minutes from the end.

Hartford's shot cannoned off Stewart's chest as he dropped to knee height to collect it. With the same litheness he had demonstrated earlier, Palmer pounced on the mistake to score his second goal in the match and give his manager a firm nudge in the ribs not to forget him even when City's invalids have recuperated.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; K. Clements, W. Donachie, P. Power, D. Watson, P. Futcher, M. Channon, G. Owen, R. Palmer, A. Hartford, P. Barnes.
LEEDS UNITED: D. Stewart; B. Stevenson, F. Gray (sub, C. Harris), B. Flynn, P. Hart, P. Madeley, T. Cherry, R. Hankin, J. Hawley, P. Hampton, A. Graham.
Ref: K. Baker (Rugby).

Slight traces of the old Forest

By Tom Freeman

The champions, Nottingham Forest, won their first league match of the season on Saturday, when they beat Arsenal 2-1. Yet it was far from being a vintage Forest performance, nor was there much evidence that the champions are capable of repeating last season's success.

Maybe Forest will reproduce *their old form* gradually as the next few weeks unfold. Certainly in the second half on Saturday *there were traces of it. In the* first period they allowed the magnificent Brady to walk all over them, to dictate the pace and splay the ground with his thoughtful and precise passing as well as to turn up frequently as a retriever near his own goal line.

It was Brady who gave Arsenal the lead when the game was only a few minutes old. *He was* brought down 10 yards outside the area and took the kick himself, bending it, *with obvious delight but with* the help of a deflection, out of Shilton's reach.

Forest's rejuvenation came early in the second half. They were lucky to be awarded a penalty when Bowyer theatrically dropped in the area as he was challenged by Walford. Robertson scored easily from the spot, and Forest immediately set about their opponents with such determination that Arsenal were forced to retreat. Bowyer eventually found space in a crowded area to score the winner and give Forest a victory they just deserved.

It was entirely fitting that Bowyer, as ebullient as ever, should have given Forest the win-*ner, for he was their most* effective player, considerably enhancing his claims to a permanent place *in the side*. *Mills*, a 16-year-old boy playing his first game for Forest, performed well on the *right wing*, and Birtles did enough to suggest that he could fit nicely into the spot vacated by the recently departed Withe.

While Brady was *in* such irrepressible mood Arsenal looked a formidable side, Sunderland and Rix both providing some anxious moments for the home *defenders*. They ran out of steam later on. Then, just as they seemed poised for a late counter-attack, O'Leary pulled a muscle and limped about painfully until he finally went off 10 minutes *from the end*. To that extent Arsenal *were* unfortunate. But by then Forest had already done enough to earn both *points*.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson, C. Barrett, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, K. Burns, G. Mills (sub, D. Needham), I. Bowyer, G. Birtles, A. Woodcock, J. Robertson.
ARSENAL: P. Jennings; P. Rice, S. Nelson, D. Price, D. O'Leary (sub, J. Harvey), W. Young, L. Brady, A. Sunderland, S. Walford, F. Stapleton, G. Rix.
Referee: T. Mills (Barnsley).

European leagues

AUSTRIAN: Innsbruck 1, Sturm Graz 1; Salzburg 1, Admira Wacker 0; Vienna 1, Voecst Linz 0; Grazer 1, Rapid 1; Austria Wien 3, Wiener Sportclub 1.
BELGIAN: RWD Molenbeek 2, Bruges 0; Beveren 5, Beringen 1; Beerschot 3, Lokeren 0; Winterslag 1, Anderlecht 2; Charleroi 3, Lieges 1; Standard Liege 2, Louvieroise 2.
DUTCH: Maastricht 1, Breda 1; Nijmegen 0, *Twente Enschede* 0; Sparta Rotterdam 3, Volendam 0; Den Haag 0, Roda 3; AZ'67 Alkmaar 2, Feijenoord 2; Go Ahead Eagles 2, FC VVV Venlo 0; Ajax 3, PSV Eindhoven 0.
EAST GERMAN: Sachsenring Zwickau 0, Dynamo Berlin 1; Wismut 2, Dynamo Dresden 2; Union Berlin 2, Magdeburg 1; Stahl Riesa 2, Hansa Rostock 0; Lokomotive Leipzig 2, Rot-Weiss Erfurt 2; Chemie Halle 4, Chemie Boehlen 0; Carl Zeiss Jena 2, Karl-Marx-Stadt 0.
FRENCH: Strasbourg 6, Angers 0; Nantes 2, Paris 0; Nimes 2, Metz 0; Laval 3, St Etienne 1; Nancy 1, Sochaux 2; Monaco 6, Nice 1; Valenciennes 0, Marseille 2; Lyon 4, Lille 0; Reims 0, Bordeaux 0; Paris St Germain 4, Bastia 0.
HUNGARIAN: MTK 0, Honved 3; Ferencvaros 3, Vasas 0; Diosgyoer 0, Ujpest Dozsa 0; Videoton 1, Tatabanya 1; Dunaujvaros 3, Szekesfehervar 0; Bekescsaba 1, Csepel 1; Zalaegerszeg 0, Raba 1; Pecs 1, Salgotorjan 0; Haladas 1, Vasas 0.
SPANISH: Seville 0, Athletic Bilbao 0; Athletic Madrid 3, Hercules Alicante 0; Real Sociedad 2, Recreativo Huelva 3; Espanol 1, Sporting Gijon 0; Valencia 2, Barcelona 1.
WEST GERMAN: Duisburg 1, Bochum 0; Schalke 2, Werner Bremen 1; Borussia Dortmund 4, Stuttgart 3; SV Hamburg 4, Hertha 1; Fortuna Düsseldorf 1, Cologne 1; Nürnburg 3, SV Darmstadt 3; Arminia Bielefeld 0, *Bayern Munich 2; Eintracht Frankfurt* 2, Borussia Mönchen Gladbach 0; Eintracht Braunschweig 0, Kaiserslautern 0.

Tottenham must return to the drawing-board

By Geoffrey Green

Tottenham Hotspur are in a state of being grateful for small mercies. Anything is acceptable while they rejig their forces in an effort to achieve maximum efficiency. Although still far from such a healthy condition, at least on Saturday they won for the first time this season when a gift-wrapped own-goal by the opposition gave them a nervous 1-0 win over Bristol City at White Hart Lane.

Slaughtered by Liverpool the previous weekend, knocked out of the League Cup by a third division side, and having fished the ball out of their own net 19 times in six matches, the time obviously had arrived for Spurs to take some kind of action. They did so. They dropped five of their players, reshaped their formation, and hoped for the best. As it was, the fates smiled on them benignly, poor Rodgers, the Bristol centre-half, turning the ball into his own net after 18 minutes for the second successive week.

Regrouping at least brought a minimal improvement in defence, where Perryman was pushed forward from the back four and Pratt, a hard-working tackler, was brought back to the fold. This, at least, was a confession that Tottenham had realised their need to win the ball in midfield. But the move, it seems, may yet lead to further complications.

The two men dropped from the engine-room are the pair that made the Spurs machine tick last season—Hoddle (now near the fringe of the England side) and McNab, a couple of ball-playing purveyors. Both are now disturbed at the turn of events, having welcomed the *arrival of the* Argentines, Ardiles and Villa, to reinforce and uplift their own native skills. Instead, both are now out in the cold.

All these are problems Tottenham *have brought on* themselves. While applauding their initiative in procuring overseas masters, they have merely overloaded their strongest suit in midfield and further confused the issue by pushing Villa forward into attack as a striker, a role foreign to him. He is surely a midfield provider while facing the ball rather than having to deal with high passes ballooned to him from the back. That is not the way to get the best out of him, and I cannot remember him winning a *single heading duel on Saturday* against Hunter or Rodgers.

A football team have to be put *together like a jig-saw puzzle. The* pieces have to fit smoothly. This is Tottenham's problem. At present *they are unbalanced—top-heavy* in one direction, bare and underweight in another, in attack. While *keeping out the opposition for a* change on this occasion, they still needed a present to give them *their victory.*

Maybe a grain of confidence could now be sowed, although *the side as a whole look anything* but sure of themselves even now, judging by the collective sigh that greeted the *final whistle. For* much of the time a 34,000 crowd bit their nails anxiously and were kept *on tenterhooks as Bristol*, pressed on by Gow, Mann and Stainton, ferreted away for an *equaliser. Fortunately for Spurs*, their attacks were equally plodding and stereotyped.

It was a match between labourers rather than artists, and even the talented Ardiles—vulnerable to the *hard* tackle from the rear—tended to flit round the fringe of the exchanges. He and Villa certainly raised the quality on occasions, especially when the ball was on the ground, but for the most part expectation was kept on a tight rein as mediocrity ruled.

The goal itself was in keeping with the affair. As Gorman, who performed creditably at left back, headed backward a high lob from Pratt, some 15 yards from the Bristol goalmouth, Shaw came off his line to collect the innocent ball. But to his horror the wretched Rodgers, without so much as a backward glance, diverted its gentle course into an empty net.

Two near-misses by Taylor from Villa and Pratt, and two saves by Daines from Royle—one with his legs, the second a one-handed re-*flex block to a glancing header*—was all the real action worth salvaging. Bristol City are experienced *battlers, but Spurs will soon need* to return to their drawing-board if they are to live up to their past.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines; D. McAllister, J. Gorman, P. Holmes, J. Lacy, S. Perryman, R. Villa, O. Ardiles, C. Lee, J. Pratt, P. Taylor.
BRISTOL CITY: J. Shaw; G. Sweeney, D. Gillies, J. Mann, D. Rodgers, N. Hunter, T. Tainton, T. Ritchie, J. Royle, G. Gow, C. Whitehead.
Referee: C. A. Maskell (Cambridgeshire).

A game of darts while the kings of Europe play

By Stuart Jones

Liverpool did not have a match on Saturday. They travelled some *distance*, though, for a practice game with Birmingham City in preparation for their forthcoming *European Cup defence*. That they won 3—0 was almost irrelevant. It could have been double figures.

To compete with Liverpool in their current form a side need to be organized, to be abundantly confident and to *be not a little* fortunate. Birmingham were without all three requisites. Already *without Francis and Bertschin*, their sinking ship went down without the skipper, Pendrey, sent off for fouling *first* Dalglish and then Heighway after only half an hour, and his first mate, Howard, *through injury in the second half.*

As Tottenham Hotspur discovered, Liverpool show no mercy to an unsettled defence. Emmanuel moved to full back but, more significantly, Barrowclough had to drop back into midfield. He, if anyone, could have exposed Liverpool's only weakness—lack of pace at the back. As it was, they were troubled only by the blustery wind.

Gallagher's hand helped Liverpool along the way after 10 minutes. After the free kick had been given, 25 yards out, everybody prepared for one of Case's bullets. Instead, Souness chose to fire, and a ricochet off the wall left Freeman stranded. No doubt, for Birmingham, the deflection would have bounced harmlessly away.

After the interval, Liverpool's domination became almost complete. One unbroken string of 16 passes should have tightened the noose around *Birmingham's* neck but Dalglish, the 17th in line, struck the bar. On the hour, though, it was 2-0. Case, surrounded, still managed to squeeze the ball through to Souness, who, as throughout the afternoon, took his time to pick his spot.

Dalglish twice intercepted and twice failed to punish weak back-passes, Ray Kennedy missed an open opportunity, and then both Hansen and Thompson showed their defensive qualities in the wrong area by "clearing" over Birmingham's bar. But it was another defender, Alan Kennedy, who scored the third five minutes from time.

With the Kennedy's wide to the left and Heighway and Case wide to the right, McDermott and Souness were given the freedom of St Andrews in the middle. Their 100 per cent record may have been maintained, but they must have hoped for a sterner test before the main exam at Nottingham on Wednesday.

Liverpool's day was marred only by their supporters. Heaving bricks before the game, they took to throwing darts during it. As a seemingly endless stream of injured, with heads bowed and bloodied, were helped away, one would have thought that they would have been satisfied with the carnage on the pitch itself.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: N. Freeman; J. Calderwood, G. Pendrey, K. Dillon, J. Gallagher, P. Howard (sub, A. Ainscow), S. Barrowclough, A. Towers, D. Givens, G. Emmanuel, S. Fox.
LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. *Hansen*, K. Dalglish, J. Case, S. Heighway, T. McDermott, G. Souness.
Referee: B. H. Daniels (Brentford).

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
THIRD DIVISION: Southend v Oxford United.
FOURTH DIVISION: Stockport v Hartlepool.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: First round replay: Gosport v Waterlooville.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Hillingdon v Wealdstone.
NORTH PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley v Bangor City.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Dagenham v Dulwich Hamlet; Ilford v Aveley.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: K. Dalglish (Liverpool), F. Worthington (Bolton Wanderers), 6; R. Latchford (Everton), E. MacDougall (Southampton), J. Ryan (Norwich City), G. Souness (*Liverpool*), 5.
SECOND DIVISION: A. Bruce (Preston), 7; M. Robinson (Preston), D. Cross (West Ham United) 5; J. Buchanan (Cardiff City), D. Hales (Charlton Athletic), J. Seasman (Millwall), D. Staniforth (Bristol Rovers), 4.

Weekend results and tables

First division

Birmingham	0	Liverpool	3
Bolton	2	Derby	1
Coventry	3	Chelsea	2
Everton	2	*Middlesbrough*	0
Ipswich	0	Aston Villa	2
Manchester C	3	Leeds	0
Nottm Forest	2	Arsenal	1
QP Rangers	1	*Manchester U*	1
Southampton	3	Wolverhampton	2
Tottenham	1	Bristol C	0
West Bromwich	2	Norwich	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	5	5	0	0	19	2	10
Coventry	5	4	1	0	11	4	9
Everton	5	4	1	0	7	2	9
W.B.A.	5	3	2	0	9	3	8
Aston Villa	5	3	1	1	8	3	7
Nottm Forest	5	1	4	0	3	2	6
Southampton	5	2	2	1	9	9	6
Manchester U	5	2	2	1	6	7	6
Leeds	5	2	1	2	10	8	5
Manchester C	5	1	3	1	7	7	5
Norwich	5	1	3	1	8	9	5
Bristol C	5	2	1	2	4	5	5
Arsenal	5	1	2	2	9	7	4
Bolton	5	1	2	2	7	11	4
Tottenham	5	1	2	2	5	14	4
Middlesbrough	5	1	1	3	5	7	3
Ipswich	5	1	1	3	4	7	3
Chelsea	5	1	1	3	5	9	3
Derby	5	0	3	3	4	8	2
Wolverhampton	5	1	0	4	4	8	2
Birmingham	5	0	2	3	4	10	2
Queens Park	5	0	3	3	3	9	2

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton Town 4, Marlow 3; Grays Athletic 2, Burnham 1; Hoddesdon Town 1, Billericay Town 3; Leyton-Wingate 1, Edgware 5; Uxbridge 1, Fleet Town 0; Welling United 4, Harefield United 2.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE CUP: First round: Chalfont St Peter 2, Ruislip Manor 1; Windsor and Eton 3, Haringey Borough 0.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City 0, Scarborough 0; Frickley 3, Buxton 1; Gateshead 0, Runcorn 2; Lancaster 4, South Liverpool 0; Macclesfield 1, Morecambe 5; Matlock 0, Barrow 1; Mossley 1, Altrincham 1; Northwich Victoria 3, Netherfield 0; Southport 3, Gainsborough 3; Workington 1, Boston United 2; Worksop 0, Goole 1.

Second division

Brighton	1	Oldham	0
Bristol R	2	Luton	0
Burnley	3	West Ham	2
Cardiff	1	*Cambridge U*	0
Charlton	1	Wrexham	1
Crystal Palace	1	Sunderland	1
Fulham	2	Sheffield U	0
Leicester	0	Notts County	1
Newcastle	3	Blackburn	1
Orient	0	Stoke	1
Preston	0	Millwall	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Stoke	5	4	1	0	7	1	9
Crystal P	5	2	3	0	8	4	7
Brighton	5	3	1	1	7	3	7
Burnley	5	2	3	0	8	6	7
Wrexham	5	2	3	0	3	1	7
Bristol R	5	3	0	2	10	9	6
West Ham	5	2	1	2	11	7	5
Preston	5	1	3	1	9	8	5
Fulham	5	2	1	2	4	4	5
Newcastle	5	2	1	2	5	6	5
Oldham	5	2	1	2	8	10	5
Notts County	5	2	1	2	7	9	5
Sunderland	5	2	1	2	5	7	5
Luton	5	2	0	3	10	7	4
Cambridge	5	1	2	2	3	3	4
Charlton	5	1	2	2	5	6	4
Orient	5	2	0	3	5	6	4
Millwall	5	1	2	2	4	8	4
Leicester	5	0	3	2	3	5	3
Blackburn	5	1	1	3	7	10	3
Sheffield U	5	1	1	3	4	8	3
Cardiff	5	1	1	3	6	11	3

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Atherstone 2, Bridgend 0; Cheltenham 1, Barnet 0; Dartford 1, Bath 1; Dorchester 1, Margate 2; Hastings 0, Worcester 4; Hillingdon 0, Weymouth 0; Kettering 1, Maidstone 3; Nuneaton 0, Gravesend 0; Telford 4, AP Leamington 0; Wealdstone 3, Redditch 0; Witney Town 3, Yeovil 2. First division, north: Banbury 1, Grantham 3; Burton Albion 1, Bromsgrove 3; Cambridge City 0, Milton Keynes 1; Enderby 1, Bedford 0; King's Lynn 2, Wellingborough 1; Merthyr Tydfil 0, Kidderminster 0. First division, south: Bognor 2, Gosport 2; Dover 4, Taunton 0; Minehead 3, Poole 1; Waterlooville 1, Chelmsford 4.
SCHOOLS MATCH: QEGS Faversham 4, Bexley GS 2.
OTHER MATCHES: New York Cosmos 2, Boca Juniors, Argentina 2; Olympique Marseille 0, US 1.

Third division

Brentford	1	Hull	0
Chesterfield	0	Exeter	1
Oxford U	0	Bury	0
Plymouth	1	Mansfield	4
Rotherham	2	Lincoln	0
Sheffield W	3	Southend	2
Shrewsbury	2	Blackpool	0
Tranmere	1	Gillingham	1
Walsall	4	Swindon	1
Watford	0	Swansea	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Swansea	5	4	1	0	11	2	9
Shrewsbury	5	3	2	0	5	1	8
Hull	5	3	1	1	9	5	7
Peterborough	4	3	1	0	6	2	7
Chester	5	3	1	1	7	5	7
Watford	5	3	0	2	13	9	6
Carlisle	5	2	2	1	8	5	6
Rotherham	5	2	2	1	4	3	6
Swindon	5	2	2	1	5	6	6
Mansfield	5	1	3	1	6	4	5
Sheffield W	4	2	1	1	5	5	5
Brentford	5	2	1	2	4	6	5
Chesterfield	5	1	2	2	6	6	4
Southend	5	1	2	2	8	9	4
Plymouth	4	2	0	2	7	8	4
Gillingham	5	0	4	1	6	7	4
Exeter	4	1	2	1	3	5	4
Blackpool	5	2	0	3	6	10	4
Walsall	5	1	1	3	8	9	3
Bury	5	0	3	2	6	9	3
Colchester	5	0	3	2	2	7	3
Tranmere	5	0	2	3	4	8	2
Oxford	5	0	2	3	1	5	2
Lincoln	5	1	0	4	4	10	2

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 2, Dagenham 3; Boreham Wood 1, Slough Town 0; Dulwich Hamlet 1, Tilbury 1; Hayes 1, Carshalton Athletic 1; Hendon 1, Leatherhead 1; Kingstonian 1, Croydon 3; Oxford City 1, Hitchen Town 3; Staines Town 1, Enfield 0; Sutton United 0, Walthamstow Avenue 1; Woking 2, Leytonstone 2; Wycombe Wanderers 3, Tooting and Mitcham 1.
First division: Harrow Borough 1, Southall and EB 2; Horsham 2, Bishop's Stortford 1; Ware 0, Harlow Town 2.
Second division: Camberley Town 4, Eastbourne United 0; Egham Town 1, Farnborough Town 3; Hemel Hempstead 2, Epping Town 0; Hungerford Town 5, Willesden 3; Lewes 5, Feltham 2; Molesey 1, Letchworth Garden City 0; Rainham Town 1, Cheshunt 0; Tring Town 2, Worthing 2.

Fourth division

Bradford C	1	Stockport	1
Crewe	1	Bournemouth	0
Darlington	0	Grimsby	1
Hartlepool	2	Hereford	1
Huddersfield	2	Doncaster	1
Port Vale	1	Aldershot	1
Reading	2	Newport	1
Rochdale	0	Portsmouth	2
Scunthorpe	0	Barnsley	1
Torquay	2	Halifax	0
Wimbledon	2	Wigan	1
York	1	Northampton	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Barnsley	5	5	0	0	12	3	10
Reading	5	4	1	0	9	3	9
Wimbledon	5	4	1	0	6	3	9
Grimsby	5	4	0	1	10	3	8
Aldershot	5	3	1	0	6	4	7
York	5	3	1	1	9	8	7
Scunthorpe	5	3	2	1	6	4	6
Hartlepool	5	2	3	1	8	7	6
Port Vale	5	1	3	1	9	6	5
Portsmouth	5	2	1	2	9	7	5
Stockport	5	2	1	2	7	5	5
Bradford	5	2	1	2	5	5	5
Northampton	5	2	1	2	4	6	5
Doncaster	4	1	2	1	6	6	4
Torquay	4	2	0	2	3	4	4
Huddersfield	5	1	2	2	4	6	4
Bournemouth	5	1	1	3	3	4	3
Hereford	5	1	1	3	3	5	3
Darlington	5	1	1	3	1	5	3
Crewe	5	1	1	3	2	10	3
Newport	5	1	0	4	7	11	2
Halifax	5	1	0	4	3	10	2
Rochdale	5	0	2	3	3	8	2
Wigan	5	0	1	4	3	10	1

F. A. TROPHY: Preliminary round: Ashford Town 3, Bromley 1; Clacton Town 3, Gorleston 0; Clapton 4, Aveley 0; Corby Town 1, St Albans City 0; Dunstable 3, Wokingham Town 1; Epsom and Ewell 1, Hounslow 1; Fareham Town 3, Andover 0; Finchley 0, Crawley Town 1; Folkestone and Shepway 3, Sheppey United 1; Harwich and Parkeston 4, Sudbury Town 0; Hertford Town 6, Chesham United 1; Hornchurch 2, Hampton 0; Ilford 2, Addlestone 1; Maidenhead United 3, Aylesbury United 2; Medway 0, Ramsgate 0; Tonbridge 2, Sittingbourne 0; Walton and Hersham 1, Corinthian-Casuals 1; Wembley 2, Metropolitan Police 1.

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen	4	Motherwell	0
Celtic	3	Rangers	1
Dundee U	1	Morton	2
Hibernian	1	*St Mirren*	0
Partick Thistle	3	Hearts	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	4	4	0	0	14	3	8
Aberdeen	4	3	1	0	12	3	7
Partick	4	2	2	0	5	3	6
Hibernian	4	1	3	0	2	1	5
St Mirren	4	2	0	2	4	3	4
Dundee U	4	0	3	1	3	4	3
Rangers	4	0	2	2	1	4	2
Morton	4	1	0	3	5	9	2
Motherwell	4	1	0	3	2	10	2
Hearts	4	0	1	3	4	12	1

Scottish first division

Dumbarton	1	Airdrie	1
Hamilton	3	Arbroath	1
Kilmarnock	1	Dundee	1
Montrose	1	Clydebank	3
Queen of South	1	*Stirling A*	2
Raith Rovers	0	Ayr	0
St Johnstone	1	Clyde	1

Scottish second division

Albion R	1	Meadowbank	2
Alloa	1	Dunfermline	1
Berwick	1	East Fife	2
Cowdenbeath	1	Stenhousemuir	2
East Stirling	4	Queen's Park	2
Forfar	1	Falkirk	0
Stranraer	1	Brechin	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Clyde	5	3	2	0	13	5	8
Dundee	5	3	2	0	7	2	8
Clydebank	5	3	1	1	13	[illegible]	7
Raith	5	2	2	1	7	6	6
Hamilton	5	2	2	1	7	7	6
Airdrie	5	2	1	2	11	9	5
Kilmarnock	5	1	3	1	4	5	5
Stirling A.	5	2	1	2	4	6	5
Ayr	5	1	2	2	4	4	4
Montrose	5	1	2	2	9	10	4
Dumbarton	5	0	4	1	3	4	4
St Johnstone	5	1	2	2	6	8	4
Queen of South	5	1	1	3	4	10	3
Arbroath	5	0	1	4	5	14	1

SPORT

Racing

Ile de Bourbon could miss St Leger

By Michael Seely

Intending backers of Ile de Bourbon for the St Leger should hold their hand for the time being. After his exhilarating defeat of Acamas and Hawaiian Sound in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, Ile de Bourbon looks to have the final classic at his mercy. And his present price of 10-11 would appear to represent good value. But Fulke Johnson Houghton sounded a warning note yesterday.

"I just have to keep my options open" the Blewbury trainer said, "they say it never gets heavy at Doncaster. But it's simply not true. Remember Provoke, it was bottomless that year. And it was also soft when I won the race with Ribero." Johnson Houghton went on to point out that if the going on Town Moor were to become too yielding he would not want Ile de Bourbon to become involved in a slogging match with such out-and-out stayers as Le Moss, Sauvage, Galiani and Duke of Normandy. "He'd murder them on good ground" the trainer added, saying that Ile de Bourbon had given every satisfaction in a sharp seven-furlong workout on the downs yesterday morning.

The odds must be in favour of Ile de Bourbon being in the field on Saturday. High winds were blowing across the course yesterday and Doncaster is notoriously quick-drying. But the patient Johnson Houghton has transformed this formerly immature colt into one of the hottest properties in Europe. And the trainer would be mad to risk Ile de Bourbon in unsuitable conditions.

In view of his pedigree, Ile de Bourbon must be potentially one of the most valuable stallions in the world today, being by Nijinsky out of Roseliere, who not only won the French Oaks and Prix Vermeille but also finished fourth in Vaguely Noble's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. And it just needs a victory in the Arc or a second triumph in the "Diamond" Stakes to see Ile de Bourbon realize his potential.

With the Arc in view Vincent O'Brien had good news about Alleged yesterday: "Alleged has continued to please me since his excellent gallop on the Curragh" he said. The Prix du Prince d'Orange at Longchamp next Sunday will be last year's winner's preparatory race. The master of Ballydoyle also said that Solinus would run in the Airlie; Coolmore, Castle Hyde Sprint Championship on September 20. "And if Solinus wins this in style", O'Brien went on, "there is no reason at all why he should not go for the Prix de l'Abbaye. After all there are 11 days between the two races."

Solinus has already proved himself an outstanding sprinter. And a victory in the Abbaye would be a triumphant note on which to end his racing career. O'Brien concluded by saying that his only likely runner in England could be Stradavinsky, who was one of the Tipperary trainer's three winners at Phoenix Park on Saturday. Stradavinsky, who may well have failed to stay when second to Ile de Bourbon in the King Edward VII Stakes and when fourth to Gunner B in the Eclipse will be aimed at the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes, run over a mile at Ascot.

The 13 acceptors at the four-day stage of declarations for Wednesday's Champagne Stakes, sponsored by Laurent Perrier, were dominated by R. B. Chesne and More Light. Both have immaculate pedigrees and both were impressive in their recent victories. R. B. Chesne fairly sparkled when beating a useful field in a fast time at Newbury. And More Light's 10-length defeat of Two of Diamonds was given no uncertain boost when his victim won the Gilbey Champion Racehorse Futurity in such decisive style at York.

Henry Cecil's R.B. Chesne was sold at the Cleaboy Stud and could be the son of the mighty Brigadier Gerard for which we have all been waiting. Dick Hern's More Light was bred by Arthur Budgett and is by his Derby winner, Morston, out of Death Ray, who is also the dam of Hired Assassin and Open Fire. Other talented two-year-olds who have been declared include Imperial Fling, Hardgreen, Shack and Barry Hills's pair, Tap on Wood and Two of Diamonds.

Imperial Fling and Hardgreen are intended runners but Johnson Houghton said that Shack might well go for the Larkspur Stakes at Leopardstown on September 23. After two easy victories the American bred colt finished a close fifth to yesterday's Prix de la Salamandre winner Irish River in the Prix Morny at Deauville.

"R.B. Chesne and More Light could be two outstanding colts", Johnson Houghton said, "and after Tap on Wood's victory at the Curragh there could be something to be said for going to Ireland". Whether Shack runs in the Champagne or not the Blewbury trainer appears likely to provide the banker bet on Wednesday when his fine sprinter, Double Form, looks to have the edge over his 12 possible opponents in the Scarborough Stakes.

Hardgreen will be Michael Stoute's first runner in the Champagne. Our local correspondent says that the Irish Castle colt has been moving in great style on the heath since his easy win at Newmarket. Stoute said yesterday that Vaigly Great was now a certain runner in the Ayr Gold Cup. "He worked very well on Saturday morning and the three-year-old will now go to Scotland instead of to Ascot for the Diadem Stakes." Vaigly Great has been well backed to win Scotland's richest handicap since his easy victory at Newcastle and is now clear favourite with the Tote at 7-1.

Confirming that Fair Salinia would take her place in the line up for the Arc, Stoute then added: "Fair Salinia has earnt her right to tackle the colts. After winning three group one races for fillies there will be nothing to prove by winning the Prix Vermeille." The Newmarket trainer pointed out if Acamas and Alleged had already shown themselves to be in top form he would have settled for the Vermeille. But as time is getting short Stoute has had to make a decision.

One thing that is certain is that Fair Salinia's stamina and battling qualities will stand her in good stead in the rough and tumble of Europe's most valuable race. Sven Hanson's filly is top priced at 12-1 with Ladbrokes, who make Alleged their favourite at 3-1 with Acamas at 11-2. Yesterday's Prix Foy winner, Trillion, is a 10-1 chance and Gay Mecene, who captured the Prix Niel earlier in the afternoon, stands at 14-1.

STATE OF GOING (official): Windsor: Good to firm. Hexham: Good to soft: Folkestone tomorrow: Good. Pontefract tomorrow: Good.

Trillion impresses in Arc trial

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Sept 10

Trillion, in the hands of Lester Piggott, put in yet another superb performance to win the Prix Foy at Longchamp today. The filly now goes for the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe and it is hoped that Piggott will again be able to partner the daughter of Hail to Reason. This will depend on how Alleged last year's Arc winner, performs in next Sunday's Prix du Prince d'Orange. Second past the post in the Prix Foy was Monseigneur, third Dom Alaric, and a somewhat distant fourth, Guadanini. All three placed horses will also be in the big race line-up.

Piggott and Trillion took command of the Prix Foy after a furlong and were never headed. In the straight Monseigneur made a somewhat feeble attempt to catch Trillion and eventually had to fight hard to hold second place. Monseigneur, who is the likely mount of Anthony Murray in the Arc, may wear blinkers in the future. Guadanini was certainly not suited by today's 11-furlong distance.

Alec Head has always great confidence in Gay Mecene, a 40,000-guinea yearling buy at Newmarket, and the colt did not let his trainer down today. Without being touched with the whip, Gay Mecene took the Prix Niel by a short head from Noir et Or, the two having the race between them throughout the final furlong. Frere Basile made some late headway to finish third in front of Dancing Master, the mount of Piggott, Tarek and Jeune Loup.

When the three pacemakers had had enough, some two furlongs from the line, Noir et Or took over the lead; but the colt was almost immediately joined by Gay Mecene, who went on to win a shade cheekily at odds of a shade over 4-1.

"I must race Gay Mecene in the Arc now as he will meet this lot again", Head said after the race. He went on to add that Reine de Saba, who won this year's Prix de Diane worked well yesterday, but must be considered unlikely to turn out for the big race on October 1. The filly has a chipped bone and is more likely to have an operation in the near future and then be trained as a four-year-old. I was also told of the well being of the same trainer's Dancing Maid, who runs in next Sunday's Prix Vermeille.

Irish River, after being slowly away, won the Prix de la Salamandre and will probably next race in the Grand Critérium at Longchamp on October 8. Second past the post came Boitron, who was in turn followed by Nadjar, Crowned Music and Some Guy.

PRIX NIEL (Group III: 3-y-o: £13,333: 1m 3f)
Gay Mecene, br c, by Vaguely Noble—Gay Missile (J. Wertheimer), 9-2 ... F. Head 1
Noir Et Or, b c, by Rheingold—Pomme Rose (P. de Moussac), 8-12 ... M. Philipperon 2
Frere Basile, br c, by Djakao—Pola (J. P. Binet), 9-2 ... P. Paquet 3
ALSO RAN: Dancing Master (4th), Tarek, Jeune Loup, Turville, Spy, Royal Pinnacle, Swindon. 10 ran.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 5.10fr; places, 1.50, 1.30, 1.20. A. Head. Sht hd. 6l. 2min 18sec.

PRIX DE LA SALAMANDRE (Group I: 2-y-o: £37,778: 7f)
Irish River, ch c, by Riverman—Irish Star (Mrs R. Ades), 8-11 ... M. Philipperon 1
Boitron, b c, by Faraway Son—Barbentane (P. Pelerin), 8-11 ... G. Dubroeucq 2
Nadjar, gr c, by Zeddaan—Nucleo (G. Schleiderup), 8-11 A. Gibert 3
ALSO RAN: Crowned Music (4th), Some Guy, Goodmor. 6 ran.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 1.80fr; places, 1.20, 2.00. J. Cunnington, jr. 1½l, nk. 1min 22.5sec.

PRIX FOY (Group III: £13,333: 1m 3f)
Trillion, b f, by Hail to Reason—Margarethen (E. L. Stephenson), 4-9-1 ... L. Piggott 1
Monseigneur, ch c, by Graustark—Brown Berry (A. Seeligson), 4-9-2 ... P. Paquet 2
Dom Alaric, br c, by Baissonfrais—Ordenstreue (Mrs D. Matthews), 4-9-4 ... A. Badel 3
ALSO RAN: Guadanini (4th), Tully, Rex Magna, Nils. 7 ran.
PARI-MUTUEL: Win, 2.80fr; places, 1.50, 2.20. M. Zilber. 2l, nose. 2min 17.1sec.

Ryan takes first two places in big Dutch event

By a Special Correspondent

Michael Ryan, the Newmarket trainer, took the first two places in the Dutch Criterium at Duindigt on Saturday, Boxberger Queen (Kevin Davies) beating Boxberger Bloem (David Maitland) by one and three quarter lengths for the £4,100 prize.

Ryan has now won six races and more than £30,000 in prize money in the Netherlands this year. He looked like taking this one with Boxberger Bloem when she took up the running entering the straight, but she could not hold the challenge of her stable-companion in the final furlong.

The Criterium was the main event on the first all flat racing card run in the Netherlands for 25 years. To mark the occasion, Yves Saint-Martin was invited to Duindigt. He took five rides, winning on one and finishing second twice as well as riding Lady Ross into third place in the Criterium.

Duindigt, usually stages six trotting and three flat races at each meeting, but Saturday's experiment was a success and is likely to be repeated next year.

Windsor programme

2.15 ADDITIONAL STAKES (£945: 6f)

2 033000 Balante (CD,B), S. Woodman, 4-8-9 ... S. Jewell 4 13
3 32-0040 Miss Kung Fu (B), S. Supple, 5-8-9 ... C. Furlong 4 1
6 0-82234 Al Forman (D), W. Holden, 3-8-7 ... P. Robinson 17
6 1444-00 Hedingham Boy (B), W. O'Gorman, 3-8-7 ... S. Spendlove 1
7 4-03321 Tribal Eye (D), P. Cole, 3-8-7 ... D. Gibson 6
8 440000 Albert Philip, E. Reavey, 3-8-4 ... R. McLelland 10
11 203004 Sweet Relief (CD), G. Harwood, 3-8-4 ... P. Bloomfield 2
13 0-0 Aunt Thea, R. Keenor, 4-8-2 ... R. Woollard 7
14 Rorila, W. Swainson, 4-8-2 ... J. Bough 4 14
15 400400 Tanaro (B), P. Kelleway, 4-8-2 ... N. Farnell 4 12
16 232030 Bilbao, L. Walker, 3-7-11 ... P. Colquhoun 5
17 040040 Burglar Bill, D. Marks, 3-7-11 ... C. Burns 4 11
21 0-2400 High Move, G. Hunter, 3-7-11 ... K. Pinnington 8
22 000-00 Princess Sapphire, F. Wiles, 3-7-11 ... P. Shrimpton 9
23 00-0 Teregina, C. Hill, 3-7-11 ... R. Sidebottom 4 3
7-2 Tribal Eye, 9-2 Sweet Relief, 9-2 Bilbao, 6-1 Balanto, 8-1 Al Forman, Tanaro, 10-1 High Move, 12-1 Miss Kung Fu, Hedingham Boy, 20-1 others.

2.45 BELMEAD HANDICAP (£600: 6f)

201 002000 Royal Fri n (B), M. Salaman, 4-10-0 ... — 17
203 0000-00 Just Janie (C,B), S. James, 4-9-12 ... B. Weaver 3
204 40100 Compound (CD), Mrs N. Birch, 4-8-13 ... J. Mercer 20
207 30-0000 Flaretown, P. Cole, 3-8-9 ... G. Baxter 13
208 03-2010 Continuing Story (CD), G. Blum, 4-8-9 ... M. Thomas 3
209 0-000 Askania Nova, I. Waugh, 3-8-7 ... A. Bond 16
210 001000 Ecchinswell Lass (D), W. Guest, 3-8-6 ... E. Apter 6
211 0-00000 Blue Lotte, F. Freeman, 3-8-6 ... J. Matthias 5
214 0-000 Polybelle, J. Bradley, 3-8-4 ... A. Cousins 16
215 00-0000 Saintly Rodge, R. Akehurst, 3-8-3 ... R. Curant 18
219 020000 The Sampson Girls (D), W. Marshall, 3-8-1 ... J. Bleasdale 12
220 8-04004 Green Review, D. Kent, 3-8-1 ... B. Rouse 7
221 00-000 Sion Hill, C. Hill, 3-7-13 ... W. Carson 21
221 000304 Targuette, S. Woolmsh, 3-7-11 ... R. Fox 23
226 020084 Derken, D. Weeden, 3-7-11 ... M. Miller 5 7
226 0-04304 Little Sir (B), K. Ivory, 3-7-10 ... K. Leason 2
227 000000 Nippy Nelly, J. Bradley, 3-7-9 ... I. Jenkinson 7
229 0000-00 Jong Boon (D), L. Hall, 4-7-8 ... D. McKay 4
230 000-000 Comtesse Pahle, S. Kernick, 3-7-8 ... R. Street 19
232 000200 Birthday Wish (B), K. Ivory, 3-7-7 ... J. McLean 7 11
233 Glowstone, M. Ryan, 3-7-7 ... — 14
234 000000 Baby Fons, J. Spearing, 3-7-7 ... A. Kimberley 10
4-1 The Sampson Girls, 5-1 Flaretown, 6-1 Ecchinswell Lass, Targuette, 8-1 Continuing Story, 10-1 Compound, Greed Review, 12-1 Derken, 14-1 Little Sir, Royal Friend, 20-1 others.

3.15 RUSSELL HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,182: 5f)

302 331411 Hedingham Lad (D,B), W. O'Gorman, 9-3 ... L. Piggott 6
303 3210 Jonnie's Star (CD), P. Cole, 9-2 ... S. Young 7 13
306 024003 Rose of Shenfield (CD), M. Haynes, 8-13 ... C. Furlong 7 7
308 01000 Moon Mirth (D,B), R. Akehurst, 8-12 ... — 12
309 03213 Lucky Pelinа (CD), D. Kent, 8-10 ... B. Rouse 10
310 040 Cham-Dn, P. Rohan, 8-9 ... G. Dwyer 19
311 0220 Sky Thief, C. Nelson, 8-9 ... — 9
313 030420 Purple Mark (D,B), C. Brittain, 8-6 ... E. Hide 8
315 000012 Kung Hei Fat Choy (D), S. Supple, 8-4 ... P. Cook 5
317 04043 No Warning (B), R. Houghton, 8-2 ... J. Reid 16
318 214004 Bart (D), E. Reavey, 8-1 ... R. Cochrane 4
320 030400 The Martyr, V. Cross, 8-0 ... P. Eddery 1
321 100001 My Lynnie (D), M. Ryan, 8-0 ... S. Jarvis 5 17
325 0040 Uncle Grischa, K. Ivory, 7-10 ... K. Leason 2
325 02030 Made My Day (B), D. Thom, 7-9 ... R. Still 18
326 0011 Tantra (D), C. Nelson, 7-7 ... R. Fox 15
327 003000 Sally's Silver (B), G. Blum, 7-7 ... M. Thomas 11
328 04302 Polyscent, M. Salamon, 7-7 ... — 3
329 0042 Miss Merlin, P. Haslam, 7-7 ... D. McKeown 7 11
5-1 Hedingham Lad, 6-1 Tantra, My Lynnie, 8-1 Lucky Pelina, 10-1 Jonnie's Star, Rose of Shenfield, 12-1 Purple Mark, Kung Hei Fat Choy, 14-1 Polyscent, Miss Merlin, 20-1 others.

3.45 POTENTIAL STAYERS' STAKES (2-y-o: £1,110: 6f)

401 412 Hallane (D), R. Hannon, 9-3 ... L. Piggott 5
402 3041-14 Kassamoto (D), W. Marshall, 9-3 ... R. Marshall 12
403 0120 Maryoma (D), B. Hills, 9-0 ... E. Johnson 1
404 10 Rubida Magna, C. Nelson, 9-0 ... — 2
408 00 Acapulco Gold, M. E. Francis, 8-11 ... A. Bond 8
409 000 John Pearl, D. Dale, 8-11 ... M. Fry 7 7
412 Seanachie, R. Houghton, 8-11 ... J. Reid 3
413 Time and Life, P. Cole, 8-11 ... G. Baxter 10
414 00 Vagabond Victor, P. Allingham, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 9
416 0 Dame Julia, J. Bethell, 8-8 ... W. Carson 4
418 40024 Lady Gerardina, A. Jarvis, 8-8 ... S. Jarvis 5 11
419 0 Miss Saddler, V. Cross, 8-8 ... E. Hide 6
420 Morlia, B. Hobbs, 8-8 ... G. Lewis 13
11-4 Hallane, 4-1 Kassamoto, 9-2 Time and Life, 11-2 Maryoma, 6-1 Morlia, 10-1 Lady Gerardina, 14-1 Seanachie, 20-1 others.

4.15 ROYAL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,243: 1¼m)

501 120243 Rifle Brigade, R. Armstrong, 10-0 ... L. Piggott 8
504 023102 Mr Pringle, W. Holden, 9-8 ... J. Mercer 11
505 10-2123 Bonandra, W. H.-Bass, 9-7 ... S. Young 7 13
506 000200 Kadesi, R. Houghton, 9-6 ... G. Wright 7
508 120483 Helmsley, G. Harwood, 9-4 ... G. Starkey 10
512 10-9000 Truly A Princess, C. Nelson, 9-1 ... J. Lynch 17
513 003003 Farmers Choice, R. Akehurst, 9-0 ... R. Curant 14
515 2-10021 Hang-on Elvis (B), N. Callaghan, 8-11 ... P. Eddery 6
516 040203 Ma Famille, R. Vibert, 8-11 ... J. Reid 9
520 001102 Hadera (C), J. Welch, 8-8 ... W. Carson 4
521 04612 Top Traveller, P. Cole, 8-8 ... G. Baxter 5
522 0-00000 Nusaro, R. Pitt, 8-6 ... J. Blanks 7 15
523 000000 Jack Splendid, R. Hannon, 8-5 ... P. Perkins 16
526 8214 Concern, M. Prescott, 8-3 ... G. Duffield 3
528 004409 Hunty, W. Guest, 8-0 ... E. Apter 1
529 100220 Dropshot, W. Musson, 7-13 ... M. Thomas 4
530 0-01000 If An When, M. Salaman, 7-12 ... — 9
532 010000 Errantry, C. Benstead, 7-9 ... W. R. Swinburn 7
533 0-01400 Way of Life, C. Hill, 7-8 ... P. Robinson 7 13
9-2 Rifle Brigade, 5-1 Top Traveller, 11-2 Helmsley, Bonandra, 8-1 Hadera, 10-1 Hang-on Elvis, 12-1 Kadesi, Mr Pringle, 14-1 Concern, Ma Famille, 16-1 Dropshot, 20-1 others.

4.45 BRACKNELL STAKES (3-y-o: £750: 1m 3f 150yd)

601 402021 Great Monza, A. Hide, 9-3 ... L. Piggott 3
602 04-3041 Cavurina (B), C. Brittain, 9-0 ... E. Hide 8
603 001 Nourmahal, G. Hunter, 9-0 ... J. Lynch 2
607 30-n001 Norwich Girl, D. Weeden, 8-11 ... J. Mercer 6
610 33-0021 Watch Out, M. Stoute, 8-11 ... G. Starkey 9
614 4-33004 Carasdeenid, H. Price, 8-6 ... B. Taylor 7
616 00 Croboty, C. Benstead, 8-6 ... B. Rouse 3
617 000-00 Hellas Connection, W. Marshall, 8-6 ... R. Marshall 4
622 000- Scarlet Emperor, A. Pitt, 8-6 ... J. Blanks 7
6-2 Great Monza, 100-30 Watch Out, 9-2 Nourmahal, 11-2 Carasdeenid, 13-2 Cavurina, 8-1 Norwich Girl, 12-1 Croboty, 20-1 others.

5.15 BINFIELD STAKES (£815: 1¼m)

3 003382 Kerry Bold, M. McCourt, 4-9-3 ... L. Piggott 8
3 Tompion, Mrs D. Oughton, 4-9-3 ... — 17
4 330030 Silk Fashion, A. Pitt, 4-9-0 ... J. Blanks 7 9
5 0-00000 Sally Mick, Mrs A. Finch, 3-8-8 ... — 16
7 0-00324 Box of Tricks, J. Tree, 3-8-8 ... G. Starkey 3
8 0-0007 Callibunda, W. Guest, 3-8-8 ... D. Yates 6
9 002 Charles Cassine, M. Masson, 3-8-8 ... F. Morby 10
10 0-00000 Grafty Green, D. Dale, 3-8-8 ... M. Thomas 11
13 0-0002 McNicholas (B), C. Brittain, 3-8-8 ... E. Hide 15
14 4-0001 Northern Magic, P. Rohan, 3-8-8 ... C. Dwyer 5
17 00-0040 Princely Ruler, G. Blum, 3-8-8 ... G. Duffield 12
18 0 Oliveto, J. Webber, 3-8-8 ... H. Still 4
19 000000 Quillan, M. E. Francis, 3-8-8 ... J. Reid 3
22 3C 1040 Caselet, J. Winter, 3-8-5 ... B. Taylor 15
23 000- Champagne Party, R. Boss, 3-8-5 ... W. Carson 7
24 00 Crowned Princess, R. Boss, 3-8-5 ... G. Baxter 14
25 000000- Runner on the Roof, J. Spearing, 3-8-5 ... A. Kimberley 1
11-4 McNicholas, 4-1 Kerry Bold, 9-2 Box of Tricks, 6-1 Charles Cassine, 8-1 Callibunda, Silk Fashion, 10-1 Northern Magic, 12-1 Caselet, 30-1 others.
* Doubtful runner

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Tribal Eye. 2.45 Targuette. 3.15 Hedingham Lad. 3.45 Hallane. 4.15 Helmsley. 4.45 Cavurina. 5.15 McNicholas.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Bilbao. 2.45 Ecchinswell Lass. 3.15 Purple Mark. 3.45 Kassamoto. 4.15 Rifle Brigade. 4.45 Great Monza. 5.15 McNicholas.

Hexham NH

2.30 WHITLEY CHAPEL HURDLE (Handicap: £334: 2m)
010 Paint Job, 7-12-5 ... C. Mann 7
-25 Petite Doutelle, 7-11-10 D. Nolan
0-0 Sandiran, 5-11-8 .. A. Dickman
0-3 Bla-Kross, 4-11-6 .. S. Holland
44 Irish Prince, 5-11-4 D. Lancaster 7
Le Dauphin, 6-11-3 M. Ennis 7
0f- Likely Boy, 5-11-2 A. Brown 7
-03 Park Lass, 5-10-13 A. Meaney 7
0-0 Hi'n Hers, 4-10-12 Fiona Storey 7
-0 Half-A-Quid, 5-10-7 W. Redfern
13-8 Bla-Kross, 3-1 Paint Job, 4-1 Petite Doutelle, 11-2 Irish Prince, 8-1 Park Lass, 10-1 Hi'n Hers, 20-1 others.

3.0 BLACKHILL CHASE (Handicap: £857: 2½m)
02- Tom Morgan, 9-12-5 R. Lamb
11 Morag's Parade, 8-11-12 R. Barry
3-0 Bold Warrior, 7-11-5 S. Houlker 7
4-3 Brown Admiral, 9-11-4 J. O'Neill
11- Casabrin, 11-10-8 .. A. Dickman
1f- Royal Cacador, 6-10-8 G. Faulkner
54- Trovino, 8-10-6 .... P. Mangan
0f- Mounthooly, 7-10-6 D. Turnbull
33- Coparu, 8-10-5 .... M. Barnes
00- Oxford, 8-10-5 ... —
Pneuma, 12-10-1 .... D. Nolan
pp- Noon, 11-10-0 .. A. K. Taylor
p-p Code of Honour, 6-10-0 ... —
Ellerby Lord, 10-10-0 Mr C. Cundall
Pen Wen, 7-10-0 Mr P. Craggs
5-2 Morag's Parade, 3-1 Brown Admiral, 4-1 Royal Cacador, 7-1 Tom Morgan, 8-1 Coparu, 10-1 Casabrin, 12-1 Bold Warrior, Ellerby Lord, 16-1 others.

3.30 LINNELS HURDLE (Handicap: £704: 2m)
12- Golden End, 7-11-4 S. Charlton
020- Hopeful Bloom, 5-10-12 G. Holmes
3-00 Peter Grimes, 8-10-11 J. O'Neill
p01- Pentagon, 7-10-9 .. D. Atkins
2 Brag, 3-10-7 .... R. Collins
313- Foreign Embassy, 4-10-4 T. Davies 7
30- Tol Brig, 6-10-3 .... P. Mangan
000- Kallash, 9-10-0 ... —
00- Cuppa Castle, 6-10-0 M. Ennis 7
030- Lirico, 7-10-0 .... P. James
0p0- Falloden Folly, 6-10-0 D. Turnbull
3-21 Lady o. Elegance, 6-10-0 J. Armstrong
0-03 Pettits Lane, 8-10-0 M. Murphy
3-1 Brag, 4-1 Foreign Embassy, Golden End, 6-1 Lady of Elegance, 7-1 Peter Grimes, 8-1 Tol Brig, 10-1 Hopeful Bloom, 12-1 Pettits Lane, 16-1 others.

4.0 NEWBIGGIN HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £388: 2m)
4p-1 Granny's Gift, 7-11-7 P. Blacker
1 Bit of a Madam, 4-11-7 J. O'Neill
0 Annette Windsor, 6-11-3 D. Johnson 7
Border Gift, 7-11-3 R. Collins
0-03 Gibbinetsea, 5-11-3 .. J. Toland
Marcus Game, 8-11-3 S. Kettlewell
0-00 Mars Mile, 6-11-3 .. C. Graham
04-0 Miss Jolly, 5-11-3 Mr C. Sample 7
2 Mr Solo, 6-11-3 .. A. Powell 7
Sea Headrig, 5-11-3 J. McDougall
00 The Loiter, 6-11-3 .. P. James
Buddleigh Belle, 4-10-11 Mr J. Cambidge 7
0 Drink Up, 4-10-11 K. McCauley
234- King Flush, 4-10-11 G. Holmes
000- Mazurk, 4-10-11 P. Harman 7
000- Pantera, 4-10-11 .. A. Bowker
520- Raise You, 4-10-11 .. J. Doyle
Rising Rhythm, 4-10-11 C. Fairhurst 4
Willmon, 4-10-11 J. Armstrong
2-1 Bit of a Madam, 3-1 Grannys Gift, 4-1 Mr Solo, 6-1 King Flush, 8-1 Gibbinetsea, 10-1 Annette Windsor, 12-1 Rising Rhythm, 16-1 others.

4.30 RISING SUN HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o: £364: 2m)
0 Americat Playgirl, 10-10 Mr J. Walton
Bogrie Moss, 10-10 A. Meaney
Clown Court, 10-10 S. Houlker 7
Claigton, 10-10 .... G. Holmes
Furness Scouse, 10-10 R. Barry
2 Hi-Quay, 10-10 .. A. Dickman
004 Jimbo Limbo, 10-10 G. Graham
Lorna Constance, 10-10 B. Holohan 7
Rajpipla, 10-10 .. P. Charlton
Ruisseau D'Or, 10-10 W. Redfern
Sasscombe, 10-10 C. Fairhurst 4
0 Sin Man, 10-10 .. D. Swift
Tall Trees, 10-10 ...... —
00 Underbarrow Rose, 10-10 C. Mann 7
5-2 Underbarrow Rose, 3-1 Hi-Quay, 7-2 Jimbo Limbo, 4-1 Furness Scouse, 8-1 Sasscombe, 12-1 Bogrie Moss, 14-1 Rajpipla, 16-1 others.

5.0 LOADMAN CHASE (Novices: £588: 2m)
4pn- Chumnloori, 9-11-3 Mr C. Cundall
f1-2 Dunmarc, 6-11-3 .. M. Barnes
0 Dunspride, 7-11-3 Mr L. Hudson 7
Equity, 9-11-3 .. D. Goulding
p-4 Gleaming Flight, 6-11-3 .... —
0u-3 Limpopo, 6-11-3 .. J. O'Neill
3 Pellonius, 7-11-3 .... —
100- Roman Deen, 6-11-3 .. R. Barry
u0p- Templeton Lad, 9-11-3 D. Turnbull
304- Tiger Feet, 6-11-3 .. A. Dickman
0 Viaduct, 9-11-3 .. A. Phillips
330- Jester's Night, 9-11-1 G. Faulkner
11-10 Limpopo, 3-1 Pellonius, 5-1 Dunmarc, 8-1 Gleaming Flight, 10-1 Jester's Night, 12-1 Roman Deen, 14-1 Tiger Feet, 16-1 others.

5.30 NEWBIGGIN HURDLE (Div II: novices: £388: 2m)
431 Valley of Rocks, 5-11-13 J. J. O'Neill
0 Castle David, 8-11-3 .. R. Collins
042- Cheviot Guide, 5-11-3 P. Mangan
0-4 Hatfield Heath, 7-11-3 Mr J. Mackie
000- Locke Chimes, 6-11-3 A. Dickman
030- Powers, 5-11-3 .. S. Charlton
-000 Simon Slingsby, 5-11-3 J. Mooney
Sukari, 6-11-3 .... G. Graham
00-0 Contribution, 4-10-11 M. Barnes
3 Gin Track, 4-10-11 Mr M. Bowker 7
090 Golden Seabird, 4-10-11 A. Flint
High Hills, 4-10-11 G. Holmes
p Lucky Duk, 4-10-11 W. Redfern
0-0 Malcolms Pride, 4-10-11 D. Goulding
Nap Artist, 4-10-11 .... —
Point One, 4-10-11 .. D. Munro
0 Poppy Fields, 4-10-11 Mr J. Cambidge 7
0-03 Royal Bishop, 4-10-11 D. Atkins
Silver Cygnet, 4-10-11 C. Fairhurst 4
5-2 Valley of Rocks, 7-2 Gin Track, 9-2 Royal Bishop, 6-1 Silver Cygnet, 7-1 Castle David, 8-1 Simon Slingsby, 10-1 Golden Seabird, 12-1 Poppy Fields, 16-1 others.

6.0 RISING SUN HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £362: 2m)
Ash's Glory, 10-10 Mr J. Cambidge 7
04 Flairs Boy, 10-10 .. S. Holland
0 Greyfield, 10-10 .. M. Murphy
0 Hughlad, 10-10 .... D. Turnbull
030 Lilian Helen, 10-10 .. C. Astbury
Madmark, 10-10 .... M. Barnes
u Prince Allander, 10-10 P. Harman 7
f Rebecca Maid, 10-10 K. McCauley
2 Second Time Lucky, 10-10 C. Fairhurst 4
0 Solder Pearl, 10-10 P. Charlton
Stoke St Mary, 10-10 A. Flint
0 Tipperty, 10-10 .. G. Faulkner
0 Wee Lad, 10-10 Mr C. Sample 7
7-4 Lilian Helen, 3-1 Second Time Lucky, 5-1 Tipperty, 6-1 Flairs Boy, 9-1 Madmark, 10-1 Stoke St Mary, 13-1 Rebecca Maid, 16-1 others.

SELECTIONS: 2.30 Bla-Kross. 3.0 Morag's Parade. 3.30 Brag. 4.0 Bit of a Madam. 4.30 Underbarrow Rose. 5.0 Limpopo. 5.30 Gin Track. 6.0 Lilian Helen.

Chester results

1.45: 1, Hay Ride (7-2); 2, Wickwell (9-1); 3, Aloha (6-4 fav). 12 ran. Paperwork did not run.
2.15: 1, Dowdall (2-1 jt fav); 2, Gymer (2-1 jt fav); 3, Cole Porter (5-1). 9 ran.
2.45: 1, Sterlonia (5-1); 2, Dragars (16-1); 3, Galaxy Capricorn (7-2). Iceni Star (9-4 fav). 11 ran.
3.15: 1, Nogarroo (5-1); 2, Bridestones (7-2); 3, Swanlinbar (12-1). Crested Grebe (5-1 fav). 10 ran.
3.45: 1, Aston Firs (4-1 fav); 2, Nardol (12-1); 3, Albert Hall (10-1). 11 ran. Peter Twang did not run.
4.15: 1, Three Shoes (12-1); 2, Viking Skipper (7-1); 3, Wee Beardie (5-1). Hudson Hero (5-1 fav). 11 ran. Halliana did not run.
4.45: 1, Greeza (8-1); 2, Best Pigeon (7-1); 3, To Glory (15-8). 20 ran.

Lingfield Park

1.45: 1, Funny Spring (5-1); 2, Jaynior (4-1 fav); 3, Avon Salmon (8-1). 10 ran.
2.15: 1, Monkey Corners (5-4 fav); 2, Hardirondo (3-1); 3, Dolben Lad (8-1). 8 ran. Hard Attack did not run.
2.45: 1, Eli-Malia-Mou (10-1); 2, Penny Blessing (25-1); 3, Al-Amal (25-1). Nusantara (100-30 fav). 16 ran. Galaxy Virgo did not run.
3.15: 1, Galaxy Virgo (7-4 fav); 2, Jondi (20-1); 3, Solimena (2-1). 17 ran. Imperial Amber did not run.
3.45: 1, Zaro (8-1); 2, Smartset (11-4); 3, Prince Yoyo (14-1). St. Michael's Mount (5-2 fav). 8 ran.
4.15: 1, Lily Marlene (9-4 fav); 2, Trendra (9-1). 3, Aggrappina (33-1). 16 ran.

Ripon

1.30: 1, Ellidiane (11-8 fav); 2, Question Mark (7-4); 3, Jolie de Galles (11-2). 9 ran.
2.0: 1, Friendly Fun (5-1); 2, Doormat (12-1); 3, Grumard (10-1). New Lane (9-2 fav). 14 ran.
2.30: 1, Chukwara (3-1); 2, Trillionaire (5-2 fav); 3, Curlous Girl (4-1). 6 ran.
3.0: 1, Celebrated (7-2); 2, Piethead Prince (11-1); 3, April (4-1). Revlon (5-2 fav). 10 ran.
3.30: 1, Palace Knight (4-1 jt fav); 2, Agnetha (4-1 jt fav); 3, Vedas Valley (10-1). 15 ran.
4.0: 1, Sindy's Flame (9-2); 2, Celtic Halo (8-1); 3, Touch Boy (9-2). Silver Donne (100-30 fav). 11 ran.
4.30: 1, Llanllyneich (8-1); 2, Saintly Lady (8-1); 3, Friendly Dancer (100-30 fav). 13 ran.
5.0: 1, Faisan d'Or (20-1); 2, Thauling (9-4 fav); 3, Cosy Rosie (12-1). 14 ran.

The conventional atlas turned inside out and upside down

After a decade in preparation "The Times Atlas of World History", edited by Professor Geoffrey Barraclough, is published today (Times Books, £20). Here Philip Howard tells how the atlas was created and Michael Ratcliffe gives his verdict on the result



Life is fluid, confusing and messy. As the man said, everything is in a state of flux. History is static, explanatory, and tidy. The ink with which it is printed is liquid prejudice. The same defect of inhuman tidiness is evident in historical atlases, those darling diagrammatic simplifications of untidy life from the march of Cyrus against Artaxerxes to Europe after the Treaty of Versailles. *The Times Atlas of the World History* is a new kind of historical atlas, because it tries to catch slippery history in motion. By bold novel uses of colour, perspective and visual aids, it shows not the boundaries after something that we have selected as a great historical movement, but the events actually in motion. It turns the conventional atlas inside out and upside down. It is a book of world history from different viewpoints, not a collection of the usual historical maps.

Barry Winkleman, the managing director of *Times Books*, had the notion in 1967. He had been haunted by words written during the Second World War by Geoffrey Barraclough, then Chichele Professor of Modern History at Oxford. Barraclough wrote that he knew a great deal about medieval Europe, especially the Papacy. But two armies were now locked in immense battle, whose result would change the world, and he knew nothing about why they were there. Winkleman and Barraclough put their heads together to devise new sorts of maps that would show history in motion. For example, most historical atlases have a map of Western Europe as Rome declined towards its sunset. Geoffrey Barraclough decided that they should attempt to show nomad pressure on all the ancient civilizations at the same time—not just the Huns and the Goths pushing against Rome, but the movement of peoples against Byzantium, the collapse of the *Persian Empire*, the *Shansi invasions of China*, and the White Huns pushing down into India. With different ranges of colour and perspective the map illustrates vividly the crisis that exploded from the centre to destroy the classical world.

After much trial and consultation with such eminent world historians as Arnold Toynbee, they selected 127 subjects that shook the world, from the origins of man to our brave new world of rich and poor. They engaged 80 historians, often the choice and master experts in their fields, as contributors. The professors were brought in at the beginning to originate new aspects of history, not merely at the end to weed out error in the themes regularly treated by every historical atlas since the original Atlas shouldered our noisy hall. They instructed their contributors not to regurgitate the familiar maps that recur in every historical atlas, but to think of new ways to express the real story of their subjects. So, for example, the main map illustrating the struggle for empire between 1713 and 1815 is more than two thirds sea, in order to dramatize visually the importance of sea power. The western fringe of the old world and the eastern fringe of the new world frame the vast tract of the unharvested Atlantic that decided the issue.

At this point Rolls-Royce went into liquidation, leaving unemployed its large design studio used to producing spectacular graphics. This studio had an ingenious machine called an "Illustromat", which could plot in three dimensions from a two-dimensional source with mathematical exactitude to achieve any perspective. They tried it out on such tangled history as the Balkans before the First World War. It produced perspectives that showed the struggles of Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia, to free themselves from the Ottoman Empire, and the great powers prowling on the edges like wolves in the upheaval that was *about to explode into war*.

The computer produced two maps upside down in order to show new historical perspectives. For example, it produced a Doge's eye view of Venice's empire, with the Adriatic curving away to the fence of battles and fortresses with romantic names like Monemvasia, built to keep the approaches to the sea empire free from pirates and the Turk. The map of the expansion of Islam in the seventh century correctly places *Mecca at the centre of the world*. The Arab defeat at Poitiers by Charles Martel's Franks, so vital to our future in our patch of real estate in Western Europe, was not much more than a border incident in the eyes of an Arab at Mecca. So it is shown away on the world's rim.

The maps are intended to express a view of what happened, and to make people think afresh. Illustrators rather than cartographers were used to make them, in order to achieve new effects and new vistas of history. They were prepared to sacrifice standard cartographic detail, for example about the precise course of a river, to achieve colour and shape, a sense of movement and expressiveness. Each double-page spread has a main map that illustrates its theme in as vivid a way as possible. It has a caption and a detailed key. There is an accompanying text of several thousand words, subsidiary maps, and illustrations. The atlas treats themes never examined by a historical atlas before, for example, the recovery of Europe from being a devastated backwater to become a powerful feudal civilization in the two centuries after 950. There are detailed chronologies and glossaries. The atlas has 360 pages of which 280 are in colour. It has cost £500,000 to produce, and will be translated into several languages. It opens new windows to show novel perspectives on that perplexing old chaos, history, whose principal *lesson is that men never learn from history*.

Philip Howard

Putting the dynamism on the page

The British Empire is no longer red. In days of old—say, 27 years ago—France was purple or green (equally pretentious, we thought, in the Fifth Form), Spain a hot pale yellow (well, Spain was supposed to be *arid*, wasn't it?) and Portugal a sort of cross between orange and ginger. Angola and Mozambique, too, of course, not to mention the Cape Verde Islands. Britain and everywhere remotely connected with her, from Ellesmere Island to Invercargill, were red.

Absurd though it was, the choice of colours graphically conditioned my view for years —I was amazed on my first visit to Spain to discover how green so much of it is—and when *The Times Atlas of World History* chooses to present the British Empire in a kind of parenthetical grey, tinged with mauve, this perfectly reflects an equivocal view of the imperial adventure proper to the rediscovery of global history in the post-colonial age. It cannot be *a coincidence* that the only time the Empire turns red is after independence.

Nobody learning to use this dramatic and beautiful new atlas will ever again look at history from a Eurocentric point of view. It is this radical approach that distinguishes it from its predecessors and places it well ahead of its only important competitor, the German-based *Penguin Atlas of World History* of 1964. A great deal has happened to historical and geographical scholarship since 1964, and Geoffrey Barraclough's team has started again from scratch. "History", writes Professor Barraclough in his short Introduction,

is dynamic, not static; it is a process of change and movement in time; we have tried to avoid a series of static pictures of particular situations at particular moments in the past.

They have succeeded. The atlas opens on a note of high theatricality, with the title-page showing a broad and uninhibited plain, veined by a river-system and surrounded by high peaks. *It is a setting for the drama of civilization*, for cities of settlement and wandering movements of men. The plain and the mountains appear to be viewed from the eye of some astronaut or hovering god, 50 or 100 miles above the surface of the earth.

This suggestion of world history within a universe wider still is repeated at many points to make clear Barraclough's main theme of dynamic human interdependence. To dramatise the linked destinies of the Europe and the Near East, for example (the term "Eurasia" is widely used throughout), an omniscient eye roughly above Ethiopia is favoured; to comprehend the full stretch of the Frankish Empire in the ninth century the eye moves west to gaze north from Sardinia: the Frankish triangle based on Monte Cassino and the Pyrenees reaches up to the mouth of the Elbe.

Many traditional perspectives are unceremoniously stood on their head: we see the 16th century Adriatic southwards through the eyes of Venice herself, and grasp as never before the dangerous narrows that led to her livelihood in the rest of the world; the wave of immigrants from Europe to the United States in the 19th century is foreshortened as if through a telescope pitched on Ellis Island; we see the millions coming. Foreshortening is a common device: flat projections are often replaced by slices and chunks of the globe in a kind of cartographer's expressionism which, whilst it occasionally bewilders—I'm not clear why Britain in the inventive years of the Industrial Revolution (three mentions for Stockport!) should be puckered like an old winebag—there is no doubt that this graphic method is in the main instructive and exciting. Time and again, surging arrows and far-flung loops in brilliant primary colours demonstrate that history is movement.

The Times Atlas of World History also sets out to be a concise history of the world. Barraclough divides it in seven: early man; the first civilizations; the classical civilizations of Eurasia; the Middle Ages, which he calls the "world of divided regions"; the emerging West (voyages of discovery, Napoleon); the European dominance, to 1918; and the age of global civilization. Each double-page of diagrams, drawings and maps is accompanied by the summary text of an unnamed specialist (all are listed at the start) advancing stage by stage the history of man. Barraclough's contributors generally stress elements common to areas of the earth—world religions, barbaric invasions—rather than those dividing them: the effect is one of healing and reconciliation.

He prefaces the atlas with a 12 page chronology of events from the "Neolithic Revolution of c 9000 BC to the death of Franco and the reunification of Vietnam (to adopt the tone of the atlas which scrupulously declines to take sides, though it balances what it calls the *famous* Berlin Wall with the *present* German Democratic Republic—my italics. It is nice to see Disney, if strange to see René Clair, among the élite innovators of the cinema —Griffith, Eisenstein, Chaplin and Hitchcock—but the remark "1899, Howard's *Garden Cities of Tomorrow* initiates modern city planning" will mean little to readers outside Britain: Ebenezer Howard is not in the selective glossary at the end since that is restricted to names mentioned in the atlas itself.

This makes Franz Ferdinand more important than Franz Josef since 10 seconds of assassination are clearly more dynamic than 68 years of *status quo*; and it makes Eden less significant than Macmillan because Suez merely compounded a political *fait accompli* rather than initiate a wind of change. Curious the way some reputations shake down when set against the history of the world. Diesel in, Diderot out. (Huey Long in! Why?)

In the chronology, "the great *age of the European novel*" (c 1860) finds room for Flaubert, Dumas and Turgenev, while excluding Balzac, Stendhal and George Eliot. "Cultural and intellectual history", admits Barraclough, "does not, unfortunately, lend itself satisfactorily to cartographic documentation", but if you can show the Pelagian heresy in shocking pink as it strikes out for Britain, Palestine and Africa, and Donatism as a brilliant yellow booby trap in the desert south of Hippo, can you not attempt something similar for *Stoicism* or the European Enlightenment?

The smudgy thumbnail colour-sketches of celebrated monuments or artefacts—Trajan's Column, Charlemagne's Chapel, the Bamberg Rider, a Meissen merchant, etc—are a serious mistake, though the cartoons and caricatures are more effective. But how important are these things when compared with the great civilizations of the Near and Far East or with the economic necessities linking Hyrcania and Rome (tigers—see Macbeth, Act III, Scene 4), Naxos with Egypt (emery) or amber from the Baltic with lapis lazuli from Afghanistan?

An atlas of world history is the place to ask, not answer, such questions. The historic importance of Hellenic civilization, for instance, is hardly conveyed here by maps of military, naval and economic movement, and a small panel in which two lists of immortal names converge upon Athens. Should we now learn to assess the importance of Greece and Rome not just compared with that of Christianity, as we have long learnt to do, but to those of India, China and Islam?

The answer is obviously yes, and it is a task for which this atlas is supremely well designed. An atlas proves its character and value over many years, but from a first look this one is clearly going to provide pleasure and corrective instruction on the grand scale.

A few maps to end with. There is a map showing the sacred caves of Crete, and another the Bendix sitdown. There are maps of the Ghost Dance and of the Heavenly Principle, and another showing at one glance how as Rome fell to the Vandals the White Huns destroyed the Gupta Empire in India (480)—something I knew nothing about, like a *good* third of the contents here. Eight more conventional maps reduce the complexities of European diplomacy between 1879 and 1914 more lucidly and brilliantly than I have ever seen, and for the first time I have found a map to show me clearly all three members (two is par) of that old music hall trio, the Duchies of Cleves, Jülich and Berg.

You know about OPEC, of course, but what about UPEB (Union of Banana Exporting Countries) and, most urbane of price-raisers, the Café Mondial? Come to think of it, the Café Mondial sounds like the perfect place to pore over this atlas.

Michael Ratcliffe

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هكذا من الإصل

ENTERTAINMENTS

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... & Thu. at 7.30 Cavalleria ...ana. Pagliacci (final perfs.). Wed. at 7.30 La Bohème. Fri at 7.30 Deadly Sins "... a brilliant produ...on" Sun. Times, with ... Schicchi. 104 balcony seats for all perfs. from 10.00 on day ...f.

...NT GARDEN cc 240 1066 ...encharge credit cards 836 6903)
THE ROYAL OPERA
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
...t 7.30 Das Rheingold. Tomor. Die Walküre. Fri., Sept. 22 Siegfried ...Sat. Sept. 30 Götterdämmerung ...seats sold.) A few Stalls, Circle ...ing tickets available on day of ...

...ER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery ...e, EC1. 837 1672.
... to Sept. 23. Evgs. 7.30, Sat. mat. 2.30
...ACALLA DANCE COMPANY
...Arab dance co. to visit London BLACK TENTS OF ARABIA— ...ewar Bedouin music & dances ...the Middle East.

CONCERTS

...MORE HALL (935 2141). Tonight ...0. JACQUELINE HOFTO (flute), ...MOTHY SALTER piano. Works by ...ulenc, Tircuit, Czerny, T. Salter, ...ard, Poulenc.

THEATRES

...LPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611 ...Five Weeks: Must End Oct. 14. ... 7.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0; Sats. 4.0
IRENE
THE BEST MUSICAL OF 1976, 1977 and 1978 !
...DIT CARD BOOKINGS 836 7611

...ERY. 836 3878. Party rates. Credit ...s bkgs. 836 1071/3 from 8.30 a.m. ... Tues., Wed. & Fri. 7.45. Thurs. ...at. 4.30 & 8.
...A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS ...NEL BART'S MIRACULOUS ...ICAL" Financial Times.
OLIVER !
ROY HUDD & JOAN TURNER.
...Y BOOKING FOR CHRISTMAS ...THROUGH '79.

...WYCH. 836 6404. Info. 836 5332. Fully air conditioned
...YAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire
Ton't., Tomor. 7.30
...YOU LIKE IT "A cornucopia of ...es" S. Telegraph. (Student stand-...£1). With: CORIOLANUS (next ... Wed.). Low price prevs. premiere ...id Mercer's COUSIN VLADIMIR ...m 20 Sept.). RSC also at THE ...RCHOUSE (see under W).

...BASSADORS. c.c. 01-836 1171 ...ightly at 8.00. Mat. Tues. 2.45 Sat. 5.00 & 8.00
...RICK CARGILL & TONY ANHOLT in
SLEUTH
The World's Famous Thriller by ANTHONY SHAFFER
...eing the play again is in fact an ...utter and total joy."—Punch. Seat prices £2.00 to £4.40 ...Dinner and top price seat £7.50

...OLLO. 01-437 2663. Evgs. at 8.0 ...at. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0.
DONALD SINDEN
(Actor of the Year—E. Std.)
"IS SUPERB."—N.o.W.
...UT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
...WICKEDLY FUNNY."—The Times.

...TS THEATRE. 836 2132
TOM STOPPARD'S
DIRTY LINEN
"Hilarious. See it."—S.T.
Evgs. 8.30. Fri., Sat. 7 & 9.15.

...TORIA THEATRE, Charing X Rd. cc. ...734 4291. Mon.-Thurs. 8 p.m., Fri. ...Sat. 6 & 8.45.
ELVIS
BEST MUSICAL OF THE YEAR EVENING STANDARD AWARD

...MBRIDGE. cc 836 6056. Mon. to ...urs. 8.00. Fri., Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30.
IPI-TOMBI
...CITING BLACK AFRICAN MUSICAL ...Packed with variety."—Daily Mirror. Seat prices £2.00, £5.50.
THIRD GREAT YEAR
...nner and top price seat £8.75 inc.

...ICHESTER 0243 81312 ...night, September 12, 14 & 16 at 7.00. September 16 at 2.00.
LOOK AFTER LULU
September 13 & 15 at 7.00 September 14 at 2.00.
THE ASPERN PAPERS

...ITERION 930 3216 (cc 836 1071/3) ...s. 8. Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. Thurs. 3. NOW IN ITS 2ND YEAR
LESLIE PHILLIPS
SIX OF ONE
...—and half-a-dozen laughs a minute. SECOND HILARIOUS YEAR ! "VERY FUNNY."—S. Tel.

...MEDY 01-930 2578 ...gs. Mon.-Fri. 8.00—Sat. 5.00 & 8.30 Mat. Thur. 3.00
...EDWARD ...ODWARD BARBARA JEFFORD in
THE DARK HORSE
by Rosemary Anne Sisson
Excellent family entertainment, any-...of any age is likely to enjoy." S. ...l. "Damned good theatre." S. ...nes. "Americans will love it." Gdn. ...A laugh a minute" D. Tel. "Oppor-...ulties brilliantly seized by first-rate ...st. A most attractive and entertaining ...ening" E. News. INSTANT CON-...RMED CREDIT CARD TELEPHONE ...OOKINGS ACCEPTED.

...RURY LANE 01-836 8108 Monday to Saturday Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 3.00
A CHORUS LINE
...A RARE DEVASTATING JOYOUS ...STONISHING STUNNER" S. TIMES 3RD GREAT YEAR

...UCHESS. 836 8243 Mon.-Thur. ...gs. 8.0. Fri & Sat. 6.45 & 9.0
OH! CALCUTTA!
The nudity is stunning "—D. Tel. 9TH SENSATIONAL YEAR

...UKE OF YORKS (c.c.) 01-836 5122 "FANTASTIC
GODSPELL
...URSTING WITH ENJOYMENT" D ...l. Prices £2 to £5. Best seats £3 ...ur before show at Box Office Mon-...urs. Fri Mat all seats £2.50. Evgs ...15. Friday & Saturday 5.30 & 8.30. Limited season ends Oct. 14

...RTUNE 836 2238 Evgs. 8. Thurs. 3. Sat. 5 & 8 Muriel Pavlow as Miss Marple in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
FOURTH GREAT YEAR

...ARRICK THEATRE CC 01-836 4601 ...ves. 8. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.30. 8.30.
TIMOTHY WEST, GEMMA JONES MICHAEL KITCHEN in HAROLD PINTER'S
THE HOMECOMING
BRILLIANT—A TAUT and EXCEL-...ENTLY ACTED PRODUCTION."—D. ...el. "An INEXHAUSTIBLY RICH ...ORK."—Guardian. "NOT TO BE ...IISSED."—The Times.

...LOBE THEATRE 01-437 1592 ...ves. 8.15. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6 & 8.40
...AUL EDDINGTON, JULIA McKENZIE, BENJAMIN WHITROW in
...LAN AYCKBOURN'S New Comedy
TEN TIMES TABLE
THIS MUST BE THE HAPPIEST ...AUGHTER MAKER IN LONDON."—...Tel. "AN IRRESISTIBLY ENJOY-...BLE EVENING."—Sunday Times.

...AMPSTEAD. 722 9301 Prevs. from Thurs. at 8
CLOO JOO
by Michael Hastings

...AYMARKET 930 9832 ...gs. 8. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 4.30 & 8.0
PAUL SCOFIELD
HARRY ANDREWS
...LEANOR BRON TREVOR PEACOCK
IRENE HANDL
A FAMILY
New Play by RONALD HARWOOD
Directed by CASPER WREDE
An admirable play."—richly satisfying ...Paul Scofield at his best." B. ...win, S. Times. Last 3 weeks ends ...pt. 30.

...AYMARKET. 930 9832. Prevs. from Oct. 4. Opening Oct. 9 at 7.0
...ERALDINE McEWAN, CLIVE FRANCIS ...IGEL STOCK, PETER BOWLES, PAUL ...ARDWICK & FENELLA FIELDING
LOOK AFTER LULU
by NOEL COWARD

...ER MAJESTY'S. c.c. 01-930 6606. ...vgs. 8.0, Matinees Thur & Sat. 3.0 INSTANT ENCHANTMENT"—Obs.
THE MATCHMAKER
Comedy by Thornton Wilder. "It ...oes down with a deserved roar of ...elight."—D. Tel. For a Limited Season until October 14.
...HELLO DOLLY SO NICE TO HAVE ...OU BACK"—D. Mail. "A MASTER-...IECE"—Times. "The man who ...anted a glass of bubbly and a toppin' ...ow must have had just this in mind" ...aily Telegraph.

...ING'S HEAD. 226 1916 Dinner 7 p.m. Show 8 p.m.
...HE FRENCH HAVE A SONG FOR IT. Compiled by Peter Reeves "I enjoyed it enormously"—F. Times

...ING'S ROAD THEATRE 352 7488 ...on.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
DON'T DREAM IT, SEE IT !

...YRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. ...0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30
JOAN PLOWRIGHT FRANK FINLAY
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by
FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH." E. News. "AN ...VENT TO TREASURE." D. Mirror. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S.T.

...AYFAIR 629 3036. Air conditioned Evgs. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Wed. Mat. at 3
WELSH NATIONAL THEATRE CO
DYLAN THOMAS'S
UNDER MILK WOOD
"A delight." Gdn. "Malcolm Tay-...or's beautifully staged and lovingly ...irected production." Daily Tel.

THEATRES

MERMAID 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835. Evenings 7.30 & 9.15.
EVERY GOOD BOY DESERVES FAVOUR
play for actors and orchestra by TOM STOPPARD & ANDRE PREVIN
Seats £4, £3 or £2. "NO ONE WHO LOVES THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE HIGHEST COMIC ART CAN POSSIBLY MISS THIS PLAY." S. Times. "At last a meaningful and brilliant and serious political play!" Clive Barnes, New York Post. MUST END SEPTEMBER 30.

NATIONAL THEATRE 928 2252
OLIVIER (open stage): Tonight 7.30 MACBETH. Tomorrow 7.30 The Woman.
LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Tonight & Tomorrow 7.45 THE PHILANDERER by Bernard Shaw.
COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Prom Season. Eves. 8 (Tomorrow at 7) LARK RISE written by Keith Dewhurst from Flora Thompson's book.
Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bookings 928 3052.
TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.25. Inf. 633 0880.

OLD VIC 928 7616
PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC
Margaret Courtenay, Anthony Quayle in THE RIVALS
Sheridan's comedy, with James Aubrey, Isla Blair, Kenneth Gilbert, Carol Gillies, Matthew Guinness, Mel Martin, Trevor Martin, Christopher Neame. Monday to Saturday 7.30. Saturday matinee 2.30.

PALACE. 01-437 6834 Evgs. 8.0, Fri. & Sat. 6.0 & 8.40.
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. Book now Sept. 25th. For one week only
LENA MARTELL
MICHAEL BENTINE, WAYNE KING

PALLADIUM 01-437 7373
Opening Dec. 20 for a Season
DANNY LA RUE
as "MERRY" WIDOW TWANKEY in
ALADDIN
ALFRED MARKS as Abanazar
Dilys WATLING Brian MARSHALL and WAYNE SLEEP
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

PHOENIX. 01-836 2294 Evgs. 8.15. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 6.0 & 8.40
"TIM BROOKE-TAYLOR, GRAEME GARDEN make us laugh."—D. Mail.
THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH
The Hit Comedy by Royce Ryton
"LAUGH. WHY I THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE DIED."—S. Times. "SHEER DELIGHT."—E.S. "GLORIOUS CONTINUOUS LAUGHTER."—Times.

PICCADILLY from 8.30 am 437 4506 Credit cards 836 1071. Mon-Thur 8 Fri. & Sat. 5 & 8.15. "Dominating with unfettered gusto and humour the BROADWAY STAR" D. Exp.
SYLVIA MILES
"Towering performance"—D. Mail
VIEUX CARRE
"Works like magic"—Fin Times, by TENNESSEE WILLIAMS
"There has hardly been a more satisfying evening in the West End ... the BEST COMIC WRITING IN LONDON" Obs. "Sex running like an electric current." F. Times.—AUDACITY OF HIS HUMOUR—HYPNOTIC EFFECT" ...

PRINCE EDWARD cc (formerly Casino.) 01-437 6877. Evgs at 8.0. Matinees Thurs. and Sats. at 3.0.
EVITA
by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber Directed by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681 Last 4 Weeks: Must end Oct. 7 Evgs. 8.0. Saturdays 5.30 & 8.45
THE HILARIOUS BROADWAY COMEDY MUSICAL
I LOVE MY WIFE
starring ROBIN ASKWITH
CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS 930 0846

QUEENS cc 01-734 1166 Evgs. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 6.0, 8.30.
GEORGE CHAKIRIS
ROY DOTRICE
JAMES VILLIERS RICHARD VERNON
THE PASSION OF DRACULA
"DAZZLING." E. Stan. "THRILLINGLY EROTIC." Obs. "HIDEOUSLY ENJOYABLE AND GENUINE TERROR." S. Times. "GOOD CLEAN GORY FUN." S. Mir. "MOST SCENICALLY SPECTACULAR SHOW IN TOWN." Punch.

REGENT (Oxford Circus) 637 9862/3 Evgs. 8.30. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 6.00
TAKE THE FAMILY TO
THE GREAT AMERICAN BACKSTAGE MUSICAL
"A little jewel" F. Times.
"Smart swell show" D. Express
"So enjoyable" S. Times.
"Lyrics have more elegance than those for EVITA. Music more bite than that for ANNIE" S. Telegraph. Credit card bkgs.—seats from £3

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS (01-748 3354) 7.30 p.m. (not Mons.). Sat. matinees 2.30 p.m.
THE CHANGELING
Director Peter Gill

ROUNDHOUSE DOWNSTAIRS. 01-267 2564. National Youth Theatre in
PETTICOAT REBELLION
Evgs. 7.30

ROYALTY 405 8004
Monday-Thursday. Evgs. 8.0 Fri. 5.30 and 8.45. Sat. 3 and 8.
London's critics vote BILLY DANIELS in
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards. Restaurant Reservation 405 2418

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Air Cond. Prev. Ton't. 8. Opens Tomor. at 7. Subs. Evgs. 8. Sats 5 & 8.30
NICOL WILLIAMSON in JOHN OSBORNE'S
INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE

ST. MARTIN'S 836 1443. Eves. 8 Mat. Tue. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN 26TH YEAR

SAVOY THEATRE. 01-836 8888. Cr. Cds. 734 4772. TOM CONTI in
WHOSE LIFE IS IT ANYWAY?
with JANE ASHER "A MOMENTOUS PLAY, I URGE YOU TO SEE IT."—...
Eves. at 8.0. Fri & Sat. 5.45 & 8.45.

SHAFTESBURY. Credit cards 01-836 6596/7. 01-836 4255. Half Price. Tonight & Tomorrow 8.15. Wed. 7.00, sub. evgs. 8.15 Mats. Thur. 3.00. Sats. 5.00 & 8.30
TERENCE STAMP IN
DRACULA
with DEREK GODFREY

SHAW. 01-388 1394. National Youth Theatre in Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare. Opens tomorrow at 7.00. Subs. Evgs. 7.00.

STRAND: 01-836 2660. Evgs. 8.0 Mats. Thur 3.0 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH
LONDON'S LONGEST LAUGH. OVER 3,000 PERFORMANCES

THEATRE UPSTAIRS 730 2554 Ev 7.30
PRAYER FOR MY DAUGHTER
by Thomas Babe. "Extraordinary richness and complexity". Guardian.

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Eves. 8 Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 and 8. Dinah SHERIDAN. Dulcie GRAY
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
NEWEST Whodunit
A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED
Year's run must end Sept. 30 Limited Season: Oct. 2-Dec. 2
AN EVENING WITH DAVE ALLEN

VICTORIA PALACE. 828 4735/6. 01-834 1317
STRATFORD JOHNS
SHEILA HANCOCK
ANNIE
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45 "BLOCK-BUSTING SMASH HIT MUSICAL" DAILY MAIL.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre, Covent Garden. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't., Tomor. 8.00 Pete Atkin's A & R "Pete Atkin's piano playing is as enjoyable as his dialogue." Times. All seats £1.80. Adv. bkgs. Aldwych. Student standby £1.

WYNDHAMS. 836 3028. Credit card bookings from 8.30 am to 8.30 pm. 836 1071/3. Mon.-Thurs. eves. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
"ENORMOUSLY RICH, VERY FUNNY."—E. News
Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit Comedy
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"Sure fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph.
"MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER."—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. From Oct. 5
ACTION MAN
a Shakespeare trilogy
RICHARD III, HAMLET & THE TEMPEST

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. Air Conditioned. From 8 Dining/Dncg. 9.30 SUPER REVUE
RAZZLE DAZZLE
at 11 PETER GORDENO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2 Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861 Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: 2001 A SPACE ODYSSEY (U) 70mm film. Wk. & Sun. 1.30, 4.35, 7.55.
2: CONVOY (A) Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.30, 8.20.
ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Bunuel's THAT OBSCURE OBJECT OF DESIRE (X). 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.45.
ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Alan Resnais's PROVIDENCE (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Pgs. 6.15, 8.40. Sat./Sun. 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.
CAMDEN PLAZA (opp Camden Town Tube). 485 2443. THE BOB DYLAN FILM "Renaldo & Clara" (AA) with BOB DYLAN & JOAN BAEZ. In 4-TRACK STEREO. Progs. 2.50 and 7.30 daily. Tickets may be booked in advance.
COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414). Dedicated to Bruce Lee, THE SILENT FLUTE (AA) Cont Progs. Dly. 1.00 (not Sun), 3.30, 5.50, 8.15.
CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. (Air Conditioned.) LAST WEEKS of DERSU UZALA (U). In 70mm (English subtitles). A film by AKIRA KUROSAWA. "Masterpiece."—The Times. "Masterwork."—Observer. "Masterpiece"—Eve. News. Film at 2.0, 5.45 and 8.30. Suns. 4 & 7.
DOMINION. Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9562). STAR WARS (U) in 70mm Sep. progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35 Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Wks. & all progs. Sat. & Sun.

CINEMAS

EMPIRE, Leicester Square 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon-Fri and all perfs. Sat. & Sun (not late night shows) at the box office (11 am-7 pm Mon-Sat) or by post.
No telephone bookings. Now booking for "Grease" (A).
INTERNATIONAL VELVET (A). Sep. Progs Daily 1.00 (Not Suns). 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
New RITZ, Leicester Square. SATURDAY NIGHT FEVER (X). Sep Progs. Daily 7.15 (not Suns). 3.00, 6.00, 8.30.
GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 0220 OSHIMA's EROTIC MASTERPIECE IN THE REALM OF THE SENSES "AI NO CORRIDA" (CLUB). Progs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.10. Last 10 days. THE DEVILS (X) & MICKEY ONE (X) 11.15.
GATE TWO CINEMA. 837 1177/8402 Russ. Sq. Tube. New Westrex Sound System. THE LAST WALTZ (U) 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.15. PLAY MISTY FOR ME (X) & BEGUILED (X) 11.10.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252) "F.I.S.T." (A) Sep. Perfs. Sun. 3.30, 7.45. Wks. 1.00, 4.30, 8.10. 8.10 perf. bkble. Mon-Fri. All perfs bkble. Sat. & Sun.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) MIDNIGHT EXPRESS (X). Sep progs dly at 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 pm. All seats bkble.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) REVENGE OF THE PINK PANTHER (A) Sep. progs. Dly. Doors open 1.15, 4.30, 7.45. All seats bkble. at the Box Office or by Post except Thurs. L.N.S. Last 3 days.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W.2. (723 2011/2). CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND (A). Sep progs. doors open Mon-Fri 2.00, 7.30. Sat 1.05, 4.15, 7.45. Sun 3.00, 7.30. Late show Fri & Sat. Doors open ... All seats bkble.
ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE—HOME OF DISNEY MOVIES—CANDLESHOE (U) For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep progs Dly 2.30, 5.45, 8.50.
PARIS PULLMAN, South Ken. (373 5898). Bryan Forbes' THE STEPFORD WIVES (AA). Progs. 6.05, 8.30. Must end 13th Sept.
PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233 Francois Truffaut's THE MAN WHO LOVED WOMEN (X). Progs. 3.50, 6.05, 8.20.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance Booking Facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square. No telephone bookings.
1. HEAVEN CAN WAIT (A) Sep Progs Daily 1.15, 3.30, 6.00, 8.45.
2. HOUSE CALLS (A) Sep Progs Daily 1.35 (Not Suns), 3.55, 6.15, 8.40.
3. THE ONE & ONLY (A). Sep Progs Daily 1.30 (Not Suns), 3.50, 6.10, 8.40.
4. BILITIS (X) Sep. Progs Daily 2.05 (Not Suns.), 4.15, 6.25, 8.30. Late 11.30.
PRINCE CHARLES Leic. Sq. 437 8181
MEL BROOKS' HIGH ANXIETY (A)
Sep. Perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.) 2.45, 6.15, 9.00, Lte Show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 Seats Bkble. Lic'd Bar.
SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. (Belsize Park Tube)
JOAN MICKLIN SILVER'S
Between the Lines (AA)
3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00
"Virtually unmissable"—Time Out.
STUDIO 3 & 4 Oxford Circus 437 3300
3. A Fred Zinnemann Film JULIA (A) Progs 1.05, 3.10, 5.45, 8.15 Lte Show Sat. 10.45.
4: Jill Clayburgh, Alan Bates in Paul Mazursky's AN UNMARRIED WOMAN (X). Progs 1.05, 3.30, 6.00, 8.35 Lte Show Sat. 10.50.

EXHIBITIONS

47TH CHELSEA ANTIQUES FAIR. Chelsea Old Town Hall, S.W.3, opens tomorrow until September 23rd (excluding Sunday). Admission £1.00 inc. VAT and catalogue.

ART GALLERIES

ARTISTS MARKET, 52 Earlham Street, W.C.2. Portraits and Paintings. Contemporary Artists selling exhibition.
BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). CHRISTIAN ORIENT until 24 Sept. Andrew Marvell until 1 Oct. Dailys: Orient 2.15, Marvell 1.15, Mon.-Fri. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.
BRITISH MUSEUM. A Dream of Fair Women (Japanese paintings & prints of the Ukiyoe School). Until 17 September. From Manet to Toulouse-Lautrec. Until 1 Oct. Wkdys. 10.5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.
CAMPBELL AND FRANKS FINE ARTS 37 New Cavendish St., W.1. 01-486 1456
Original Screen Prints from The Jerusalem Print Workshop. Sept. 7th-23rd. Daily 10.30-5.30. Sats. 10.30-1.00.
FINE ART SOCIETY
148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116
SUMMER EXHIBITION
HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, S.E.1. (Arts Council.) 1978 HAYWARD ANNUAL. Works by 23 artists selected by Rita Donagh, Tess Jaray, Liliane Lijn, Kim Lim and Gillian Wise. Until 8 October. Adm. 50p. Hrs. Mon.-Thurs. 10-8. Fri. & Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-16. Evnts daily: for details ring 01-928 3144.
LEFEVRE GALLERY: Summer Exhibition. Weekdays 10-5 at 30 Bruton St., London, W.1. Tel: 01-493 1572.
MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarl St., W.1. Recent works by ARIKHA, AUERBACH, BACON, CHADWICK, JACKLIN, KOKOSCHKA, MOORE, PASMORE, PHILLIPS, PIPER, SUTHERLAND, WONNACOTT. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.
MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gardens, W.1. THE ART OF THE BRAZILIAN INDIANS. Until 31 October. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.
REDFERN GALLERY 55th Summer exhibition
Paintings, drawings, sculpture, graphics also
NORMAN STEVENS
New prints to September 21st. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.
ROY MILES
6 Duke St. St. James's, S.W.1.
VICTORIAN PAINTINGS and OLD MASTERS
Gallery hours: Monday to Friday 10-5.
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1
1. Great Victorian Pictures (Arts Council Exhibition) until 17th September.
2. Portuguese Art Since 1910 in the Diploma Galleries until 1st October.
3. Rodrigo Moynihan—A retrospective exhibition until 15th October.
Exhibitions open daily 10 am-6 pm. Admission to each 60p. Half-price Sunday mornings, students, groups and pensioners.
ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATERCOLOURS, 26 Conduit Street, W.1. Autumn Exhibition until September 28. Daily 10-5, Sats. 9.30-12.30.
SERPENTINE GALLERY & KENSINGTON GARDENS, W2 (Arts Council) HENRY MOORE: recent carvings and bronzes. Until 8 Oct. Open daily 10-7. Adm. free.
TATE GALLERY, Millbank, S.W.1. The national collections of British paintings of all periods, modern foreign painting and sculpture. Weekdays 10-6. Suns. 2-6. For recorded information ring 01-821 7128.
VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. Cars by Clay (photographs) until 24 Sept. Five Centuries of Oxford Printing until 26 Sept. All adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

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THE ARTS

The Italian girl in London

MONDAY BOOK

Insider Outsider
By Gaia Servadio
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.50)

Gaia Servadio came to London in 1957 on the same wave of Anglophilia that brought me to Glasgow three years later. Panegyrics extolling some aspects of life in Britain were a daily feature in the Italian press. Some articles were partly true, some tripped from the fantasy of inventive hacks who hid never crossed the Channel, but no matter. In our generation the dream of this model social democracy fused with a vivid inferiority complex: for the Fascist years, for defeat in war.

Servadio, then an 18-year-old art student, found London a grey and smoggy place. Clothes were purely sensible and food was patently not. Shops were forbidding; no concessions had yet been made to the Continental frivolity of trattorie, boutiques or cafés. Edwardian-liveried Teddy boys chased her down he tart-filled Bayswater Road to her boarding house with its bossy, flame-haired landlady. But she was free! From her parents, her dressmakers and the oppressive conventionality of provincial Parma. It was Phase One of *the Ex-patriot game: contempt for one's roots.*

The English capital swung into the Sixties and the young painter began sending "Letters from London" to the papers back home. Partly through journalism, partly through her husband Willy Mostyn-Owen, a former secretary to Bernard Berenson, her circle of acquaintances quickly grew to include George Weidenfeld, Anthony Sampson, Hugh Thomas, Mary McCarthy, the *Michael Astor*, Robert Lowell, Ivy Compton-Burnett, Kenneth Tynan and Harold Macmillan. After a brief period of austerity when she joined the Italian Communist Party, it was back to the dressmakers.

Marriage, the Scottish country manse, important friends, professional status. "That I should consider life exciting, wonderful, and Britain perfect was a natural show of ignorance, I was so young and I was so eager nor to know."

But in *Insider Outsider*, Gaia Servadio's restless curiosity wins out. Servadio the novelist knits anecdote and observation, autobiography, and sociology into a crisply readable story. There is even an element of suspense. How as Britain to change? How would the fascinated foreinger mature in her new ambience? What would she discover about her adopted country?

Well, for one thing (miraculously *to* an Italian) British services worked. The post arrived (and letters were answered!), dustbins were emptied and milk was delivered. *Punctuality* and the Gentleman's Agreement spared one the anxiety, hysteria and frustration of life in Italy. The police were not everyone's enemies and publishers were prompt.

But *there* was another side to things. "It is bad enough to ring a Department of State with a flat-Cockneyish accent; a foreign accent creates a wall of contempt." Corruption seemed non-existent because it was part of the system. The Press, harnessed by the Official Secrets Act and self-censorship, followed the scent of personal scandal and produced not Watergates, but Profumo and Thorpe affairs. An unequal education system—equally convenient to both political parties and trade unions—produced a docile, uninformed and apathetic public. It took constant battling to write seriously about Italian politics for the *Evening Standard* since no one cared to dispel the traditional Fleet Street image of Italy as a country of bottom-pinchers, mandolins, sunshine and singing waiters whose modern history began and ended with the bandit Giuliano.

Servadio herself can at times be somewhat superficial. Many would argue with the assertion that "intercourse is enjoyable to men and rather dull for *women unless they intellectualize it*". Having taught in private and state-run secondary schools in Scotland, I cannot agree that Scottish education is superior to English.

But on the whole, this analysis by a concerned and informed "insider outsider" brings a rare objectivity to the self-criticism without which there is no democracy.

Giuliano Dego



Gaia Servadio shortly after arriving in London

Saturday Night People
London Weekend

Michael Church

Since my review last Friday *was labelled "world exclusive"*, in deference to its subject matter, today's must perforce call itself "new series": Without this magic incantation the autumnal reappearance of George Mildred, Miriam, Magnus, Joe and Annie would clearly be deemed improperly clad.

Not even humble old *Tonight* has been allowed to sidle back, though here there seems to be newness at a level deeper either than Valerie Singleton's frizzy hair-do or than the fact that *she* is now allowed to stay up till twelve o'clock. The programme's besetting sin has always been a common or garden *philistinism: after politics* sport, not culture. It now seems to have nailed new colours to the mast. Politics and the big social issues *still* come first, but plays and books matter, and music is good for you.

Five nights of the mixture not quite as before earn a cautious thumbs-up. On Monday chirpy parallels were drawn between F.I.S.T. and current events at Brighton. Tuesday brought an excerpt from the new play about Bentley and Craig, as well as a moving interview with Bentley's sister. Thursday's report, occasioned by the publication of Patrick Meehan's book with its extraordinaryallegations against the British Intelligence Service, was a model of clarity and conciseness.

Friday was given over entirely to cultural matters but was, alas, seldom riveting. An exploration of industrial troubles at *Time Out* was vitiated by the absence of any interviews with dissident workers. Ms Singleton encouraged our newest Dracula, the narcissistic Terence Stamp, to extol himself at length; Julian Lloyd Webber trailed his forthcoming concert by playing Saint Saens's most hackneyed piece. The only real action occurred when the long-suffering Donald MacCormick invited John Osborne, genius, to kick him all round the studio and afterwards thanked him for doing so.

Tonight's debate on *Holocaust* was a brave shot which inevitably fell short. The participants seemed cowed by their awesome subject, with only the director — "beautifully performed, beautfully written, and beautifully received all over the world"—being really at ease. The essential point—that it was a mercy the film was no "better"—remained unmade. For the Jews the Final Solution was an obscenity, not a tragedy: obscene things are by definition not matter for drama. (And as *if to demonstrate this*, the sections of *Holocaust* which really worked were those that took place among the Nazis, for whom the whole thing *was* tragic in the proper sense of the word.)

For the rest of the week *Tonight* went about its normal business, throwing up interesting reports on out of the way subjects and covering politics as competently as Mr Callaghan's behaviour would allow. In MacCormick and Denis Tuohy the programme has two first rate anchor-men: good luck to both it and them.

Unfortunately for *Tonight London Weekend's genuinely new series Saturday Night People* also did a story on *Time Out*, and did it much better. *Here was a dissident worker in* full spate and lo! here was *TO's* proprietor shifting uneasily in his seat and sounding as if he would be happier with *Harper's Queen*. Comparisons are of course invidious, and their respective functions are very different, but after Ms Singleton's plodding wholesomeness Saturday's waspish trio were a sweet relief. Their subject matter (boxing, fashion, Jews) was predictable, and most of their jokes were delivered as set pieces to camera, but Russell Harty, Janet Street-Porter and Clive James were, thank heaven, not nice. There are just two possible futures for this programme—dismal failure and resplendent success. Its trajectory will be interesting to watch: there seems to be at least a sporting chance that the jokes will not seriously get in the way of the journalism.

Misalliance
Haymarket, Leicester

Ned Chaillet

It takes the crash of an aeroplane to get the Haymarket's production of *Misalliance* off the ground. Until then Bernard Shaw's thrusts at a series of education and class differences are passed off as so much verbiage, given only occasional Shavian sharpness, as in the patrician droliness of Hugh Gregg's Lord Summerhayes.

The banter passes pleasantly enough and Shaw's characters fall into place as examples of his theories. The spoilt Bentley Summerhayes, a scrawny, tantrum-prone aristocrat continues his idle courtship of Hypatia Tarleton, daughter of the founder, of Tarleton Underwear. Hypatia teases Bentley's father for his hasty proposal of marriage to her before he knew of her engagement to his son.

It could all go on in that manner, but for Shaw's heavenly intervention. Above the domed conservatory and across the blue sky of Adrian Vaux's set, an aeroplane trundles to a collision with the greenhouse. Michael Meacham ends the first act on that spectacular note and when the audience returns, the comedy, which has been slow in coming, is waiting for them.

Shaw has deposited a man with three fathers and a Polish lady acrobat on Tarleton's lawn, and in a moment he will send in a gun-waving young clerk, who has come to kill Tarleton for the wrong done years before to his mother. The first *of the men to make a fool of* himself for the leather-clad lady daredevil is old Tarleton and Shaw the entertainer is in full control as Linda Thorson and Robin Wentworth spar across the generations.

Shaw leans towards farce then, decorating his serious ideas with so many jokes and comical situations that only a recent reading of his marvellous preface on education reminded me how carefully every character was designed. The comedy sparked by the free-living acrobat of Miss Thorson and the self-made man of Mr Wentworth even gets an unexpected lift from the appearance of Warwick Evans's vengeful clerk, the least promising of the characters in the script.

Mr Evans invests his character with so much manic energy, rising to express the ideas he learned in one of the three libraries sponsored by Tarleton, *that the comedy never flags.* Mr Meacham's production, while hardly a classic one and a bit cursory with Shaw's philosophy, is such a pleasant romp that it can only be good for Shaw's popularity.

Hansel and Gretel
His Majesty's, Aberdeen

William Mann

There were some children, but far more grown-ups, at Scottish Opera's performance in Aberdeen on Saturday evening. That was a pity since the opera in question was Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel* which remains just about the perfect work to introduce young people to classical music-theatre. Scottish Opera has just added it to the repertory and is giving the new production a trial run before the Christmas season in Glasgow.

Even if you regard fairy-tales as soppy, *Hansel and Gretel* does involve those two children in extreme poverty and hunger (not to mention forced labour), nasty hallucinations in the forest at night, and eventually a rapacious, cannibalistic witch on whom they turn the tables, converting her into delicious edible ginger-bread.

The great success of this production is in its sets respectively by Sue Blane and Maria Bjornson, *particularly* the hideous yet lovable monsters in the forest, obviously derived from Scandinavian trolls. Linda Ormiston's myopic Sandman, with sunglasses, white night cap and long green tail, belongs in the same category, as even more firmly does the Gingerbread Witch, played with fiercely butch relish by Paul Strathearn, a weirdly upholstered lamp post manifestation of the pantomime Dame.

Cynthia Buchan and Laureen Livingstone took the name parts and sang their music with captivating verve, though their romps look rather sophisticated (a recurrent hazard). Judith Pierce is their hard-pressed but comfortable mother, Malcolm Donnelly the jolly big-hearted father. Peter Ebert's production deals handsomely with the spooky and supernatural elements (delightful angels, not at all sugary) and for the rest, allows the tale to tell itself without interference. Robin Stapleton, conducting the Scottish Philharmonia, was more successful with the exuberance than the sumptuous sonority of Humperdinck's score.

On the previous night at the Edinburgh Festival the ensemble of the Frankfurt Opera gave the premiere in Britain of Luigi Nono's scenic action *Al gran sole carico d'amore* (To the great sun charged with love). In Frankfurt it is staged, but here they could only manage a concert performance, much preferable to nothing since it provided a face-to-face introduction to an exhilarating recent score, interpreted with great expertise and spirit. I wonder nevertheless if a successful concert performance may not give rise to misapprehensions about the nature of the work.

Nono's theme is the heroic rôle of women in times of struggle and revolution. The anthological text veers between the Paris commune, the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1907, the unrest in Turin during the 1950s; the Vietnam war, and revolutions in Latin America. Sometimes the locations overlap, and one may question how such scenes make their points on stage, though in a cantata context, with an English libretto to hand, as part of the programme-book, the scene switching presents no problems.

There need be no such qualms about the quality of the music. Nono has always written idiomatically and boldly for singing voices, and does so here, especially for the four sopranos, who dominate the solo music (Deborah Cook and June Card were their leaders, quite outstanding), representing woman in general rather than one particular heroine each—again a notion closer to cantata than music-drama. Sona Cervena had the rewarding rôle of the Mother figure. There are some other individual, more shadowy subsidiary characters.

The text, much given to plonking affirmations, of dully calculated fervour (the best bits come from Brecht's *Days of The Commune* and from poems by Cesare Pavesi and Rimbaud who supplied the work's title), does not much inspire to revolutionary ardour. But the music does, with its surging choruses, melodious chains of soprano line, and grandly dramatic orchestral writing—the timpani and gongs on stage with the singers, are more than once given tuneful solos almost like arias.

Certainly *Al gran sole* makes glorious music as an oratorio. Whether it succeeds as a "scenic action" the performance in Edinburgh could not make clear.

Ricci to perform Schurmann premiere

The Dutch-born composer Gerard Schurmann, who has lived in England since 1941, has recently completed a Violin Concerto for virtuoso Ruggiero Ricci, who celebrates his 50th Jubilee in the profession in the coming season. The world première will be given by Ricci and the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra on September 26, in Liverpool's Philharmonic Hall, conducted by Walter Weller.

Schurmann's future commitments include a large scale Dramatic Cantata *Piers Plowman* which will have its first performance next year in Holland at the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam. The British première can be heard at the Three Choirs Festival in Gloucester the following year.

Welsh National Opera
Cardiff New

Kenneth Loveland

Julian Hope's production of *Il Trovatore* was almost new when it was lost in the Welsh National fire of August 1976. Alexander McPherson's *replacement sets differ sufficiently* from his originals to cause Mr Hope some re-thinking so that what has emerged *is virtually a new, and certainly* a more cohesive, production.

Producer and designer seem to agree that the primitive emotions of *Il Trovatore* are best transmitted in direct strokes. So each scene concentrates on essentials with focal points round which Mr Hope can bring off telling effects of grouping (the gypsy fire, the rebels' gun) and a background against which the conflict of characters can be sharply outlined. Maria Bjornson's costumes too are similarly directed towards clear indentification, and are acutely aware of period.

Played like this, the opera's episodic character which has been known to be inhibiting elsewhere, actually becomes a *dramatic strength, and, since all* the singing had a fierce commitment, this was a vigorous *Il Trovatore*. But in addition to giving rhetoric its head, Julian Smith, who conducted, was equally concerned to give eloquent shape to its long, lyrical lines, so that the bloom on the Welsh Philharmonia's accompaniment to *Tacea la notte* and *Ah si, ben mio* were as important as the urgency *underlying moments of conflict*, such as the confrontation of di Luna and Azucena and the full diversity of Verdi's inspiration was apparent.

Suzanne Murphy's potential as a dramatic soprano is becoming clear; she sang a Leonora of promising stature, Terence Sharpe's di Luna confirmed what a natural Verdian stylist he is, and Kenneth Collins's Manrico rang out heroically. But, the outstanding study was the superbly sang Azucena of Janet Coster, whose voice seems to go on gathering new strength like a great wine that refuses to stop maturing.

In *La Boheme* Rita Cullis sang a first Musetta in which high spirits were balanced with a thoughtfully inquiring *approach to the whole range* of the character. The new Rodolfo, Lanceford Roberts, drew a fresh, engaging portrait *of the poet, but too* often lost touch with the orchestra.

BBC SO/Rozhdestvensky
Albert Hall

Barry Millington

When a symphony is withdrawn by itas composer immediately before its first public performance and suppressed for a *quarter of a century, there* are inevitably eyebrows raised. When the composer is Soviet, the West is inclined to leap to *the "obvious" conclusion, and* he is portrayed as the beleaguered artist fighting for his creative independence. In the *case of Shostakovich* and his Fourth Symphony, it is an insulting over simplification merely to assume that he was *kowtowing to the authorities.* Shostakovich agreed fully with the principles behind the doctrine of Socialist realism, not *with the ruthless bureaucracy* with which it was enforced. He believed that artists should communicate with the greatest possible number of people and that the composer should be prepared to modify means of expression, if necessary, to achieve that end. He considered himself at fault if he failed to communicate and often welcomed criticism that kept him in touch with the requirements of his audience.

With his Fourth Symphony Shostakovich knew that he had failed, but Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, in his first concert as chief conductor of the BBC SO, left us in no doubt on Saturday *night that it was at least* a titanic failure. The urgency of Shostakovich's message is undeniable, especially in a *performance as compelling as* Mr Rozhdestvensky's.

The work's inadequacy lies in the composer's inability to express his intensely personal feeling in symphonic terms—or in any formally apprehen*sible manner at all. In* the absence of clear structural organization, Mr Rozhdestvensky achieved a remarkable *degree of cohesion by* his disciplined handling of the work's swift changes of mood and direction.

Before the interval, Mr and Mrs Rozhdestvensky (better known as Victoria Postnikova) brought another quite rare composition to our attention: Britten's *Diversions on a Theme for Piano (Left Hand) and Orchestra.* Miss Postnikova seemed happier with the tender, expressive variations such as the "Arabesque", and with those calling for extreme physical exertion, but the performance nevertheless persuaded many of us that the *Diversions* are unjustly neglected for the music is both resourceful and highly entertaining.

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FRENCH/ENGLISH Exp. PA. Bilingual shorthand. £4,500.—Language Staff Agy., 629 8385.

COLLEGE LEAVER SECRETARIES.—It's always the widest choice at Covent Garden Bureau, 53, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 353 7696.

SECRETARIAL

LUXURY SURROUNDINGS
To £4,000

This wealthy co. is just waiting to reward a Sec/Audio Assistant to support their PA sec. Never a dull moment as you organise meetings, order stationery, learn to operate a PABX switchboard and enjoy superb offices and a happy atmosphere. Call Mai now, and find out even more, on 828 8053.

PUSH BUTTON SUCCESS
£4,000

Be the life support to nine lovely young sales reps and their leader. With your unflappable nature, all to take is your secretarial and admin skills all rolled into one. So push that button to success and ring Julie now on 828 8055.

GET INTO ROCK!
£4,250 + +

Do you want to assist the man at the top, do you like challenge? Then this is just for you, total involvement, Randle staff, set up your own das. liaise and administrate. Carve your own career by blending your secretarial with admin experience. Take the challenge by phoning Julie today on 828 8055.

MIND YOUR LANGUAGE
£4,800

As PA/Sec to the M.D. of this international American company your day will whiz past as you take over the entire responsibility of your boss's movements. Move your tongue to the sound of German or French and you've got it made. Make it now by phoning Fiona on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

KUSTY SHORTHAND?
£3,500 +

That's no problem when you join this small, caring, company. A new position with typing, filing, client contact and telephone liaison. You'll get promotion, too! It's informal, it's fun and it's perfect. Don't delay, phone Sue on 828 8055.

WEST LONDON SUCCESS STORY
£4,300

Utilise your PR/Marketing/Admin experience and your knowledge of German when you become PA/Sec to the delightful director of this amazing entertainment equipment company. Help him to arrange exhibitions and look after his top level clients. Make your day important when you ring Carolyn on 828 8055.

AMERICAN DELIGHT
£4,500 + +

With your positive attitude you'll love this outrageous American law company, where each new day is an adventure. Utilise your abilities to deal with people in a unique and enlightened environment and as his PA/Sec you'll assist the inspired senior partner in his action-packed day. Be cool, call Carolyn on 828 8055.

POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE
£4,200

Elegant you, when you spend your days in the most sought after building in London, as PA/Executive Secretary to the sophisticated director of this fashionable, gracious company. Tea will be served on a silver tray when you ring Carolyn on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

DEVELOP INTO PA £3,500

Join this happy team of secs. looking after 6 warm guys. They deal in import and export with all 3rd world countries. Utilise your shorthand and typing background and as you grow you'll handle your own correspondence. It's a lovely opportunity to develop your PA potential! Run to the phone now call me Ann on 828 8055.

PRESS INVOLVEMENT £4,000

Meet the interesting authors and clients as you assist this young good-humoured author. Handle a wide spectrum of admin. as you organise conferences and press releases. Your audio talents will enable you to deal with all private and business correspondence as well as travel arrangements. Motivation is the key to success Ring Nikki now on 828 8055.

DRIVING POWER £5,000

Are you a self-motivated person? Would you enjoy liaising with top editors and printers and running the office and getting out and about in your car? If so your previous secretarial experience will help you to get your teeth into something rewarding and adventurous, so ring me now and get in quick! I'm Margaret on 828 8055.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055

EXECUTIVE P.A.
£4,700 + bonus

This superb one boss posit in the Executive Partner responsible for Corporate Growth and Investment. Your time will be fully utilised, handling confidential reports, meeting clients, organising travel and hotel itineraries, outlining important matters for discussion and lots of day-to-day organisation. The work is busy and fairly demanding which requires a person with a charming yet authoritative personality. Benefits include 4 weeks' vacation, bonus approximately 10% p.a., L.V.s, interest free season ticket loan and many others to attract. Contact, for more details:

M. & J. PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
City: 01-588 0174
Trafalgar Square: 01-839 1832

Experienced Audio Secretary

Ruislip, Middlesex, area

Required by ship-owning Company for Director/Ship Managers. Good salary, 4 weeks' holiday, 30p L.Vs daily. Modern offices. Hours 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Age 21-35.

Ruislip (71) 76341

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT
Typing only—£4,000

Top Recruitment Advertising Agency is after your administrative talents for a key role in their selection Department. You're dealing with Top Management, handling the ins on some 20 recruitment assignments at a time, helping with selection and keeping clients and candidates updated and informed. Get more details today from Hazel Turze on 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

For starters take charge of recruiting new staff—set up and run training courses from start to finish and take care of salary reviews, holiday and sickness records. The M.D. of this prestige worldwide furniture group is after someone to delegate and move up to full executive status as secretarial skills are lost like beginning. £5,500 neg. plus super bonus scheme. Your contact is Carol Lee on 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

ARE YOU BORED? Are you bored with the same routine week after week? Would you like to meet new and interesting people, working in a variety of companies? If so why not contact us for more information regarding work in temporary assignments. You can work as many days a week as you like, and perform a complete week's work with a change every Monday! Why not ring today on 486 0697 or call in at our offices and relax with a cup of coffee and find out about our fabulous temp. opportunities. Ask for Jane/LuAnn Gerson. Drake Overload (Agy.), Eagle Star House, 96 Baker Street, W.1.

SECRETARY required by Professional Department of Oral Medicine and Pathology. Applicants should be competent shorthand-typists and should be prepared to use initiative and to accept responsibility. The work is varied in nature and involves involvement with teaching and research, and with patients. Salary on scale £2,632 on £3,104 plus £584 London Weighting, with annual increments of £234 per annum up to £3,814 per annum. Apply in writing stating age and giving details of qualifications and experience, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT, quoting Ref. O.M.P.

OVER 40? Many secretarial, typing and accounts vacancies (full time, part-time or temporary) for people with mature judgement. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

SECRETARIAL

NEGOTIATOR—ENTREPRENEUR!
£4,300

As you excel in a fast moving sales environment, this is the job for you! This expanding property company will reward your vitality, OOMPH!!, and ability to communicate with people on all levels. With your current drivers licence you will be out and about. Unique opportunity awaits you when you call Nikki on 828 8055.

BOOKWORMS!
£4,000

As you're a book worm this opens your successful chapter. Your spec/admin background opens up liaison with clients and running the show for the director of this publishing company. Make your own career a bestseller and phone Fiona today on 828 8055.

PENTHOUSE PLUSH
£5,000

Surround yourself in luxury as you assume the role of diplomat, representing your Chairman in dealings with his companies and associates. Your proven secretarial expertise and evident self confidence will pave your way to shared success with the expanding group. Phone Coralie on 828 8055.

FRENCH-BRIDAL FLAIR
£4,000 + BONUS

Run the show in this active office as PA to the Manager. Organise junior staff, handle administrative responsibilities in this retail/wholesale—environment. They're expanding with franchises springing up so get in on the ground floor. Ring Coralie on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

"A CHANCE TO SPARKLE"
£4,500

Develop your P.A. career your way in this renowned jewellery group as a Sen. P.A./Sec. to a very amicable boss. He will appreciate your flair for organisation and liaison and desire to assist him! Its a diamond studded future when you call Fiona on 828 8055.

THE ONE AND ONLY
£4,000

Assist this charming fellow exclusively by organising the day-to-day running of the office plus general secretarial duties, diary, travel appointments and interviewing. Liaise with clients face to face and take on all the responsibility you can handle. Call Tina now on 828 8055.

HABLA USTED ESPANOL?
£3,800

You'll soon be in the swing of things as you set up the office from scratch for this newly appointed exec. Organise, liaise internationally and run the office while he's away. Really use your bi-lingual abilities, sec. skills; start by phoning Sue on 828 8055.

BE THE BOSS
£4,000 + +

Start running the office for the charming M.D. of this expanding company. Meet clients, liaise on the phone, do your own correspondence and get really involved with every aspect of the company. So if you want an opportunity to use your talent, and you can type, call Sue on 828 8055.

Late night opening, too!

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055/7361

ADMINISTRATOR EXTRAORDINARY
to £4,500

A real lass into running the show for two directors—they are involved in import and export and will rely on your PA/Secretarial back-up to completely organise their days. Success comes to those who create so hurry call Jane on 828 8055.

COUNTY PEOPLE
£4,000

This is a recipe for success, blending your typing with your admin. talents. Liaise with clients and become part of an established team, assisting two young assistants joining them as they travel about the countryside. As you want an away-day challenge, then ring Julie today on 828 8055.

EDITORIAL KNOW HOW?
£3,500

Here's a chance to widen your horizons as an editorial assistant on this specialist magazine. Lots of liaison with contributors and printers and with your knowledge of subbing and proof reading and some typing you'll go far. Don't hesitate phone Nadia on 828 8055.

"ACHIEVE YOUR AMBITIONS"
£4,250

"Break" into law with this absorbing position as senior PA Secretary. You will flourish in this exceptional atmosphere as you have a legal mind and enjoy being a PA. Promotion and prospects are waiting for you in this fascinating field—be the first and call Fiona on 828 8055.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055

£4,500+ TREMENDOUS PERKS

Mortgage facilities, interest free loans, bonuses, subsidised restaurant, sports and social amenities, free BUPA and 4 weeks' hols. As Sec/PA to the Vice President of this American Banking Group you will have an interesting job too. Plenty of international liaison and meeting people. Good secretarial skills and a talent to organise essential.

Call Sandy Robinson 637 9922

PRIME APPOINTMENTS (Rec Services)

Arabic/English Secretary

Preferably Arabic mother tongue to work in luxury offices of Management Consultants in Park Lane. Must be reliable, conscientious and adaptable. Good negotiable salary.

Phone: 491 2822, ext 26

OIL VICE PRESIDENT'S P.A.
£4,000 PLUS BONUS

Charming American Boss will delegate fairly and gradually give you more and more responsibility for running the ultra chic Mayfair office of an International Oil Consortium. French would be an asset—shorthand and typing essential. Ask for Denise Turner on 734 0911 now.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

ADMINISTRATION TRAINEE
to £3,800

Excellent chance to widen your business knowhow and experience in a small, friendly professional set-up eventually taking over your own challenging projects with just enough on-the-secretarial side to keep your skills in shape. More information from Paula Langmaid on 486 7899.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

OXFORD COLLEGE requires Secretary to Senior Tutor and Tutor for Admissions. Good shorthand typing, interest in private study and research. Previous experience in University administration an advantage. 5 weeks' annual holiday. Apply stating age and experience to: Senior Tutor, St. Antony's College, Oxford.

FAMOUS DEPARTMENT STORE!—Managing Director wants an A1 Secretary, £4,200+, good discounts. Brook Street Bureau 629 4430, Employment Service.

SECRETARY.—Public Relations in Managing Director. Able to arrange lunches, attend press events. Must have good organisational abilities plus normal secretarial skills. Shorthand and audio required. Aged 21-30. Salary £3,750 + LV's. Telephone: Hilary Levy, 499 8433.

RECEPTIONIST TELEPHONIST for Kensington company with experienced P.A.B.X. operator, with excellent speech and appearance to typing. Pleasant modern offices. Salary £3,000 p.a. + LV's. Full details telephone Veronica Lape, Centacom Staff, 937 6525.

FILM DIRECTOR/Script Writer requires Personal Assistant. Must be superb typist and prepared to travel occasionally. Ring 01-437 6897.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY P.A.
£5,000

Working for the Senior Executive of Mayfair Professional Company. Liking for figures essential, foreign language an asset, age 25+, 4 weeks hols. day. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Opposite Harrods).

SECRETARY P.A. for MANAGING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Who needs someone capable, competent and needs to have a knowledge and interest in current affairs. Arranging and attending Press functions, super job for P.A. with extrovert personality. 4 weeks holiday Knightsbridge from £5,000. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Opposite Harrods).

AUDIO SECRETARY £400 + 30p PER DAY L.V.s

Working for charming Solicitor who deals with commercial law, legal experience necessary. Lot of client contact and phone work. 9:30-5.30. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Opposite Harrods.)

COLLEGE LEAVER FOR DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING COMPANY

No shorthand required, some audio. Someone with outgoing personality contacting press and other media. Stimulating job with a future. From £7,000 + LV's. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Opposite Harrods.)

BOOKKEEPER
£4,000

For the Accounts Department. Adaptable person who can work on own initiative. Trial Balance not necessary. Staff discount, subsidised canteen. 9-5. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Opposite Harrods.)

DO YOU LIKE TO BE KEPT BUSY?

Then this Managing Director of Export Company needs you to be his Secretary P.A. Lot of meeting of clients, holding fort in his absence, good sense of humour a must for this pressure job. 4 weeks holiday from £4,000. Elizabeth Slade, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Opposite Harrods.)

LOOKING FOR A PERMANENT JOB? WHY NOT WORK TEMPORARY UNTIL YOU FIND THE RIGHT POSITION!

Secretaries, Audios and Copy Typists needed. Phone Christine Sinclare, 584 8166, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Opposite Harrods.)

These jobs are available at any Alfred Marks Branches.

ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU

SECRETARY WITH PERSONALITY PLUS FOR PRODUCTION COMPANY
£4,000

W1 music and record company requires Secretary 21+ who must not be afraid of hard work, able to use own initiative and be a flexible able amicable person. Lots of liaison and administrative work.

Elizabeth Ewin, 493 1351
115 New Bond Street, W1

INTERESTED IN MINING?
£4,300

Secretary PA to Vice President of American Mining Company selling up European offices in London W1 will be involved in the administrative end day to day running of this office. Challenging post for really good Secretary.

Elizabeth Ewin, 493 1351
115 New Bond Street, W1

SECRETARY, NO SHORTHAND, TOP CLASS STORE
£3,500

Advertising department of top London Store requires good typist. Secretary, good all rounder, store discount and perks.

Elizabeth Ewin, 493 1351
115 New Bond Street, W1

SECRETARY, NO SHORTHAND, CITY
£4,500

Well known international Company require top Secretary to work at management level. Audio preferred but not essential. High powered position. Experience essential. Salary £650+—Phone 242 8252.

INTERVIEWERS urgently required. Set Part-time Vacs.

DO YOU WANT to be your own boss running a Permanent Charity Shop. See Gen. Vac.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST for estate agency. See Part-time Vacs.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST. 18+. £3,700 plus 3 per cent mortgage for young, expanding Mayfair American Bank. Promotion to Secretary after 6 months. No shorthand. Tel. Jenny Wright Personnel (Banking Consultants), 439 6581, or 734 6647.

MARKETING ASSISTANT—£4,000

Use your brain and way with words to help prepare proposals to clients, write New Business circulars, negotiate with International clients and coordinate all office systems for small lively Marketing Organization in S.W.1. If you have good typing discuss with Lorna Wells on 222 0671 today.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST 17+

If you are well educated, have a pleasant voice, can handle a switchboard and type accurately, our client will think you're wonderful. You'll thoroughly enjoy working amongst some of the most charming people on our lists. Telephone Emily Anson.

BERNADETTE OF BOND ST.
Recruitment Consultants
no. 53 (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1504 01-629 7565

GOOD IDEAS P.A.—£4,000
Typing Only

As P.A. to the Principal of this small Barbican-based marketing group run the office and take the chance to move on to the inventive side. If you've got the right ideas. Plenty of flexibility to do your own thing—so call Chris Barry right away on 248 3355.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

TOURISM
£3,500 (No Shorthand)

Personality counts most and a flair for P.R. in this tourism agency. As part of a team of four, organize tours for foreign visitors, book theatres and arrange visits to places of interest. There's lots of top clients to deal with, so your charm and courteous manner will be needed. Typing an asset. Phone Maggie Maxwell, 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Friendly young person (18 to 26 years) with a neat hand for lively new production office near St. Paul's. Must be capable of working on own initiative. No editorial work involved. c. £2,700.—Please ring 256 8211, extension 228.

TRAVEL TRAINEE to £2,700 plus Day Release. 18+, for career with major international group. 01-493 6519, Premier Personnel Agency.

TRANSLATOR SPANISH/ENGLISH. Must be fluent, for City bank. Age 25+. Salary £3,700. Judy Freeman Emp. Agy. 248 3445.

PERSON FRIDAY £4,000 for small with knowledge of simple bookkeeping and typing. Prospects! Brook Street Bureau, 734 0911, Employment Service.

EXPERIENCED Sales Assistant, full or part-time, required for dress shop—Holborn. No Sats., good salary.—Phone 242 4252.

INTERNATIONALLY ORIENTATED Co. will train lively mind in their informal but overworked client export, admin, advisory dept.—734 8266, Gil Goss.

DENTAL NURSE required for Harley St. Surgeon. 5-day week. Experience essential. Salary £60+—935 2182.

INTERVIEWERS urgently required. Set Part-time Vacs.

DO YOU WANT to be your own boss running a Permanent Charity Shop. See Gen. Vac.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST for estate agency.—See Part-time Vacs.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST. 18+. £3,700 plus 3 per cent mortgage for young, expanding Mayfair American Bank. Promotion to Secretary after 6 months. No shorthand. Tel. Jenny Wright Personnel (Banking Consultants), 439 6581, or 734 6647.

YOUNG private G.P. in busy Wimpole St. practice requires young efficient secretary. Phone 637 7039 office hours.

PRESIDENT AND VP of Int. Co., Knightsbridge, need adaptable P.A./Sec., 22-30, appreciative of, off-peak periods but able to rise to the occasion when it's all go. Good formal skills, organisational ability, etc. Must be well educated and have a sense of fun. £4,000 p.a.-£4,700 p.a. Free lunch, season ticket loan, bonuses. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

PUBLISHERS, W.C.2. Research assistant to research manager and projects assistant. Must type. Good salary. Long hols. Belle Staff Agy., 930 0731.

PUBLISHING SECRETARIES—for the widest choice, it's always COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4.

P.A./SEC., with French and German, required to manage small international company near Piccadilly. Able to work on own initiative. Salary negotiable.—Please telephone 930 2674.

SECRETARIAL

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
£4,000

Work for the Editor of this prestigious monthly magazine and help with the production of each issue. Typing, proof reading, liaising with contributors and printers and generally helping to keep the office running smoothly. Ring Nikki on 828 8055.

SECRETARY TO BANQUETING MANAGER

Applicants (male or female) must be of smart appearance with typing 50/70 w.p.m. and shorthand, 80/90 w.p.m.

Hours 9 a.m.-5.30 p.m., Monday-Friday, with meals on duty.

Contact Jane Mitchell for further details: Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Tel. 235 2000, ext. 360.

BORED WITH ROUTINE? Then why not try temping? Typists, particularly if you have insurance experience, earn top rates working for a variety of interesting assignments in the City. Call me right away. Lesley-Nicol on 638 3693 or call in at Drake Overload, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. today (Agy.).

RADIOLOGISTS require experienced medical secretary to run practice and take responsibility. Lots of variety, 30-45 p.a. £2,800 M. & S. Staff Agy. 629 6681.

ABLE TO TRAVEL IN UK? Advertising exec. seeks 25/30 to meet clients, liaise with reps., handle correspondence and use own initiative. Hours non. No sh. c. £5,000.—734 8266, Gil Goss.

SECRETARY/PA for small Import/Export concern. Experienced and able to take responsibility, initiative and own correspondence. Salary negotiable £2,632 on £3,104 plus £584 London Weighting, with annual increments of £234 per annum up to £3,814 per annum. Apply in writing stating age and giving details of qualifications and experience, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, SE1 9RT, quoting Ref. O.M.P.

SECRETARY with good spoken required by small, friendly firm of property agents. Interesting, but not high-pressure work. Close Charing Cross/Leicester Square area.—Ring Clive Berry, 836 0736.

SH/TYPING teacher required.—See Path & Ex.

FAMOUS DEPARTMENT STORE!—Managing Director wants an A1 Secretary, £4,200+, good discounts. Brook Street Bureau 629 4430, Employment Service.

These jobs are available at any Alfred Marks Branches.

ALFRED MARKS STAFF BUREAU

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY requires confident person to assume responsibility of supporting its London office, providing business services to many U.K. and overseas clients. A challenging and rewarding position which demands excellent administrative and secretarial skills and experience in liaising at all levels. Salary £4,600 + profit sharing and salary reviews after 6 months. Call Joan Bell, World-wide Business Centres, 01-856 9818.

هكذا من الأصل



—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

SECRETARIAL

Averse to responsibility?

A SECRETARY'S needed in Sales,
To work for a couple of males,
The conditions are good,
And the applicant should,
Have shorthand to type out their tales.

We all want a person who thinks,
Who can develop good personal links,
Whose potential to grow,
Whose 'get up and go',
Could earn enough to buy minks.

If this person and you are the same,
Ring DIGITAL and give us your name,
We're friendly, informal,
Dynamic and normal,
You'll always be pleased that you came.

We offer an excellent basic salary plus £600 Inner London Allowance, 40p per day L.V.'s and the comprehensive benefits package you would expect from an expanding international company.

Responsible Secretaries with a minimum of two years' experience should telephone Jayne Huggins on (01) 637 5200. Or write to her at: Digital Equipment Co. Ltd., James Watt House, 279, Tottenham Court Road, London W1.
Ref. 429.

digital

SECRETARIAL

London Festival Ballet

has the following vacancies

PUBLICITY SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

to assist the Marketing and Press Officers in busy department. Typing essential; shorthand an advantage. Interesting and varied work for keen young person. Please write giving full details to the Press Officer, Tony Barlow.

ASSISTANT TO THE COMPANY MANAGER

This position will involve touring with the Company both in the UK and abroad. Typing essential; shorthand an advantage. Please write giving full details to the Company Manager, Peter Hulme.

LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET
39 Jay Mews, London SW7 2ES

SECRETARIAL

SWITCHBOARD SUPERSTAR
£3,000
You'll be supersar of the reception area with your bright smile and charming personality in this friendly young company. They'll give you F/Ben dress allowance, and other worthwhile perks. So be your lovely self—and exploit your switchboard and typing ability in this charming environment. Call Anna on 828 8055.

CAREER STEP-UP
£3,000 +
Ready to try something new, interesting and full of career prospects? There'll be variety, admin, and a chance to brush up your typing in this very friendly publishers who want to teach you everything! So move on up with a call to Sandy on 828 8055.

MUSIC WORLD
£3,500 +
There is a rare opening in the records dept. of this music co. Someone to liaise with artists and managers—attending and minuting meetings and dealing with correspondence. Put your best to your talent and sh*rping. Make it yours and call Mal on 828 8055.

BILINGUAL
£5,000
Sr. P.A. Sec to the Scandinavia M.D. of this successful co., your Swedish, Norwegian or Danish and Shp. Typing will take you far! You will be dealing with correspondence, phone liaison, client contact, bookings etc. The responsibility can be yours—so take the plunge—it's worth it! And call Mal or Ann 828 8055.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Alford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055

LA CREME DE LA CREME

nine eleven personnel

DESIGN
£4,000
Buyer in international design group in W.1 seeks a bright, intelligent secretary 21+. If you have Sh. Typ. and would like to learn the ropes of buying in this luxury co. call Gillian on 734 4153.

PARTNERS P.A.
£4,000
Mayfair estate agents offer excellent opportunity to bright, enthusiastic secretary to get very involved in the property world. If you are 21+ with good skills and enjoy client contact ring Sheena on 734 4153.

MATURE SEC.
£4,500
If you are 37+ with good secretarial skills, a current driving licence and the ability to organize Chairman of international consultancy based in W.1 we would like to meet you. Phone Gilly on 734 4153.

YOUNG SEC.
£4,000 +
Director in small publishing co. based near Warren Street seeks a secretary, 21+ with good Sh. Typ. and the ability to organise exhibitions, shows, etc. A mature and adaptable approach is important. Call Dorcas on 734 4153.

SECRETARIAL

HOSTESS WITH THE MOSTEST
£3,500 + Perks
Within this plush hotel, responsibility plus will be yours, taking charge of all their groups of guests. Arranging dinners, keeping guests happy and your etc. skills from going rusty. There's also super perks like free hairdressing and dry cleaning. Ring Sandy and learn the realities on 828 8055.

SALES PERSONNEL
£4,000
Combine your stunning personality and office skills with your flair for organisation and planning abilities. The result will be a glamorous success in the cosmetics field. The sales manager of the chemist division needs your initiative and responsibility to liaise with shops, reps, buyers and the public. If the cap fits phone Clare now on 828 8055.

GO GETTER
£5,000
Get ahead keeping pace with this quickly expanding consultancy. Feed all your resources tapped as you lead teams of bright bookkeepers on advisory visits to clients. There's travel involved and lots of promotion in the offing. With your knowledge and confidence in ledgers and credit control, your future is guaranteed. R.S.V.P. now to Sandy on 828 8055.

FIRST STEP!
£3,000
With newly acquired secretarial skills this company will give you the start you need. Telephone liaison, administration, and some typing. Become involved in personnel and take responsibility too! You know it makes sense—start in the right direction. Phone Sally now on 828 8055.

CHURCHILL PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
Alford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055.
01-828 8055

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY AND PERSONAL ASSISTANT
to the Head Master
WELLS CATHEDRAL SCHOOL
WELLS, SOMERSET, BA5 2SZ

The School is co-educational, boarding and day with 630 pupils.

This is a senior position with considerable responsibility and appropriate salary will be paid. Tact, common sense, intelligence and a high level of technical and administrative skills are required. The appointment could be in January or more immediately as it arises from a sad and early death.

Write as soon as possible to the Head Master giving curriculum vitae and the names of two referees. Further details are available.

RECORD CO. The boss wants a PA to organise him! Not very fast shorthand typing. £3,000 to £ Brook Street Bureau. 584 0661. Employment Service.

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Our persons can help you personally with our rather special personal touch—to find the sort of job you're requiring: a personable person with personal assistant skills and personal initiative. It's joy personified—so's the coffee—so's the welcome!

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to the Head Master
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WELLS, SOMERSET, BA5 2SZ

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An opportunity to move away from pure secretarial work. This position offers three-quarters Admin. and one-quarter secretarial duties, working for the Administrating Partner. Well-educated and attractive personality. Someone with the ability to deal sympathetically with staff. Duties include personnel and the general routine of running a sizeable, professional practice. Salary £4,500, age 23/35.

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£3,700
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preferably with legal experience for Piccadilly Solicitors. Small friendly office. 9.30 start. Salary from £3,650 according to experience.
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There will be some TRAVELLING if you have initiative and good typing (ish, not essential) when acc. to these 2 execs. in merchandising.
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★ FOR ★
TRAVEL
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A nice number here for a bright person with good audio typing ability. This leading Travel Company involved in everything from world cruises to African safaris will give you the opportunity to learn the ropes in this very interesting industry. Training is offered, along with very good travel perks.
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To work in Harley Street practice. Hours 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Mon.-Fri. Applicants should be experienced and be able to work on own initiative. 4 weeks hols. Salary £3,500 neg.
Please write to:
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IMPERIAL COLLEGE SOUTH KENSINGTON
SECRETARY FOR PROFESSOR
Professor of Lubrication Engineering requires Secretary/Shorthand typist with ability to type technical reports. Interesting position offering contact with team of graduate students and post-doctorals. Own attractive office with IBM golfball typewriter. Salary on scale £2,988-£3,570 inclusive of London weighting. Good holidays, heated swimming pool and other attractive social amenities.
Applications to: Assistant Director, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Imperial College, Exhibition Road, London SW7 2BX.

BUSINESS TRAINING P.A.
£4,000—maybe more
A top level position with the accent on administration—organising 2 conferences a year, liaising with overseas affiliates, planning and minute-taking at meetings and interacting a great deal with the clients of this company providing training in Data Processing. If you have good secretarial skills talk to Mandy Jones on 248 3233 now.
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Deal with the press and public when you join this large travel group as secretary to the Continental PR Executive. Get free travel once a year and the chance to be involved in this exciting, young department—in return for good secretarial skills only, no experience necessary! Ring now, Hilary Brook on 248 3233.
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The Editor urgently needs a Secretary; good audio typing and administrative grasp essential. Small, friendly office.
Phone Jacky
836 6633 ext. 303

FILM PROMOTIONS RECEPTIONIST £+
Meet the Film, Advertising and P.R. people who handle *the publicity for James Bond* and others. It's a small easy going W.1 group where secretarial skills can bring you a great future in P.R. £5,500 neg., plus bonus. More details from Maggie Maxwell on 734 0911.
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Highly confidential—dealing with profit and loss, staff and executive salaries, company projects and forward planning. They're a young friendly crowd offering profit share. Xmas bonus, and a terrific social life as well. If you can take the responsibility and have accurate typing I can recommend this company. *Phone Lynne Sharp, 248 3233.*
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Typing only—to £4,000.
A Dynamo—to book TV Studios, organise Voice Tests, plan and sometimes attend commercial shoots, look after films and tapes and take a very active part in the creative side of a small thriving West End Ad. Agency alongside vital young *creative man. Discuss today* with Annette Moore on 734 0911.
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LUXURY RECEPTION KNIGHTSBRIDGE
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This go-ahead company needs a well-groomed attractive personality plus receptionist with switchboard experience to greet their many overseas visitors and top businessmen, deal with all the transatlantic calls plus much more! For more details on this position, call Caroline Castell on 222 0671 now.
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LIVERPOOL ST. £4,200+
Opportunity for top Sec./PA with major City Merchant Bank. Exceptional perks include 5 wks. bonus, mortage help, BUPA and more. 9.30 start, love of involvement.
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Interesting and varied position offered as P.A. for Director of London-based ski and holiday specialists. Must have good knowledge of resorts, languages and holiday resorts, languages advantageous. Secretarial skills essential. Good salary plus travel perks. Telephone for an appointment.
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Sec., age 23+, for friendly, young firm consulting engineers. Victoria. Telex exp. essential. 3 yrs. secretarial exp. Own office. Varied duties. Sal. to £3,800 p.a.e. Flexi-time possible.
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Clear thinking, intelligent Secretary with good typing (and shorthand preferably) needed to work for monthly professional magazine and learn the business. Salary £3,250.

Apply to M. G. Maddox, Blyth Publishing Ltd., 4, Addison Bridge Place, London W14 8XR.

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Charming chairman of W.1 holding co is looking for a well-groomed P.A. Secretary (ise of smart surroundings, with accurate typing. Ideal for someone who likes the unexpected. Duties will include arranging his appointments and personal work and generally holding the fort.
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This top travel company needs a Secretary to deal with all the aspects of this travel industry ranging from the financial side, assisting with the reservations and bookings and learning how to harness their special systems involving computers. *If you are looking* for the unusual, plus an opportunity to get free travel with or without experience then this is for you. They also need someone with figure accounts experience to handle the Bought Ledger side of the business and supervise staff. Interested? then Call Sandra Gibbons, 221 5072.
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Have you the calm, unflappable personality that the overseas division of this recruitment consultants needs. You'll be taking over the responsibility of this section so you'll be totally involved in the hiring and travel of 40 overseas personnel. Coping with any problems from visas to doctor's bills! You'll need your secretarial skills to handle your own correspondence in this demanding and challenging environment. The rewards are unlimited, for more info you ass't Call Caroline Castell on 222 0671 now.
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With this terrific Finnish company, you have your own office overlooking Grosvenor Gardens. Be responsible for keeping the sales department of 10 running efficiently. Provide secretarial back-up and make all the considerable travel arrangements for this jet setting crowd. And don't forget to keep a record of where everyone is busy bet they've—so Call me now, Caroline Castell, 222 0671.
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Have you the flair to deal with wealthy businessmen *aspiring for membership* to this top Co. from all over the world? Help your boss to entertain, organise conferences and luncheons. This is mainly admin.—so rusty skills are O.K. if you have a positive outgoing personality. Phone Diana Duggan 248 3233.
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Some of the best glossies are printed by this happy, informal company. You will be involved in everything, including attending board meetings, as assistant to the Company Secretary. Lots of telephone contact with artistic and creative people plus 55 per cent discount off books. If you have *secretarial skills call* Hazel Turze, 734 0911.
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Very much an executive P.A. position—with prestige surroundings to match. You'll frequently take his clients to lunch, keep track of all Senior Directors, organise meetings and keep him informed on everything that's going on. For more information please call Annabel Quilman on 734 0911.
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Secretary required for small friendly company. Bond St. area to work for Champagne/Bordeaux/Port Executives. Subsidised lunches. 9.30-5.30. 4 weeks holiday. Salary c £3,700 + perks.
Tel.: 493 7311 (MISS PYNEY)

ART DIRECTOR of Advertising Agency seek P.A. to run new expanding business in Chelsea. Lot of client contact. Age 25/30, to £5,000. M. & S. Agy. 629 6821.

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CAN YOU COMMUNICATE? Busy Training Body have opening for a S.H. Sec. in their communications and publications dept.—handling courses and conferences. £3,750+ & dress allowance etc.—Covent Garden Bureau, 55, Fleet St., E.C.4. 353 7696.

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PA with knowledge of FRENCH and AUDIO
£4,000
Feeling with just audio typing all day then take the opportunity that's being offered by this top American company and get involved in something—as a new business division for their Sales Executives to help promote the products they sell. You will be assisting them in business decisions, be trained on a specific word processing machine which will require your own area of responsibility. Lots of contact with New York plus glamorous offices and promotion prospects. An ideal position with a difference. Call Sandra Gibbons, 221 5072.
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This top well-known London tour Operator needs your credit-control plus supervising experience to control their busy accounts department. They will pay what you are worth and you will be handling anything from sales-ledger, cash refunds, dealing with all the agents and money in this unusual opportunity. Your good shorthand skills are all you need for they will pay a very competitive salary for this position, plus staff discounts. Interested then call Diana Gregan at 221 5072.
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You will deal with people at all levels—from catering staff to government officials, setting up important conferences attended by members of the government. Not only is the catering in your hands—but you take responsibility for booking all meetings and liaising with members. If you have secretarial skills and are cool and calm, phone right away, Lorna Wells, 223 0671.
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have vacancies for Secretaries in various departments within the company.—Please telephone 261 3140 for an application form.

SOCIAL MEDICINE IN HAMPSTEAD
Secretary wanted for small social medicine research office in Hampstead. Must be accurate typist; experienced in layout. Also simple accounts. Salary within £3,468 to £4,107. 5 weeks holiday. Ring 794 7795/6 for interview.

ACADEMIC ATMOSPHERE.—Secretaries with shorthand (and some without) are being recruited for Arts, History, Science, Library, Planning, etc. Call Sheila Fisher (Recruit. (Agy.), 110 Strand, WC2. 836 6844.

HOLLAND PARK. Secretary to work for small, friendly firm, various office duties. Please call Desi Dillingham on 221 6040. Office Overload (Agy.), 10 Pembridge Road, W.2.

SENIOR SECRETARIAL STAFF are urgently required by City Bank offering excellent salaries and fringe benefits. Jonathan Wren Personnel Consultancy, 120, Moorgate, EC2. 920 1265.

£4,800 P.A. BAKER ST.—Well organised Secretary/Administrator, 25-40, with happy disposition to join construction division of major U.K. company. Recent office needing someone with good shorthand typing, easy manner with people and strong admin. skills. 734 4284, Carrel Plan Consultants.

TRY A LITTLE EDITING
£3,850 to start—£4,000 in 3 months
You'll be in charge of typesetting, editing and dispatching articles for this small-mainframe company's House Magazine in a busy P.A. post where you'll also be involved with press displays all over the U.K., delegate to two junior typists and provide secretarial assistance to enthusiastic, young, golf-playing boss. Free cigarettes, £1 L.Vs. daily, sports and social clubs and bonus. Now—Chris Barry on 248 3233.
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Fabulous French wines and delicious French cuisine will be the order of your day with this famous company that owns some of London's exclusive casinos. Have a chat over lunch and organise wines and crockery. Some French useful for typing menus and wine lists. Also plenty of personal. Salary £5,500 in return for secretarial skills. Call Carol Lee now. 734 0911.
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£3,750
Plus minimal supervision and maximum appreciation. The Branch Manager knows you are capable of sorting out your own priorities and of running things smoothly—so you'll be on your own, organising a branch of 10, and running all the admin. Your audio-experience will put you here to call Maggie Maxwell 734 0911.
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If so then read our ads in The Times this week, then ring and arrange to come and see us after 5.30 pm.
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We are offering high rates of pay to recruit more secretaries and shorthand typists to join our team of temporaries and benefit from our high rates and the care we will take of you.
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£100 P.W. PLUS BONUS nothing less guaranteed work for good Secretaries and Typists now! New Horizons, 01-584 4223.

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Choose your own area and the days you wish to work. We have outstanding bookings in all districts for secretaries, audios, typists and copy typists in NHS and private practice. Ring Dahlia Gild on 486 6717.—*Alfred Marks Staff Bureau.*

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Temp with us whilst looking for a permanent job! Secretaries, Audio, Copy Typists and Telephonists urgently required for long and short term bookings in Central London. Paid the same week.

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Young competent Secretary required for busy commercial practice. Shorthand preferred. Bright modern offices, salary around £4,000 + L.V's.
Contact Mr Cooper.
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To run office in the City. Must have excellent secretarial skills and office experience, age 25-35. World has broken in some market research and PR. Working for a Wine Wholesaler. Generous salary for the right person. Language an advantage. Car driver preferred. Please telephone Mr Allan, 5-6 p.m. 01-385 5799

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wanted
for
City Office
(close Bank tube station)
Must be reliable, competent and able to cope on own. Shorthand 100/120. Typing 60, plus audio and knowledge of small switchboard. 24+, £4,000 p.a.
Please ring BL 626 8944

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Work in luxury surroundings for the General Manager—Finance of a worthwhile post with a famous charity. Previous exp. of Committee work is helpful but full training will be given to the mature candidate who can accept responsibility & work effectively on their own initiative. Full details from:
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For top 30th advertising working with M.D. of one of London's most dynamic Ad Agencies. They're really going to the top and you can go with them by helping this powerful, overworked man get through his day and remain sane at the end of it. You'll need to be extremely quick off the mark, *over-flowing with confidence* with a good sense of humour. £4,500
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Marketing Director of one of the leading international management consultancies requires a highly competent Secretary/P.A. Excellent working environment and rewards for a person who enjoys a busy job, working on own initiative and dealing with clients at the highest levels.
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Telephone Trudy Walter between 9 and 3 p.m. for appointment—01-637 8461

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Press Papers Ltd., a Sales Agency for Scandinavian Newsprint and Magazine Paper Mills requires a Secretary for their Sales Directors. The work consists of general correspondence, travelling arrangements and other secretarial duties.
A good salary is offered, with annual revisions and fringe benefits.
Please contact:
Mr A. Inghammar
629 9722
PRESS PAPERS LTD.,
14 STANHOPE GATE, W.1.

PA/SECRETARY
required for Managing Director of Independent oil company in St James's. Must have initiative and ability to deal with correspondence. Involvement in variety of outside interests. Salary negotiable.
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COMMITTEE SECRETARY
To £4,000 + Free Lunch
A knowledge only of Shorthand is needed for this very interesting & worthwhile post with a famous charity. Previous exp. of Committee work is helpful but full training will be given to the mature candidate who can accept responsibility & work effectively on their own initiative. Full details from:
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ATTRACTIVE
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Is required by the Managing Director of substantial leisure group based in New Bruny Knightsbridge offices, to start mid-October. Good telephone manner essential. Hours 9.30-5.30. Salary and conditions to be negotiated.
Please telephone
Juliet Ryde on
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LONDON WEST END
Press Papers Ltd., a Sales Agency for Scandinavian Newsprint and Magazine Paper Mills requires a Secretary for their Sales Directors. The work consists of general correspondence, travelling arrangements and other secretarial duties.
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Please contact:
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PRESS PAPERS LTD.,
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Research £4,500
FULHAM
Secretary shorthand or audio to work in Maths Computer Research Division. Modern offices and equipment.
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The labour movement is against racism—no one can have any doubt about that. At Labour Party and TUC conferences resolutions opposing racism get passed with speed and enthusiasm; and whether the speaker is Joan Lestor, the present Labour Party chairman, or Jack Jones, the former general secretary of the TGWU, or any other key Labour Party or trade union personality, there is no hesitation to indulge in condemnation wherever racism can be detected.

And the further to the left we go, the rougher the language gets, so that *Militant* and the other Trot papers can hardly contain themselves in their anger. No—there is no doubt—the labour movement is against racism.

But what does being anti-racist add up to in real terms? Does it bring any closer a multiracial society, one in which people of all races feel they belong, rather than one in which they are merely tolerated if not actually rejected?

How far have the Labour Party and trade union movements made positive steps to make welcome and use the talents of their black and brown members and potential members?

How far have they shown themselves willing to indentify with the aspirations of the minority groups in Britain in practice as well as in theory. Last week's TUC conference offered little evidence that any of these questions were understood let alone honestly answered.

Certainly, the Labour Party's anti-racist stance has not brought into the House of Commons any black Labour MPs, nor can we expect any after the next general election, since those who have been selected as prospective Parliamentary candidates will not be standing for safe, or even marginal seats.

Without any disrepect to my new Parliamentary colleague for Lambeth Brixton, did that constituency even consider the possibility of a candidate drawn from the black population? And in local government even the big metropolitan authorities, which ought to reflect the reality of the multiracial make-up of their populations, have few black councillors.

And Liverpool, my home town, always a militant Labour stronghold, put forward no black or brown candidates in its local elections.

The trade union movement has done no better. As conference and branch enthusiastically pass motions condemning Margaret Thatcher or Enoch Powell, is no one asking: where are our black trade union leaders?

How many regional or local officers are black, let alone general secretaries or presidents? And the general unions do not make any better showing than the craft unions. It is by no means uncommon to find in the textile industry a whole night-shift of Asian workers, with only two white workers, and they would be the shop stewards.

This contradiction between words and practice deserves closer scrutiny. The policy of the TUC towards racial discrimination was first set out unequivocally in a resolution passed at the 1955 annual conference, which, after condemning "all manifestations of racial discrimination or colour prejudice", urged the general council to make the trade union attitude clear on every possible occasion and "to give special attention to the problems emerging in this country from the influx of workers of other races with a view to removing causes of friction and preventing exploitation".

The general principle has been reaffirmed over and over again, but until 1975 no positive action appears to have been taken and, in practice, the trade unions often acted in ways which alienated the coloured workers. But mostly they failed to act at all—they failed to organize and involve the coloured workers, they failed to make allowances for different cultural and industrial backgrounds, and, worst of all, they failed to educate their existing members to accept the presence of their new colleagues.

By the early 1970s a series of industrial disputes, in which black workers complained of discrimination by trade union officials, led to the consideration of the establishment of separate unions for black workers.

The two critical strikes were the Mansfield Hosiery strike, where the Asian workers went on strike for equal access to skilled jobs, and were reluctantly supported by the union but not by the white workers in the factory; and the Imperial Typewriter strike.

But in the latter, the Asian workers strike committee totally rejected the idea of separate unions, declaring that black workers must join the existing unions and fight through them, challenging any situation in which the unions acted only as white workers' unions.

And they demonstrated that as activists they were not only acting for themselves, for nearly all the workers at Imperial were fed up with the bonus system over which they struck. And the way in which management put through an unpopular productivity deal during the Mansfield Hosiery strike should have indicated to white workers the way in which divisions between black and white workers can be used to their disadvantage.

In any case, the separate trade union issue is now dead, if only because section 11 of the Race Relations Act makes it unlawful to discriminate on racial grounds on the terms on which organizations of workers admit their members.

The select committee of the House of Commons on Race Relations was very critical of the TUC in its 1975 report on employment: "The record of the TUC is similar to that of the CBI, in that both organizations have declared their opposition to racial discrimination but have taken wholly inadequate steps to ensure that their members work effectively to eradicate it."

The facts behind such criticism were effectively illustrated in a *New Statesman* article in October, 1976, which examined the prevailing situation at Fords at Dagenham, with comments in particular on how few black workers are trade union officials. Even allowing for the need for time to elapse before workers can move up the hierarchy of the trade unions, the record is poor.

The Grunwick dispute perhaps marked a turning-point in trade union support for the grievances of black workers. But the very scale of the response smacked of guilt for past failures. In addition, there have been organizational changes in the TUC with the establishment of an Equal Rights Committee and a Race Relations Advisory Committee.

A model equal opportunity clause has been formulated which has been commended to all unions for inclusion in appropriate collective agreements. The TUC is also giving more attention, along with individual unions, to the provision of training material and training courses for officials and shop stewards.

Nevertheless, the bulk of trade union and Labour Party effort, as well as of the extreme left-wing parties, is going into propaganda exercises aimed primarily at the National Front. While I would not for one moment suggest that these efforts are misguided—we underestimate the danger of the NF to civilized society at our peril—this is not, in the long term, going to eliminate racial prejudice or create a worthwhile multi-racial society.

For anti-racism does nothing to eliminate the "them and us" syndrome which lies behind so much racial prejudice, and indeed may even exacerbate it by seeming to concentrate on minority rights at the expense of the majority.

What the Labour Party and the trade unions should be aiming for is altogether more positive. It is the acceptance of our black members not only as representatives of their own race, but as capable of representing—as union officials, local councillors and Members of Parliament—everyone who shares their working conditions and environment, white as well as black.

Racial equality means sharing the burdens of office as well as the fruits of collective bargaining and Labour Government. It is not enough to be against racism—we have to be for something—and that something is a society in which the equality of opportunity is a reality. That, after all, is what the Labour movement is about.

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The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

Clearing the name of a Stalin victim

Nikolai Ivanovich Bukharin's 90th birthday this month is being marked by a world-wide campaign demanding his rehabilitation.

But the silence with which the campaign is being met by the present leaders of the Soviet state Bukharin helped to found indicates that the body of the Old Bolshevik will stay in the unmarked grave to which he was consigned by Stalin after one of the most blatant show trials in 1938. The Soviet leadership's frightened and immovable posture on the issue of rehabilitating Stalin's victims is being challenged by a growing number of communist parties abroad. They feel that they have nothing to lose and quite a lot to gain if Moscow is forced to open the Pandor's box of Stalinist purges.

The appeal of Yuri Larin, Bukharin's son who lives in Moscow, to Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist Party leader, to back his fight to clear his father's name has received unequivocal support. The British and Portuguese parties too support Bukharin's rehabilitation, as have a number of British and West European Social Democrats.

The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation has been active in seeking support for the rehabilitation move. In a letter to *The Times* Mr Ken Coates, its director, has drawn attention to Bukharin's claim, made in Paris in 1936, to have written virtually "single handed" the 1936 Soviet constitution, including its sections guaranteeing freedom of expression and association and the "inviolability of the person". These civil rights provisions have now been carried over and incorporated into the new "Brezhnev constitution."

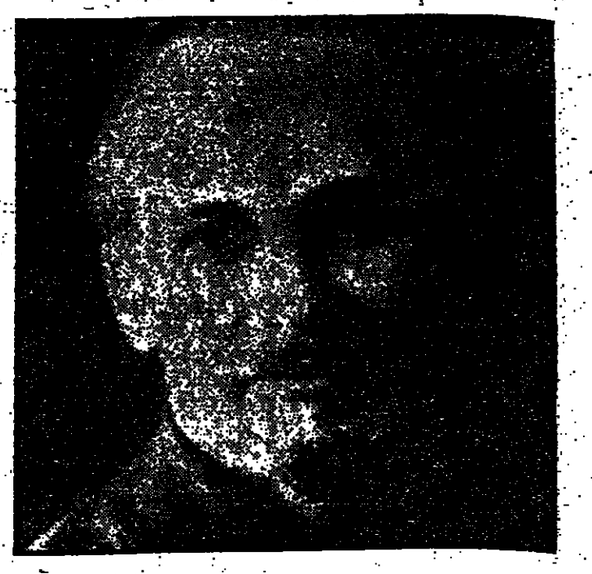
Mr Coates suggests that "the continuing injustice to Bukharin needs to be evaluated within this context. If the main author of key passages in the fundamental law of the Soviet Union cannot secure justice even posthumously, even after 40 years, what is the value of that fundamental law for other citizens?"

There is reliable evidence that Bukharin's claim is correct. Thwarted in his attempt to destroy his opponents outright in 1934 Stalin played for time by pretending that he was seeking internal harmony. In 1935, he gave Bukharin and some of his other opponents, the task of drafting the new constitution. Bukharin's draft for Chapter X, which deals with the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, was based on the notion of "class peace" for several generations.

But as the purges were getting into their stride, the civil rights provisions of the constitution became a joke and Bukharin's ideas on the withering away of the state a burden. Stalin solved the "contradiction" by having Bukharin, Pashukanis and the other drafters of the 1936 constitution executed.

However, the conclusion drawn from this and from Bukharin's various ideological clashes with both Lenin and Stalin appear to be giving rise to beliefs among Eurocommunists and Socialists that had Bukharin won his fight against Stalin, the history of the Soviet Union—and therefore of the world working class movement—would have taken a quite different and certainly gentler course.

This belief appears to have gained little credence in Eastern Europe, where it is better realized that in each crucial phase of the building of a communist society the Russian tradition proved stronger than the utopian ideals of the Revolution. Consequently, the moves to have Bukharin rehabilitated lack the starry-eyed approach that is beginning to emerge in the West.



Nikolai Bukharin: only silence greets the world-wide campaign to rehabilitate this Bolshevik who helped to found the Soviet state

There is of course a certain amount of sympathy among intellectuals for this Old Bolshevik victim of "Genghis Khan", as Bukharin used to refer to Stalin in private, but this is linked with the hope of discomfiture for Moscow. And uppermost in the minds of the few who care is the expectation that by forcing the heirs of Stalin to admit officially yet another murderous episode from their past, Moscow's claim to the moral leadership of the communist movement—and its hold over Eastern Europe—would be weakened.

Yet Bukharin's role in and intellectual impact on the revolution that changed the course of history deserves to be judged not by the short-term campaign interests of Western or Eastern European left-wing movements but by his ideas and actions.

This is the more important as the course taken by Stalin on issues such as forced industrialization and collectivization is still being held as the only doctrinally correct path to socialism open to the party, and consequently an example to all communist regimes.

Bukharin, in the attempts to attain the party's pre-revolutionary objectives, often clashed both with Lenin and Trotsky and took on several occasions more extreme positions than either.

His theory that the collapse of world capitalism would lead to the rise of a world-wide dictatorship of the proletariat paving the way for the transformation of world capitalism to world communism contrasted sharply with Trotsky's doctrine of "permanent revolution". And out of their divergent revolutionary perspective grew diametrically opposed views on the building of socialism in Russia.

He treated nations as obsolete and challenged Lenin's support for national self-determination (the right of secession) as utopian and harmful. Luckily for Finland, Lenin won this fight.

He also took an extreme leftist position on peace with imperialist powers and opposed both the Brest-Litovsk peace talks with the Germans and the acceptance of aid from the Western allies. He continued to oppose Lenin on this even when Trotsky ("no peace, no war") was prepared to let Lenin carry the day.

He also opposed Lenin on the introduction of the post civil war NEP period declaring it a "retreat" but soon he moved from this extreme leftist position to the extreme right of the Soviet spectrum, accepting the new economic policy as a resumption of the party's "moderate course" interrupted by the civil war.

From then onwards he propounded a gradualist transition course to socialism within the objective limits imposed by the material and human legacy of the Tsarist order and the narrow political base of the party.

Socialism could be attained in Russia without external aid by encouraging maximum consumption by the single largest group in the country—the peasantry—and by providing it with cheap industrial products.

Trotsky's theory of extracting the necessary capital for industrialization from the peasants and workers through sheer exploitation, he claimed, would lead to economic breakdown and political chaos. He proposed agricultural cooperatives instead of collective farms and acted as the champion of the peasantry.

He also made common cause with Stalin against Trotsky. But having acted as Stalin's willing tactically from 1924 to 1928 he clashed with his former bedfellow in 1929, when his gradualist programme was abandoned by the party and Trotsky's refurbished policies of enforced collectivization and rapid industrialization was put forward by Stalin as his own panacea.

Having helped to destroy those opposed to him during his honeymoon years with Stalin, he had no allies or power-base when Stalin moved to dispose of him in 1938.

During the show trial he abjectly pleaded guilty to the patently absurd charges and was sentenced to death and executed.

Gabriel Ronay

The insect war being lost in Rhodesia

The tsetse fly inspection officer at Mushambi Pools is a large lugubrious man with a shaggy beard and a nervous twitch which has come from living alone for years in remote parts of the Rhodesian bush.

He sits quietly in his thatch roofed office, his rifle leaning against his desk, with no one to talk to and little to do because the guerrilla war has brought tsetse fly control operations in this area to a virtual halt.

Mushambi Pools lies in the Zambezi valley about 100 miles north of Salisbury. It is a beautiful place, situated on the banks of the Hunyani river where herds of elephant and buffalo roam freely and where the acacias and mopapani trees make the countryside into a patchwork of yellow and green. But it is also an area which is, in the words of the local European internal affairs officer, "infested with terrorists".

The guerrillas — apparently belonging to both wings of the Patriotic Front, but operating separately—cross into this area from Zambia and Mozambique before making their way up the escarpment to the Sipolilo European farming area where 14 farms have been "revved" (attacked) during the past fortnight.

They have also carried out attacks around Mushambi Pools which is situated in the Dande tribal trust land. A month ago they completely wrecked an office, store and African village belonging to an agricultural project run by Tilcor (the government-sponsored Tribal Trust Land Development Corporation).

A week ago they ambushed a security vehicle at Angwa near by but no one was hurt.

No tsetse fly control operations have been carried out in this area for the past two years because of the war. "We are just remaining here on a care and maintenance basis", the tsetse fly inspector said, "we should be out in the bush now spraying and shooting tsetse fly carriers, but it has become impossible to do so."

Rhodesia's large and valuable cattle population has been one of the main (but largely unrecorded) casualties of the guerrilla war. According to Mr Mark Partridge, Co-Minister of Agriculture, cattle worth £45m have died this year as a result of guerrilla disruption of cattle dipping services.

He estimated that more than half a million cattle would be lost either through trypanosomiasis (a disease caused by tsetse fly), tick-borne diseases or stock theft, most of them in the north-east of the country.

The guerrillas appear to be carrying out a deliberate policy to disrupt services aimed at controlling cattle diseases. They have been destroying dip-tanks, intimidating African farmers against cattle dipping, killing veterinary workers and preventing inoculation and spray teams from carrying out their work.

"Three years ago we had virtually cleared tsetse fly from Rhodesia and pushed it well back into Mozambique", said the tsetse fly inspector. "If Frelimo had been prepared to cooperate we could have pushed it right to the sea. Now however many areas are infested again. It will take years to bring the situation under control."

The aim of the guerrillas in this area seems to be to bring about a complete disruption of all forms of local administration. That they have not entirely succeeded is due to the efforts of a small group of Europeans and their African assistants to keep basic services going.

The Tilcor project which was attacked last month involves the initial development of 1,000 acres of land, most of which has been used for growing cotton. The aim of the scheme is to provide employment in an area where there is virtually no work and to encourage tribal farmers to grow cash crops of their own.

"I can't understand why they should attack the Tilcor estate", said the local Tilcor representative. "They are just destroying what is their own." However, he was determined to carry on with the project and had plans to develop other areas.

Fortunately the damage done during the attack was not irreparable and, more importantly, the workers had not been intimidated and leaving. So production had not seriously been disrupted.

There is also a small government-subsidized clinic at Mushambi Pools which has so far avoided disruption by the guerrillas, perhaps because it is within a rifle's shot of the local Internal Affairs camp. The clinic is run by a young African nurse who dispenses medicines and good advice at about 20p a visit to tribespeople from the surrounding area.

Once a month a European doctor, accompanied by a black and a white nurse, fly up to Mushambi Pools to examine cases which the nurse is not qualified to treat and to inoculate babies.

The visits only last a few hours and probably achieve little in purely medical terms. But they are important in helping to "maintain a presence" in the area and demonstrate to the local population that they have not been abandoned, despite the difficulties and disruptions caused by the war.

Nicholas Ashford

LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

What I find inexplicable about the current vogue here for "how-to" books is the quantity of different books telling you how to do the same thing.

A few weeks ago I wrote about running, or jogging, and the number of books in the best-seller lists giving instructions on doing it. I cannot think that anyone really needs a book to tell them how to run: it is a basic physical activity which comes naturally to children.

Even if, stretching a point, there is scope for one book, how can there possibly be room for more? There is only one way of running.

After cookery books, which are a special case, the most common species of "how-to" books are those telling parents how to bring up their children. They must number hundreds.

If there is indeed a right and wrong way to raise children then all the books ought to be giving the same advice, which seems wasteful. If they are giving different advice, how do we know which ones to believe?

The latest arrival on the crowded scene is one of those books about which it can be said, after it has appeared, that we should have seen it coming. The sub-title of Paul Hersey and Kenneth Blanchard *The Family Game* is "a situational approach to effective parenting" (published by Addison-Wesley of Reading, Massachusetts).

The invention of an ugly verb out of the noun "parent" should be warning enough. The two authors are experts in management training rather than in child psychology, and the book simply converts some of the techniques of managing companies into techniques for managing families.

"We've been telling people that what makes a good manager is a person who tells people who work for him what he expects of them," said Blanchard, when he came to see me in my office. "That's how to train winners.

"Most parents don't make clear to their kids what's expected of them. So kids don't know. Once you make that clear to them, you can determine what style you're going to use with them."

To hit on the right style of parenting (sorry) is the secret of success, according to Blanchard. To help in the selection the book is dotted with graphs and charts of a daunting complexity, again betraying its roots in management study techniques.

The graph which is reproduced here, with its snazzy interlocking arrows, relates the child's level of maturity to the best technique to use with him. The four approaches are telling, selling, participating and delegating, and it will surprise nobody to learn that you have to tell the least mature children, while you can delegate to the most mature.

Those of you who follow my work in other parts of this paper may find the chart familiar. It greatly resembles the laffer curve, a device invented by Arther Laffer, an economist, to show that there is a point at which a higher level of taxation produces lower tax revenue for the taxing authority.

The Laffer curve does not actually show at what level that point of counter-productivity is reached. Like the Hersey-Blanchard curve here, it uses illustrative techniques derived from the exact sciences like mathematics, to portray what is no more than a general concept, making it seem more scientific than it is.

Another gem of the art in the book is something called the Johari window, so named because it was invented by two psychologists called Joe and Harry. It is a square divided into four, and is supposed to show "the relationship between a parent's self-perception of leadership style and the perception of others—particularly the parent's children".

It would be comforting to think that men who believe that the skill of dealing with children can be reduced to graphs and jargon has never had to do it himself. But both authors are well supplied with youngsters on whom they can experiment. Blanchard has two and Hersey a daunting six.

Indeed, Blanchard tells a frightening story of how his 12-year-old son, who has also read the book, complained that Blanchard ordered him to clean up his room in a "telling" manner, when a softer "selling" approach would have been equally effective. In any event, the room was tidied.

To judge from the book, getting children to clean up their rooms is the chief disciplinary problem American parents face today. It crops up constantly in the examples. (An English purist would retort that a properly brought-up child would not get his room dirty in the first place.)

Blanchard says that he has been training his children in this way since they were two or three. That is when he went into his first management conference with them and said: "This is what we expect of you" — expectations which naturally included precise broom and mop instructions.

"If my kids want me to leave them alone or to be supportive of them, they know that all they've got to do is perform," he said. The parent, naturally, has to appreciate the performance.

"If a kid broke his butt to clean his room and nobody came to see, how would he feel?"

As an employer who wants his workers to perform well will praise them when they do so, and not simply blame them when things go wrong, so a parent should learn to "hug" his child. Blanchard uses the word in a spiritual rather than a physical sense.

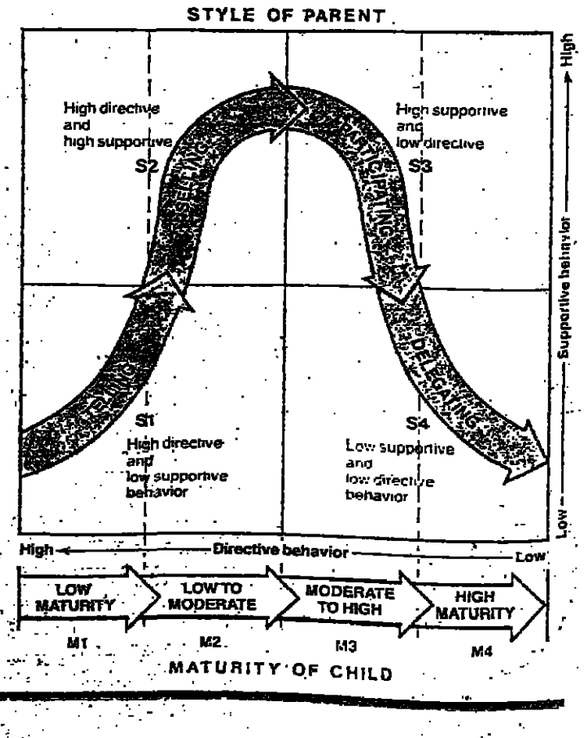
Some 15,000 copies of the book have been sold so far, he says. Some have been bought by fathers who first came across Blanchard and Hersey's work in the field of management.

Blanchard thinks the fact that it is written like a book on management is part of the reason for its success with men. "Women say they find it hard to get their husbands to read anything about kids and get them interested."

Maybe I am old fashioned, and totally unfitted for either the commercial or the family rat race, but I must say I prefer the approach of cozy old Dr Spock. He may not have had any charts, or diagrams with fancy made-up names, but he did reassure us that whatever alarming symptoms the child was showing he would get over it and we were not to worry.

I suppose that counts as a fifth style of parenting, complacency, which is right off the Hersey-Blanchard chart and out of the Johari window.

Anyway, I must stop here, because my office manager has just come in and asked me out for a drink. Heigh-ho; I suppose that means he wants me to tidy my room.



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LIBERALS AFTER THE PACT

The Liberals will be holding their annual conference at Southport this week in just about the worst possible circumstances. They are plagued by two problems in particular: what to do about the Thorpe case and how to project the party after breaking off the pact with the Government. The Thorpe case itself is sheer bad luck for the Liberals. They could not help what he may or may not have done. But they can help how they respond, and they are in some danger of making asses of themselves at Southport.

Whatever the strength of the argument that he should not offer himself for reelection while such grave criminal charges are hanging over him, there is no reason why he should be asked *to stand down as an MP before* the case has been heard. To require him to do so would be to prejudge the proceedings in court, and so long as he remains an MP he should be expected to discharge the obligations of an MP. This means that he should appear with other members of the parliamentary party to give an account of his stewardship in the question session at Southport. For other MPs to boycott that occasion if he is there would be as inappropriate as it would be for the conference to give him any special mark of public sympathy. A cool, correct, studied neutrality is the best attitude for Liberals to adopt in these delicate circumstances.

But no matter how the Liberals may cope with the embarrassment of Mr Thorpe, they will still have the task of appearing relevant in the aftermath of the Lib-Lab pact. Their purpose in forming that pact was not simply to spare the country the inconvenience of an unnecessary election. It was not even simply to spare themselves the pitfall of a probably disastrous election. It was also a deliberate attempt to break up the existing pattern of British politics to their advantage. They hoped to demonstrate their power as a constructive influence: to bring nearer a split in the Labour Party and thereby a new grouping of the centre; and possibly to open the way towards proportional representation.

The pact has been ended without achieving any of these objectives. It kept the Government in office at a difficult time, it postponed an election which would not have been in the national interest at that moment, and it enabled the Liberals to exercise a certain amount of negative influence—or rather it drew attention in dramatic fashion to the influence that the arithmetic of a hung Parliament had conferred upon them. But it did not improve their standing with the public, according to the evidence of by-elections and opinion polls. So now that the pact has been ended the party is in some difficulty in presenting an attractive appearance in time for the election.

The objective can be stated easily enough in general terms. The party needs to appear as a serious grouping of the centre—with enough punch to attract whatever protest votes may be going and enough sense to be a worthy parliamentary partner for either Labour or the Conservatives if there is another hung Parliament. If it can be taken for granted that the Liberals would give their support to one of the major parties rather than the other they will look like parliamentary poodles. So their first task must be to establish their independence, especially from Labour in the light of the pact.

They can best do that by voting against the Queen's Speech. They had earlier indicated their intention of doing so, and their conviction that the present Government has served its time can only have been strengthened by the manner in which Mr Callaghan has postponed an election. It is not unreasonable therefore in the circumstances for the Liberals to determine to vote against the Government then without knowing precisely what will be in the Speech. But if they fail to bring the Government down then they should treat all subsequent votes on particular measures and issues entirely on the merits of the case. If they were to oppose for opposition's sake throughout the coming session they would simply seem to be doing Mrs Thatcher's bidding instead of Mr Callaghan's. The best that they can hope from Southport is that they may conduct themselves with sufficient composure there to prepare a base for such a parliamentary campaign, difficult though it will be, in the months ahead.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS REVALUED

In the correspondence in our columns which has followed the report on the decline of village life by the Conference of Rural Community Councils, one factor has increasingly been identified as crucial to the ultimate survival of the village as a community. It is not the rural bus, post office, shop or pub, important as all these can be in safeguarding a village's identity. It is above all the school which is felt to embody the idea of the village as something alive and enduring. Without it, young families are reluctant to stay or settle, and the vitality and diversity of village life will almost inevitably decline.

Yet the village school has been under threat for most of the century, ever since the advent of the school bus made any alternative possible. The Plowden report of 1967 reinforced official doubts about the quality of education in many small schools. Since then, the urge to economize has maintained the trend. But opposition has grown, and is becoming increasingly organized. Last week a new National Association for the Support of Small Schools held its first meeting in an effort to coordinate local attempts to save schools marked down for closure.

There were valid arguments against the retention of many of the village schools of the past. Teachers running a school single-handed in ill-equipped and often decaying buildings found it difficult to shed enough light on the great world for their charges. A teacher plunged into remoteness similar to that of the schoolteacher in Goldsmith's *The Deserted Village* might find easy satisfaction to his self-esteem in dazzling the surrounding rustics, but the predicament might not offer much intellectual stimulus for the teacher himself. The work was not popular.

The Plowden report suggested that for the five-to-eleven age range a school of fifty pupils in three classes was normally the smallest desirable, though it admitted that there should be exceptions. Many smaller schools still survive, though in steadily falling numbers. But as Lady Plowden herself said in her letter last week, the balance of advantage now looks rather different. A small school is less likely today to be ill-equipped and intellectually isolated. There is no longer a shortage of teachers, nor a reluctance among them to work in villages. The ill-effects on small children of long daily bus rides are better appreciated. Most of all, there is a keener apprehension of the need for close ties between any school and the community it serves, and the importance of the role that a school can play as a focus for community life in itself.

In Leicestershire it has proved possible to take advantage of this by putting community centres in the schools, with the community taking a share in their management. Elsewhere, local people are willing to give financial and other help towards the costs of the school itself. Lord Young of Dartington refers in his letter today to experiments with schools run by local cooperatives. What Lady Plowden describes as peripatetic teachers are often able to serve a number of schools in the same area.

A village school can cost twice as much to run per pupil as a town school. Some education authorities may be inclined to attach too much importance to that difference. Population changes are bound to mean that more schools will become impossible to save. But where the demand for retention is strong, authorities should be more prepared to respond to it than they have been in the past, even at the cost of some extra expense or administratively unconventional arrangements.

Gabriel Rose

David Wood

The rules for ministerial broadcasts

Let us agree that the Prime Minister's broadcast to the nation last Thursday may be reckoned by some a brilliant coup against the press he dislikes and long ago learnt how to live without. To turn a non-event into a major event and throw everybody, *including his trade* union allies and party managers, on to the wrong foot may be the political hoax of the decade, and there is little Westminster reporters or misreporters can do except pretend that they magnanimously share in the guffaws against themselves.

But let us also agree, or at least consider the possibility, that Mr Callaghan pettily abused and brought into question the whole practice and protocol of ministerial broadcasts, which have since 1947 been intended to give Prime Ministers and ministers an opportunity to speak directly to the people on subjects of genuine national and international importance.

Mr Callaghan now says he decided in mid-August that there would be no autumn election. Yet he allowed speculation and public expectancy to mount day by day to prepare the way for the Cabinet's huge joke. He could have ended rumours by a *simple statement from 10 Downing* Street, by licensing Tom McCaffrey, his press adviser, to warn off the parliamentary lobby, or by being open with the TUC earlier in the week.

Instead he asked for the sledge-hammer of a ministerial broadcast and held the nation with bated breath. The ethics of it may be understood only by explaining what ministerial broadcasts were designed to be.

The *1947 rules*, known as "the aide mémoire", were concerned with party political broadcasts, and the 1967 amendments dealt with ministerial broadcasts and defined the ground rules. There are two categories. First, there is the non-controversial explanation of legislation by ministers. Bills have passed *through Parliament to Royal Assent* and the people need to know what bearing they have on their lives; or it might be an exhortation to post early for Christmas. That category carries no right of reply by the Opposition.

The Prime Minister's non-announcement on Thursday fell into category two. Here the test is controversy. The Government claims the right to address the nation, waiting on tenterhooks, on a subject of serious national or international importance; and the BBC, acting for all broadcasting channels, is obliged under the revised aide mémoire to say "Yes".

After that, the Opposition has the *automatic right of reply, and then* there is a consequential current affairs programme in which (to bring in the Liberals) all three major political parties have a voice.

It may occasionally be a nice judgment what category a ministerial broadcast falls into, although disputes have been few. Categorization *decisions are definitively made* by the BBC. As examples, a ministerial broadcast on Northern Ireland was treated as category one, because the Opposition did not claim the right of reply. The classic dispute over "abuse" occurred in 1975 between the BBC and Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr Benn, a former BBC employee, asked for a category one ministerial broadcast on the highly controversial submarine pipeline Act. After seeing the script, the BBC said "No", it should go into category two, and thereby involve both an Opposition reply and a current affairs discussion programme. Mr Benn refused to redraft his script to remove controversial statements, and then withdrew his claim for a ministerial broadcast. *It may have been* an irremediable loss to the British public, but for some reason Mr Benn wanted a one-party voice and the BBC stuck to its guns.

So much for the ground rules of ministerial broadcasting. Now we relate them to Mr Callaghan's broadcast, which undoubtedly worried the BBC, although in itself it was a good sham story. It had at once the presumably serious characteristic of a party political broadcast, claimed on false pretences, and the farcical characteristic of a schoolboy's prank. It was no better than the lowest form of party politics for its own sake. There is a very grave point to be made here.

It is a historical accident that the BBC, which is always involved for its revenue in politics and yet tries to keep politics at arm's length for fear its integrity might be touched, became the arbiter of how prime ministers and governments try to use radio and television, the two most potent agencies of communication today.

Directors-general like John Reith and William Haley set a strong and *independent example to their successors*, and the standards they established still endure in Portland Place. But let nobody delude himself. Any government, for what they count to be good or bad reasons, will be apt to blarney or threaten broadcasting into their service; and if the BBC weakens or allows itself to be tricked the freedom of all broadcasting will be in peril, because of the way British broadcasting has developed.

I am not arguing here that Jim Callaghan is a dangerous revolutionary who will not rest until he bends broadcasting to his and his own party's purposes. He is a profoundly conservative (with a small "c") man, the complete democrat within his limitations. After the years with Sir Harold Wilson, I rather admire his discovery that he can do without reporters. But those at Westminster who have reason to laugh off with good grace his deception of the people last week ought to see that more than a practical joke is involved. We have before us an example of the abuse of the most potent public communications by a Prime Minister and party leader that makes all the glossy work of Saatchi and Saatchi pale into insignificance. He turned a ministerial broadcast into show business.

It needed one typed sentence to the Lobby, one nod from 10 Downing Street, one phrase from honest Jim to the TUC in Brighton to end all election rumour. Instead, the Prime Minister preferred to use a ministerial broadcast to make Mrs Thatcher and journalists look fools, and in doing that he fooled the people. The Annan report was right: end or reduce ministerial broadcasts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EEC force for Namibia

From Lord Thomson of Monifieth and Mr Jim Spicer, MP for Dorset West (Conservative)

Sir, It is understandable that events in Rhodesia tend to dominate political and media discussion here in Britain and to colour our views on the current situation in the whole of Southern Africa.

However, if the way to a settlement in Rhodesia is still in doubt at present, the situation in South-West Africa (Namibia), is much more hopeful. There, all parties involved are determined that free and fair elections will be held and that a strong United Nations military force should be available to supervise them. Indeed, the Secretary-General has called for a UN force of some 7,500 men for this task.

The member states of the EEC, both in terms of the strong and *friendly links they already have* with other African states through the Lomé Convention and also because of their industrial, commercial and investment links with Namibia *should*, and indeed must, play a prominent part in "holding the ring" within such a UN force.

There are reasons why some member states would be reluctant to contribute to the UN force on an individual basis. Given these reservations, we believe that the interests of Namibia, the United Nations and the European Community would be well served by an offer, made through the President-in-Office of the Council of Ministers, to place a composite EEC contingent at the disposal of the United Nations for service in Namibia. Such a force would serve to emphasize European unity and to the people of Namibia it would demonstrate the existence *of the European Community as a* guarantor of international peace.

Perhaps Europe, rather than Britain and America alone, could play a part in a Rhodesian settlement as well.

Yours faithfully,
JIM SPICER,
GEORGE THOMSON,
1a Whitehall Place, SW1.
September 1.

Oil to Rhodesia

From Dr Athol Gallifent

Sir, Sir Harold Wilson's disclaimer on oil supplies to Rhodesia calls to mind Winston Churchill's comment on the tragic unpreparedness of Singapore: "I did not know; I was not told; I should have *asked*."

Yours faithfully,
ATHOL GALLIFENT,
Vine Cottage,
Sea Lane,
Chidsock,
Dorset.
September 7.

Curing unemployment

From Mr D. G. Franklin

Sir, Mr Eric Heffer ("Unemployment—why blame Labour", September 4) accepts that percentagewise Britain's unemployment could be marginally up on some of the other Western European countries.

Since 1974 unemployment in UK has risen by 150 per cent compared to West Germany's increase of 69 per cent. As all Western European governments faced the same problems of unemployment, inflation and productivity it is worth noting that production in West Germany increased by 4.2 per cent against a drop in United Kingdom of 2.1 per cent. Consumer prices in West Germany increased by 20.3 per cent against an increase of 91.3 per cent in the United Kingdom. In Switzerland, which is the most capitalist of all Western societies, without any form of socialist thinking, the inflation rate has been less than 10 per cent with unemployment below 3 per cent.

Politicians including Mr Heffer would be well advised to turn their attention to those governments which have provided better solutions for identical problems.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. FRANKLIN,
121 Kennington Road, SE11.
September 4.

From Mr B. R. Davis

Sir, Professor Kennaway (August 31) says that maybe society should become glad to find people to do those jobs the better educated do not *want* to do—even at rates higher than they receive themselves.

He is naive if he does not foresee the time when society will become sorry that, because higher rates have not been paid to engineers, doctors, professors, editors and others who are highly skilled and trained, they cannot find people to do these jobs which the less well educated *cannot* do. What would happen then?

Yours faithfully,
B. R. DAVIS,
Flat 3,
5 Dartmouth Terrace, SE10.
August 31.

Archive weeders

From Mr Arnold Wexler

Sir, Historians may well feel the activities of the "Weeders" among government papers will leave a crop of everlasting enigmas; but the destruction of court records may affect the legal rights of citizens.

I recently received a letter from a court office of whom I had requested copies of certain current *orders and notes relevant to pending* proceedings before the same tribunal. It ran: "I regret that my file containing notes of evidence and other documents from 1963 until 16th July, 1974, has been sent to confidential waste and destroyed".

Should we not opt for more conservation and less indiscriminate use of herbicide?

Yours faithfully,
ARNOLD WEXLER,
26A Chipstead Valley Road,
Coulsdon,
Surrey.
September 6.

Mr Frank Taylor, President of the European Sports Press Union, asks us to point out that it was not he who, with others, signed the letter on August 22 on the Moscow Olympics. The signatory was Sir Frank Taylor.

Importance of village schools

From Lord Young of Dartington

Sir, I would like, as a member of her Committee on Primary Schools, to support Lady Plowden's statement (September 7) about the vital importance of village schools. It is surely difficult not to agree when the disadvantages of large schools, and the advantages of small, are so much more obvious than when the Plowden Report was published. The central part played by a school in keeping a village community alive is also clearer than it was, as several recent reports have shown.

In one respect I would like to go further than Lady Plowden. Accept that the main effort must go into trying to get the DES and county councils bent on scrapping more legions of village schools to change their minds. But what if particular campaigns fail? Rather than accept complete closure there is no reason why a "parent-teacher cooperative" should not be formed to keep the school open through a charitable trust which does not charge fees. Parents can keep costs down by *doing much of the work themselves* and raise money to pay teachers who would otherwise be unemployed. This Centre has given its full support to the cooperative at Madingley in Cambridgeshire which is trying to do just that. Madingley is a test case and, if it works, will show that mutual aid can still save the situation when the authorities are blind or until they open their eyes to the damage they are doing.

Sincerely,
YOUNG OF DARTINGTON,
Chairman,
Mutual Aid Centre Limited,
18 Victoria Park Square, E2.
September 9.

From Mr Ian Beckwith

Sir, A recent survey of nearly 4,000 Women's Institute members carried out by this Centre, showed a preponderant enthusiasm for village life. The main attraction appeared to be the friendliness of village society rather than the beauty, peace or smallness of scale of the environment. Moreover, we found that almost one in three of the rural population in this part of Britain is a newcomer and that the person who has lived all her life in her village is in a minority.

Drawbacks must be acknowledged. Communications as a whole are a problem. Only 16 per cent of those responding had two cars in the household, making it possible that a large proportion have no private transport during the day if husbands use the car for work. Nearly half the women surveyed cannot drive. Nevertheless, it must be recorded that most WI members in our survey shop in the town rather than the village. Many agreed that local employment is a problem, especially for young people, but would be reluctant to see industries set up in their villages. Generally there was a desire for only slow growth or no growth at all in the villages we surveyed.

On the other hand our survey revealed a remarkable level of self help in villages, to an extent which would shame many urban communities. The range of achievements is remarkable, including swimming pools, community centres and sports areas—all by volunteers. Often the most active are the smaller villages.

There is a danger of being seduced by a kind of determinism—of supposing that the loss of school, shop, pub and church are to blame for the demise of village life, whereas it is sometimes the case that the life of a community depends upon the people in it rather than the bricks and mortar. Our survey shows that it is the human factor—the friendliness and sense of community—in rural society, rather than the environment which attracts them. They work hard at being a community in a way that can provide a lesson to the sometimes over-provided for, over-planned for town dweller, for whom, in any case, loss of his neighbourhood school, corner shop, and church may not be far away!

The villages may teach him how to survive!

Yours faithfully,
IAN BECKWITH, Director,
Centre for the Study of Rural Society,
Bishop Grosseteste College,
Lincoln.

From Mr F. R. Salmon

Sir, What are these changes and developments, affecting village schools, which Lady Plowden (September 7) claims have taken *place since her committee* reported? "Cost is not everything", she says; "There is a growing (sic) awareness of the importance of the community to those individuals who make it up"; "Is it right to take the heart out of a community by taking away the children?"

Are we really to believe that these concepts were unfamiliar to the members of her committee? They are the very arguments which have been used over and over again, alas often unsuccessfully, by countless villages fighting the educational bureaucrats for the continued existence of their schools.

I congratulate Lady Plowden on her change of heart, however belated, and I earnestly hope that the testimony of such a distinguished convert will help to save the life of our village school here in Eardisland, which is under threat of closure at this very time.

Yours faithfully,
F. R. SALMON,
Glen Arrow,
Eardisland,
Leominster,
Herefordshire.
September 8.

Unions and productivity

From Mr J. H. Arrowsmith-Brown

Sir, Following Mr Cottrell's letter of September 8, it is encouraging to see that "negative workers' control" is now recognized as an important factor for the low productivity of British industry. I agree with him and with Mr Radice (September 5), in opposition to you (leader, September 2), that it is wrong to blame this on trades unionism as such: the whole intellectual establishment looks down on industry ("money making"), *chooses other fields for its own* careers, warns away its pupils and children, and consistently underrates the qualities necessary for success in it. How many holders of first class honours degrees are working in British industry at this moment, and how many of these work for companies employing less than 500 people, where most workers are employed?

I can't agree with Mr Cottrell's solution of converting our enterprises into workers' cooperatives, because (a) the present ones don't seem to work very well; (b) they would find it almost impossible to deal with redundancy; (c) all enterprises are bound to have bad times as well as good, and a democratically elected manager who has to renew his mandate from his fellow workers is too vulnerable to replacement when times are bad. The quality of management would suffer, and our last state would be worse than our first. Workers' cooperatives may possibly be a way forward, but I think that the existing ones ought to be proved out before we adopt them as a panacea.

Why does Mr Cottrell, and for that matter Mr Radice, so underrate *the intelligence of the British work*man as to think him less capable of seeing the obvious truth, that real wages depend on productivity, than his opposite number in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Scandinavia, America and Japan? Why can't we solve this problem within the existing framework of ownership, ie. without running the risks inherent in cooperatives, but with a real commitment on both sides to cooperation not confrontation, to raising wages without raising prices? To build up the necessary trust we need complete freedom of information within the enterprises and higher calibre of management, but above all we need a truer appreciation within the whole country that *industry and commerce are the only* sources of wealth, and that to their discredit the British people are now poor and no longer rich.

It has seemed to me recently that we present day British are like the children of a self made man who has amassed a fortune on which they live. We, the children, enjoy an education and cultural life that he never had, but, contemptuous and neglectful of the means by which our money was amassed, we devote too much of our attention *to cultural activities and not enough* to making money. Shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves in three generations the Victorians used to say, and we are proving the truth of it in ourselves.

Yours truly,
J. H. ARROWSMITH-BROWN,
J. W. Arrowsmith Ltd,
Winterstoke Road,
Bristol.

From Mr A. J. Sadler

Sir, It is unfortunate that your leader of September 5 chose to present the issue of low productivity in terms of a failure of either management or unions. It is just this sort of stereotyped thinking that makes practical progress doubly difficult.

Perhaps we do not sufficiently appreciate that running a trade *union is in its own* way as much a managerial task as running any other organization. The fact is that management of any kind is becoming an increasingly complex task and the problems of the tool-makers provide a most obvious example.

In the best run of our enterprises, there is a mutual appreciation of the problems on both sides of the negotiating table. Much can be achieved where management has the will to involve employees appropriately, and trade union members (and hence their officials) are committed to the long term success of the business.

Analysing how to achieve a more widespread commitment to this approach is a more worthwhile exercise than debating on which side of the fence the buck should sit.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. SADLER,
343 Sandycombe Road,
Kew,
Surrey.

The Whitehall reshuffle

From Mr Francis Heald

Sir, In good time for yet another reorganization of Government Departments, may I suggest that the *opportunity be taken to revert to* the traditional title of "Ministry" in place of the new-fangled "Department"?

The present use of "Department" seems to date largely from the last major reorganization, in which numbers of separate ministries were combined under a relatively small number of Secretaries of State as "overlords". Its use was probably justified at that time as a temporary expedient in order to distinguish *the new bodies from their more* numerous predecessors, as also was the coinage of long and unwieldy names like the Department of Health and Social Security. Perhaps it would be too much to ask also for these to be condensed into something less cumbersome, although personally I would feel just as proud to work in the Ministry of Health as in something commonly called the DHSS.

The most compelling argument for a reversion to the earlier style is of course that the word Ministry *is distinctive and unique*: it cannot refer to anything but a Government Office. "Department" on the other hand can be confused with any number of other kinds of institution in private firms, local authorities, hospitals, universities, and so on. In correspondence, references to "the Department" can be extremely ambiguous, whereas "the Ministry" cannot possibly be mistaken for anything else.

May I, Sir, through your august columns, *appeal to our leaders to* make this change when they next reshuffle the bureaucracy?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS HEALD,
9 Festival Court,
Chichester,
Sussex.
September 4.

Waiting for the election

From Mr R. A. Leeson

Sir, Your editorial today (September 8) is peevish and unreasonable. Six months delay in the calling of a General Election is exactly what the Conservatives need.

Instead of spending money on a poster campaign denigrating the Labour record, they can spend time and energy determining their own real policies.

Are they for more welfare or for economy cuts, for putting the unions in their place or taking them over through the agency of those millions of Tory trade union members? Shall black citizens be used as a scapegoat or persuaded to vote Tory? Have they the answer to unemployment or do they really believe a "shake out" of more workers would invigorate industry?

A six month study of these questions would fascinate the voters. And if, for example, a rational approach to unemployment emerged, this would save Conservative advertising agency employees from a real dole queue.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. LEESON,
18 McKenzie Road,
Broxbourne,
Hertfordshire.
September 8.

From Mr Richard Walker-Arnott

Sir, "Let's see it through together". What Mr Callaghan wants the voters to see through is not clear, though no doubt if he needed a Ministerial broadcast to make the request he expects it to be pretty disagreeable.

What is clear is that most of the voters have seen through Mr Callaghan and the next few months will let the rest see through him, too.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WALKER-ARNOTT,
86 Holland Road, W14.
September 8.

From Mr J. Hilbourne

Sir, Is there any truth in the rumour that the political pundits of the daily press, having been roundly defeated by the PM in the matter of the date of the next *general election, are treating this as* an issue of confidence, and offering the public their resignation?

Yours faithfully,
J. HILBOURNE,
Penn House,
Beckspool Road,
Frenchay,
Bristol.
September 8.

The eating of locusts

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down South (Ulster Unionist)

Sir, Mr Peter Hennessey's "Old Testament Prophets" eating locusts (August 22) and the subsequent correspondence have established that Old Testament prophets might well have eaten these insects. In the existing Old Testament there is no reference to any of them doing so; but there must surely have been such a reference elsewhere. Matthew 3.4 describes the Baptist's dress and diet. His dress denoted impersonation of Elijah (who was a hairy man and wore a leather girdle, 2 Kings 1.8) so as to fulfil Malachi 4.5 ("I will send Elijah *the prophet before the coming* of the great and dreadful day of the Lord"). John's diet also must therefore have conveyed a similar allusion, no less than his dress.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. ENOCH POWELL,
House of Commons.
September 8.

Hobbs and his ghost

From Mr Alan Ross

Sir, Ion Trewin's reference to Jack Hobbs and his ghost(s) (September 7) reminds me what a pleasure it was to sit next to them in the press box during a Test match. During play Jack kept up a running commentary on the technical deficiencies of various batsmen which his ghost would dutifully transcribe. But Jack was a kind man and when the typescript was given back to him to check he used to screw it up and say to his ghost "Oh, just write that X batted well and looks very promising". I once invited the novelist Henry Green into the press box at Headingley and he was much taken at the idea of being sat next to Hobbs's "ghost".

Yours faithfully,
ALAN ROSS,
30 Thurloe Place, SW7.

From Mrs Kitty Ingham

Sir, As always, John Arlott is right. Jack Ingham (my husband) died in 1969. He ghosted for Jack Hobbs *in Australia and later in India. He* most certainly did NOT write *The Test Match Surprise*.

Yours faithfully,
KITTY INGHAM,
1 Denmark Road,
Wimbledon Common, SW19.

Controlling rabbits

From Dr R. A. F. Burn

Sir, Rabbit controllers may not know that deep frozen rabbit is imported into this country from China and sold in supermarkets. I have tried it. It is tasteless and much inferior to the domestic product.

Our own rabbits convert our farmers' grain into good quality protein, but will we eat them? No, *we would rather destroy them* by disease or gas, and leave them to rot.

This is illogical but it happens because our emotions are involved: rabbits come unasked and live wherever they can, not tidily on nature reserves; they are adaptable and successful creatures in no need of protection, so we must wipe them out. Rabbits from China come skinned, jointed and frozen, and so are less worrying.

Economy suggests that we should cull rabbits for food, but who cares for economy when our supremacy is threatened?

Yours truly,
R. A. F. BURN,
4 Lime Kiln Quay,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk.

COURT CIRCULAR

LMORAL CASTLE
tember 9: The Right Hon es Callaghan, MP (Prime Min- r and First Lord of the Treas-), and Mrs Callaghan have ived at Balmoral Castle.
he Right Hon James Callaghan, had an audience of The een this evening.
tember 10: Divine Service was d in Crathie Parish Church this rning.
he Reverend Donald F. M. Mac- nald preached the sermon.
he Prince of Wales, Colonel in ef of The Royal Regiment of les (24th/41st Foot), today ited the 3rd (Volunteer) Bat- on at Barry Buddon, Tayside. lis Royal Highness travelled m Balmoral Castle in an air- ft of The Queen's Flight.

ARENCE HOUSE
tember 9: The Lady Jean Ran- has succeeded the Hon Mrs in Mulholland as Lady-in-Wait- to Queen Elizabeth The Queen ther.

e Duchess of Kent will attend Women of the Year luncheon the Savoy Hotel on September Lady Georgina Coleridge will side and the other speakers l be Judge Rowland, Dr Ann chall, Mrs Naomi Jones and s Mollie Sugden.

memorial service will be held Captain G. E. Kulukundis on nday, September 24, at noon in Greek Cathedral of St Sophia, scow Road, Bayswater.

rthdays today

ofessor Norman Ashton, 65; David Gibson-Watt, 60; Sir rie Heath, 62; Sir Henry nson, 72; the Very Rev Marcus ight, 75; Lord Morris of Borth- est, 82; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Robert Panckridge, 77; Major- neral F. D. Rome, 73; Sir ncis Rundall, 70; Viscount nuel, 80; Field Marshal Sir rald Templer, 80.

atest appointments

e following have been appointed irmen of regional water horities: Mr G. Edwards, mes; Mr G. Mann, North st; Mr A. Morrison, Anglian; D. Matthews, Yorkshire.

er appointments:
M. Stockman to be president the British Veterinary Associ- on; Mr D. Haxby, senior vice- esident; Mr D. Gunn, junior e-president; Dr T. Gibson, secretary; and Mr J. Walshy, treasurer.
Mr J. E. Pearce, to be president of the Thames Motor Yacht Club.

ppointments in the orces

yal Navy
CAPTAINS: D. B. Bathurst, Minerva cmd and as Captain FS desig, Sept C. M. Robinson, MOD as MTE), Jan 5, 1979; L. A. J. ley, MOD with DNETS, Oct 14. SURGEON CAPTAIN: N. G. B. Rer- RNH Plymouth as consultant in esthetics, June 20.
COMMANDERS: N. J. J. Cocks, MOD h ACOS Oct 30; G. F. Lesiett, TS Hasler as Supt, Jan 19, 1979; G. C. Tanner, Fife as MEO, Nov P. S. Ryder, MOD(PE) with W(N) DWCA, Sept 2, 1979; G. C. Walstenholme, Invincible, 20, 1979.
SURGEON COMMANDERS: R. S. ckinnon, RNH Haslar (cons in psy- atry), Sept 1; M. J. Mann, Kent as IO and Staff Medl Offr to FOF2, y 7, 1979.

e Army

BRIGADIERS: D. R. C. Carter, Dep rison Comd, Gibraltar, Sept 15; N. R. Stewart-Richardson, Brig, HQ UKLF, Sept 15.
COLONELS: Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Crawford, RE, Col GS, Ord Bd, pt 11; T. R. Fairclough, Col Ed, SO, Sept 18; D. G. B. Saunders, G, MOD, Sept 15; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Wilson, RCT, DTMO, HQ NW strict, Sept 15.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: A. E. K. Blake, RCT, GSO1(W), BDS Wash- gton, Sept 16.

oyal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAIN (acting Air Com- odore): M. K. Adams, MOD as Direc- r of Operational Requirements 2, pt 16.
GROUP CAPTAINS: B. G. Gorger, DSTC as Command Accountant, Sept G. R. Baxter, SHAPE as Cmdr, AC anch, Sept 15; J. H. Harris, NORMAR as SASO, Sept 15.
WING COMMANDER (acting Group plain): D. B. Hives, MOD as DDPA 3 AF, Sept 15.
WING COMMANDERS: J. D. Cole- an, RAF Cyp as Air Sept 4; H. Constable, NDC Latimer as DS, pt 4; J. Farwell and R. E. Holliday, AF Staff College Bracknell as DS pt 4; I. M. Sparks, MOD(PS) (PLS), Sept 4; D. R. Collier-Webb, OD as O1 (RAF), Sept 11; D. R. J. ane, RSAC Malvern, SRAFO Aston- ext two, Sept 12; S. Harcourt-Smith, OD at AB1 (RAF), Sept 11; A. T. kinson, HQSTC as W3 Cdr Tac Eval, pt 15.
SQUADRON LEADERS (acting Wing ommander): G. J. Beveridge, HQSTC Pl, Sept 11; I. Morgan-Jones, MAR EASTLANT ND Staff Officer, pt 11.
edical
WING COMMANDERS: D. Lambton, AF Wildenrath as SMO, Sept 1; W. B. ussell, FA Hospital, Wrobghton, as gistrar, Sept 8.

udges appointed

Ir J. G. Wilmers, QC, and Mr . C. Calcutt, QC, have been ppointed judges of the appeal purts of Jersey and Guernsey.

Marriages

The Hon D. R. Colville and Miss A. F. Merriam

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's Dedham, between the Hon David Ronald Colville, elder son of Lord and Lady Clydesmuir, of Langlees, Biggar, Lanarkshire, and Miss Aline Frances Merriam, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Merriam, of Holton Lodge, Holton St Mary, Essex. The Rev R. J. Richards officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and Mr. Melville Haggard was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Mr R. E. Berlin and Mrs C. L. Francis

The marriage took place quietly on Saturday September 9, in the United Nations Chapel, New York, between Mr Richard Emmett Berlin, only son of Mr and Mrs Richard Berlin, of 834 Fifth Avenue, New York, and Mrs Claire Leonie Francis, younger daughter of Mr I. A. F. Donnelly, of Andover, and of Mrs John Villiers, of Fort Saumarez, L'Erée, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Mr T. D. Llewellyn and Miss E. Hammond

The marriage took place on September 9 in King's Chapel, Boston, between Mr Timothy Llewellyn and Miss Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of Professor and Mrs Mason Hammond, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr P. A. D. Wright and Miss E. M. Haward

The marriage took place on September 9 at the Church of St Mary Abbots, Kensington, between Mr Paul Wright, son of Mr and Mrs A. Wright, of Harrow, and Miss Elizabeth Haward, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. F. Haward, of Broomfield, Essex.

Mr D. W. R. Harland and Miss J. C. Brown

The marriage took place on Saturday at St James's, Somerton, Oxfordshire, between Mr David William Romanis Harland, son of Air Marshal Sir Reginald and Lady Harland, of Battlecrease Hall, Shepperton, Middlesex, and Miss Julia Cicely Brown, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Brown, of Dovecote Farm, Somerton. The Ven C. Witton-Davies and the Rev C. Rhodes officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk and an ivory veil. She was attended by Dominic Harland, Jessica Brown, Miss Amanda de Bolnville, Miss Janie Freeland and Miss Rosie Bulford. Mr Charles Seaward was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Sicily.

Mr J. O. Dick and Miss I. M. S. Marx

The marriage took place on September 9 in Coventry Cathedral between Mr John O. Dick and Miss Irene M. S. Marx. The Provost of Coventry Cathedral, the Very Rev H. C. N. Williams, officiated.

Mr M. T. Henderson and Miss S. A. Sword

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's Church, Froyle, between Mr Michael Thomson Henderson, son of Mr and Mrs W. T. Henderson, of Ashurst House, Coldwaltham, Sussex, and Miss Sarah Anne Sword, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Sword, of Yarnhams, Upper Froyle, Hampshire. The bride's grandfather, the Rev N. S. S. Boyle, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Alison Sword, Miss Joanna Sword, Miss Anne Henderson and Emily Scott-Bolton.

A reception was held at Yarnhams and the honeymoon is being spent in the West Indies.

Malvern College

The Autumn Term at Malvern College begins today. B. L. Robinson is senior chapel prefect and S. P. Rock junior chapel prefect. The school play, *Rhinoceros*, a joint production with Malvern Girls' College, takes place on October 12, 13 and 14. The half-term exact is from October 28 until November 5. The Bishop of Worcester will take the confirmation service on December 3. The carol services are on December 13 and 15. Term ends on December 16.

St Edward's School

The Christmas Term starts today. Mr J. C. Phillips has succeeded Mr C. H. Christie as Warden. H. W. Blackett is head of school. Commemoration will be on December 2.

Grenville College

Boarders return for the Christmas Term on September 12. Mr S. G. Row joins the school as head of the economics department and M. M. Cotter-Stone will be head prefect. The Grenville Association match and dinner will take place on November 4 and a 1st XV rugby tour has been arranged. Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* will be performed and the carol service will be held on December 10.

Westonbirt School

The term opens at Westonbirt School, Gloucestershire, on Wednesday, September 13. The Westonbirt Association meeting will be held at the school on October 7 before an evening of Victorian music with wine and cheese. The house and gardens will be open on Sunday, October 8. The annual charity ball on Friday, October 27, will be in aid of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. The carol service will be held on December 10, and term ends on December 12.

Watercolour gallery

The Royal Watercolour Society has raised £130,000 of the £200,000 needed to build a new gallery on Bankside, Southwark. Mr Malcolm Fry, the secretary, said in London yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Dr C. Evans and Miss J. M. Powell

The engagement is announced between Colin, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. Evans, Bailey Farm, Cynwyl Elfed, near Carmarthen, and Judith Mary, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs P. D. Powell, Wharncliffe House, Conisholme, near Louth, Lincolnshire.

Mr M. T. Hitchman and Miss H. M. Robinson

The engagement is announced between Martin Timothy, elder son of Mr and Mrs Charles Hitchman, Bangrove Farm, Teddington, Gloucestershire, and Helen Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Robinson, The Malthouse, Broad Campden, Gloucestershire.

Mr R. I. Matthews and Miss E. Smith

The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. Matthews, of Cambridge, and Erica, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Smith, of Huntingdon.

Mr R. S. Miller and Miss A. M. J. Dimsdale

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Roger Miller and Ann, younger daughter of the late Mr and Mrs John Dimsdale.

Mr P. R. Moir and Miss C. M. Treglown

The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr G. D. Moir, of Vienna, and Mrs R. D. Moir of Bournes Green, Gloucestershire, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. P. Treglown, of Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr M. J. West and Miss V. E. Landale

The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mr Morris West, of Wentworth, Surrey, and Mrs E. E. West, of Brighton, Victoria, Australia, and Vanessa Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr W. G. Landale and of Mrs J. Lodge, of Canberra, Australia.

Today's engagements

Duke of Kent attends morning session of International Symposium on Electronic Imaging, Royal Society.
Exhibitions: Josiah Wedgwood, scientist and artist, Science Museum, 10-6; Shakespeare's Globe Playhouse, Bear Garden's Museum, Southwark; Six centuries of an Oxford college, New College, 11-5; Costume from 1920s and 1930s, Strangers Hall Museum, Charing Cross, Norwich, 10-5; Greek and Roman art from Cambridge collections, Fitzwillian Museum, Cambridge, 10-5.

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by number 1AZ 905225. The winner lives in Kent.
The 25 £1,000 winners are:

5AT 176889		VT 878465	
CL 164780		14VN 910170	
2FL 513483		17VB 812810	
3FN 486661		17VF 154548	
5FL 464017		5WT 128299	
6FL 669547		12WT 458753	
7KS 738141		6XW 31-1309	
11F 842288		9XZ 624459	
5KK 133994		12XB 758359	
NS 325556		9YP 035790	
3NL 017607		16ZZ 717099	
2FL 750210		24ZT 621997	
7RW 905107			

Agriculture

The dilemma over dealing with outbreaks of leucosis among imported cattle

By Our Veterinary Correspondent

The most topical subject at the annual congress of the British Veterinary Association last week was likely Government policy on the control of enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL). A crowded session heard the latest position from Mr John Loxam, of the Ministry of Agriculture.

When Britain applied for an EEC derogation last year, he said, it was in the belief that British cattle were free from the disease. All the evidence pointed that way. No cases of EBL had been diagnosed by veterinary investigation centres; nearly 20,000 cattle tested for export and all cattle standing at artificial insemination centres had been negative; and 15,000 blood samples taken for brucellosis testing had shown no signs of EBL.

But, as it had been claimed that British cattle were free, it was necessary to make the disease notifiable and, back-test nearly 9,500 imported cattle. Then the difficulties began.

In June EBL was confirmed in a dairy herd near Arbroath and by September 6 the number of positive herds had increased to 32, Mr Loxam said. The reactors a herd varied from 0.18 per cent to 6.8 per cent. In some herds the infection did not seem to have spread; in others, transmissions had been only to the offspring of affected cows; and elsewhere there had already been transmission, both to offspring and to adult cattle.

There was no firm evidence that this widespread infection had yet resulted in a death from leucosis, but the incubation period could be up to ten years.

The common factor in all these results, Mr Loxam said, was that every infected herd contained animals imported from Canada. How, then, had the virus slipped through the defences? For many years Britain had had a special relationship with Canada, similar to that with Ireland, whereby the testing of imported stock was less demanding than for other exporting countries.

Britain had understood that Canada was clinically free from EBL, but Dr R. J. Avery, of the Government veterinary department in Ottawa, reported at the congress that laboratory tests had indicated the presence of the EBL virus, despite the lack of clinical cases, some time ago.

It was easy to be wise after the event, but at some stage, possibly not too distant, the virus might have entered the Canadian Holsteins and the sub-clinical threat was not grasped in Britain.

Having confirmed the presence of EBL in Britain, Mr Loxam said, the Government had had to move quickly. Powers to slaughter and pay full compensation were obtained, but the slaughter of confirmed cases was still voluntary.

That was because the Government was faced with a dilemma; whether to pursue an all-out slaughter policy or live with the disease. In the meantime, the voluntary cooperation of farmers was essential.

One of the unknowns was how the disease would behave in Britain. In some countries, such as Sweden, it had been a severe problem, whereas in the United States there had been a high infection rate but relatively few deaths, Mr Loxam said. Policy had to be related to the likely economic damage, and there were no thorough cost-effective studies elsewhere in the world.

The crucial decision should be made by about November, after the completion of the initial British survey on the distribution of the disease, consultations in Brussels, and an urgent assessment of how other countries had handled the same difficulty.

The idea was floated once again that the Government should launch a pilot scheme for preventive medicine on the farm, and Mr D. L. Haxby, in his presidential address, said that was the only financial assistance the BVA had sought in his year of office.

However, although such a scheme was the backbone of the Swann report, enthusiasm for it seemed to weaken each year. That is partly because of the lack of Government response, and partly the rapid development of private advisory schemes, as was well shown by the number of papers on the methods of forestalling, rather than treating, disease.

The chances of Government intervention might be judged from the remarks of Mr Alec Brown, Chief Government Veterinary Officer, who thought that if farmers diverted a small part of the substantial sums they spent on do-it-yourself medicines and chemicals to paying for veterinary advice the trouble would largely disappear.

Another session considered anxieties associated with residues of antibiotics and anabolics in meat. Human sensitization to antibiotics could be so caused, although there were opposing views on whether drug-resistant human bacteria arose from the very low antibiotic intakes involved. Although the practice of buying in bulk for home freezing could increase the dose in one household, both speakers agreed that there was no cause for concern.

Dr R. J. Heitzman, a chemist with the Agricultural Research Council who had been using sophisticated methods to measure traces of anabolics, said that a person would need to eat 300 beef carcases to get the anabolic dose that an athlete might consider taking in a day.

The mystery of religious motivation

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The recent survey by NOP Market Research Ltd into religious affiliation and churchgoing practice in Britain showed that about 60 per cent of the population of the British mainland still described themselves as Church of England, but only about a tenth of that number attended church once a week.

Even allowing for the contentious nature of the question they were asked, "Do you attend religious services at all nowadays", the survey has drawn attention once more to an important characteristic of religion in British society.

A large proportion of the population wishes to regard itself as Christian but does not seem to see any connexion between that and involvement in institutional Christian activity.

The survey did not include the category "Christian" or "non-denominational Christian" as one of the possible answers, and the answer "Church of England" was clearly the next best thing. The sense of the Church of England as a non-denominational, non-sectarian national church is still strong in the community.

For a long time all the churches have been preoccupied with their own "numbers game", charting their decline, or occasionally their recovery, in terms of involvement in institutional activity. The classic definition of a church member is still one who attends church and receives Communion at or near Easter or Christmas.

The publication of annual returns of membership, and of the results of surveys such as that by NOP, underline that mentality. But neither headcounting nor door-to-door polling can do justice to the extreme complexity of this subject.

Crude polls can identify the symptoms of big shifts in society without necessarily correctly identifying them, or explaining them. The NOP poll has usefully picked up three such factors: the wedge-shaped age profile of the Free Churches, with a strong bias towards the elderly; the growing number of Roman Catholics who still call themselves such but do not go to church; and the absence of any significant movement from the nominal Church of England category into the atheist-agnostic category, which remains very small.

Such revelations only heighten the mystery surrounding religious motivation. The publication of the book, *Churches and Churchgoers*, by Currie, Gilbert and Horsley earlier this year was a small step towards unfolding the mystery, with its sophisticated analysis of the various kinds of nominal church membership.

And the Grubb Institute in London has proposed an oscillation theory to explain how people move into and out of active participation in church life. But the main conclusion from such recent developments is that not nearly enough is known, hardly enough even to devise the terms of a sociological research poll which worked to come closer to the truth.

The "degree of Christianity" in the population does not exist as an objective, scientifically measurable quantity, aside from theological assumptions about what Christianity really is.

Faced with its own crisis of numbers, the Methodist Church has initiated inquiries into some of the factors affecting its membership. The results have begun to illuminate the issue in a way that can be of direct pastoral benefit, for example, by showing that the point at which a family moves from one neighbourhood to another is likely to be a time when participation in church activity is most likely to cease or change.

The population appears to be getting gradually less specific about denominations, less interested in what precisely Methodism stands for compared with, say, Anglicanism and more interested in the quality of the experience of membership of a particular congregation.

A person who describes himself as a Christian but not a church-goer may be saying no more than that he has not found a membership experience that satisfies him, or sees no point in pursuing an activity which he does not expect to offer him anything satisfying.

That rejection of regular worship does not necessarily say anything about the rejection of Christian teaching or values, though this is an assumption that churchmen and others sometimes make.

There are moves to conduct a comprehensive survey into religious belief and practice in connexion with the 1981 general census, an opportunity to construct both a religious and secular profile of the population, and compare them.

The Methodist Sociology Group is inviting sociologists concerned with detailed work on other denominations to join them in setting up such a project.

If it succeeds, for the first time a reliable religious portrait of Britain would become available, penetrating the smoke screen put up by those who answer "Church of England", and perhaps demonstrating what many people are beginning to expect; that Britain is still a profoundly religious nation, even if it has moved away from the old ways of expressing it. *Churches and Churchgoers* (Clarendon Press, £12.50).

OBITUARY

MR HUGH MacDIARMID
Creator of Scottish renaissance



Hugh MacDiarmid, the Scottish poet and nationalist—the pseudonym is known and used far more widely than his real name of Dr Christopher Murray Grieve—died in hospital in Edinburgh on Saturday at the age of 86.

He was for over forty years the most explosive force in Scottish literature. He set himself against the debased Burns tradition in Scots vernacular poetry—a tradition of "pawkie" and "couthie" verses of a stereotyped sentimentality—to reconstruct a bolder and richer Scottish language, drawing both on a diversity of modern regional dialects and on the dazzlingly rich language of the medieval Scottish poets, especially William Dunbar. His omniverous reading in modern European literature made him from the start responsive to every genuinely creative new movement in the use of language (both in poetry and prose), so that his work both looks back to the past and is excitingly, sometimes devastatingly, contemporary. As a dilagnostician of Scotland's ills and a prophet and preacher against the Establishment, Grieve was at the same time a militant Scottish nationalist and exultant anglophobe, a passionate communist, a devoted internationalist who was in love with every small nation and minority culture in the world, and a sworn fighter against what he called "the whole gang of high mucky-mucks, famous fatheads, old wives of both sexes, stuffed shirts, hollow men with head-pieces stuffed with straw".

The inconsistencies and violences of his thought were bound up with his drive towards realizing his almost mystical vision of a people redeemed from fakery and perpetual second-handness. His poetry, which ranges from his wonderfully articulated early Scots lyrics (where reality is penetrated to its inexpressible core with an amazing combination of tenderness and violence) to his later long discursive pieces in English, with their long Whitmen-like catalogues covering the whole world of modern knowledge, defies classification. There is nothing like those wonderful lyrics that make up the sequence *Au Clair de la Lune* from his volume *Sangschaw*, or like the magnificently phrased mixture of natural observation, grotesquerie, and mysticism in *Ex Vermibus*, from the same volume. He can move from the cosmic to the intimate, from religious to domestic imagery, from eternity (a favourite word) to the kitchen sink or the farmyard dunghill or the slum streets of Glasgow.

His Scots poems seem to grow out of the language ("not an idea gradually shaping itself in words, but deriving entirely from words", he once explained) but yet at the same time to be the compelled utterance of an intense personal vision. Some of his later poems, wholly different in style from his early lyrics in Scots, read in parts like doggerel; but put them in their context and they can be seen as part of the whole sweep of his response to experience.

Christopher Murray Grieve was born on August 11, 1892 at Langholm, Dumfriesshire, "the wonderful little Border burgh" as he once called it, a town that haunted his imagination. His father was a rural postman. Young Grieve broke away from his parents' religion, but without bitterness, retaining a respect and affection for his father (whose death he refers to in his poem "The Watergaw"). Grieve later attributed his deeply ingrained left-wing political feeling to the "old Radicalism" of the borders and insisted that from his earliest days he had hated the gentry "for what they, by their very existence, prevented other people from being and doing".

He attended Langholm Academy, where he was taught by the composer Francis George Scott, who became a warm friend and discerning critic. Under family pressure he agreed to train as a teacher but his father's death released him from the obligation. For some years he worked as a journalist for newspapers in Scotland and Wales. He was already active in left-wing politics, and did some research for a Fabian Committee on Land Problems and Rural Development which was duly acknowledged in *The Rural Problem*, a Fabian Research Department publication of 1913. In the same year he wrote his first contribution for Orage's *New Age*.

In 1915 Grieve joined the RAMC and served in Salonika, Italy and France. Invalided home with cerebral malaria, he married Margaret Skinner in June 1918. They settled in Montrose, and had a son and daughter; he worked on the *Montrose Review* and began to work out his programme for Scottish poetry.

Between 1920 and 1922 Grieve edited three volumes of *Northern Numbers*, whose aim was to do for Scottish poetry what *Georgian Poetry* was doing for English. Grieve's own contributions were in English, and while they show little distinction in idiom or rhythms some of them possess a combination of sensuous precision and mysticism which critical hindsight can at once identify as pointing forward to some characteristic qualities.

In August 1922 Grieve founded his periodical *Scottish Chapbook*, a much more ambitious project than *Northern Numbers*, dedicated to the furthering of a Scottish Renaissance. In working for this, Grieve explored the possibilities of Scots as a serious medium of poetic expression (not merely as a vehicle for whimsy or low comic verse or pseudo-Burnsian sentimentality or regional nostalgia); the result was his remarkable poetry in Scots, which first began to appear in the *Chapbook*. This coincided with his adoption of the pseudonym, Hugh MacDiarmid, which he used consistently for the rest of his life. Much later, he wrote: "It was an immediate realization of this ultimate reach of the implications of my experiment which made me adopt, when I began writing Scots poetry, the Gaelic pseudonym of Hugh MacDiarmid (Hugh has a traditional association and essential rightness in conjunction with MacDiarmid)." This is the only explanation he ever offered, and it leaves many points in obscurity.

The Scottish Renaissance, which is now a reputable term in Scottish literary history, was Grieve's own creation. His first collection of mostly Scots poems was *Sangschaw* (1925) which was followed by *Penny Wheep* (1926). In these poems he brilliantly justified his use of "synthetic Scots" (ie a Scots whose vocabulary was drawn from a variety of different regions as well as from Middle Scots writers and from Jamieson's *Dictionary of the Scottish Language*) by producing lyrics of combined delicacy and toughness, of tenderness and violence, which seemed to penetrate reality to the core by sheer verbal virtuosity. But his great masterpiece in this idiom was *A Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle* (1926), a poem-sequence in which the most Goliardic satire and the most delicate lyricism combine to explore and interpret the state of Scottish civilization. It is a sort of latter-day *Inferno*, yet done with humour as well as sorrow, with wild gaiety as well as with bitter wit, a work absolutely *sui generis* whether one considers Scottish literature only, or the whole literature of the English-speaking world.

Grieve remained in Montrose until 1929, served as a Labour councillor, and he was appointed a JP. And he established himself as the dominant literary figure in Scotland. His position was, however, far from being universally accepted. His polemical habit, his Anglo-Scottish "Establishment", the savage gaiety of his controversial manner (in the old Scottish "flyting" tradition), appalled the more conservative and the more respectable, who tended to regard him as a purely destructive force. His individualism was incorrigible. He founded the Scottish Centre of PEN in 1927 and helped to found the National Party of Scotland in 1928, but his subsequent relations with these bodies (as with other organized bodies) were stormy. He did not formally proclaim himself a communist until 1932, and joined the party in 1934. (He was expelled from the party in 1938, and only rejoined in 1957, when so many others were leaving because of the Hungarian affair.) His position here as elsewhere is best put in his own words:

"... I am like Zamyatin. I must be a Bolshevik
Before the Revolution, but I'll cease to be one quick
When Communism comes to rule the roost."

The following year Compton Mackenzie invited him to London to work on his magazine, *Vox*, but the enterprise proved abortive. A period in Liverpool as public relations officer for the Organization for Advancing the Interests of Merseyside followed in 1930, and then he was in London again for a short time working for the Unicorn Press. In 1932 he divorced his first wife and soon afterwards married a Cornish girl, Valda Trevlyn, in keeping with his belief in the essential unity of the Celtic peoples. In 1933 the Grieves moved to Whalsay, "the little north Isle of the Shetland Group", and lived there under Spartan conditions until 1941, when he took a war job as a manual labourer in a Clydeside factory. They had one son. He joined the Merchant Service and, until the end of the war, he worked on ships engaged in estuarial duties. In 1951 he moved to a little cottage near Biggar, where he spent the rest of his life.

Meanwhile his literary career had been developing in an unexpected direction. An ambitious long poem, largely in English but often ringed with Scots, *To Circumjack Cencrastus*, appeard in 1930; it is a discursive metaphysical work concerned, as so much of his later work was to be, with finding a way of including all significant reality in language, and it does not wholly come off. *First Hymn to Lenin and Other Poems* (1931) and *Second Hymn to Lenin and Other Poems* (1935) were hailed as first bringing communist ideas into English poetry, but in fact their significance was literary rather than political: the *Second Hymn to Lenin* is really a poem about the difficulty of adjusting consciousness to true reality.

His later style is best represented by the long *In Memoriam James Joyce* (1955). His *Collected Poems* were first published in New York in 1962. He wrote two characteristically digressive and pugnacious autobiographical volumns, *Lucky Poet* (1943) and *The Company I've Kept* (1966). A representative selection of his prose appeared in 1968 as *The Uncanny Scot* (ed K. Buthlay); *Selected Essays* (ed D. Glen, 1969) contains his most pungent literary criticism.

In the 1970s there were reissues of some works, notably *Lucy Poet*, for his eightieth birthday and the *Hugh MacDiarmid Anthology* (both in 1972) and in 1976 a reissue of his 1926 *Contemporary Scottish Studies*.

In 1974 he became Professor of Litterature to the Royal Scottish Academy, and in 1976 president of the Poetry Society.

He had been awarded a Civil List pension in 1950, and in 1957 he received an honorary LLD from Edinburgh University. For, in spite of his unremitting war against anglophobia he had by now become a Scottish institution, and no matter how many people were irritated, angered, or outraged by him, his remarkable original genius was widely recognized. He received this new turn in his fortunes with complacency: he had never doubted his genius.

SIR HORACE SEYMOUR

Sir Horace James Seymour, GCMG, CVO, who died yesterday at the age of 93, was British Ambassador to China from 1942 to 1946, the years of Japanese ascendancy and final defeat.

Born in 1885 and educated at Eton and Cambridge, he married in 1917 Violet, daughter of Thomas Erskine, and had a son and two daughters.

Entering the Foreign Office in 1908, he served in Washington during the First World War, then in turn in London, Rome and in London again from 1932 to 1936 as private secretary to the Foreign Secretary, Sir John (later Viscount) Simon.

As minister at Teheran for four years he assisted in settling questions over the frontier of Iraq in 1938, and relations with Iran remained undisturbed. He went to Chungking when the Ambassador there, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, replaced Sir Stafford Cripps in Moscow in 1942.

Sir Horace Seymour was made a CMG in 1927, created a CVO in 1936 on appointment to Tehran, and KCMG in 1939. He was in the Persian capital during the emancipation of Persian women—in March 1937 the wife of the Shah appeared unveiled.

SIR HUGH GARRETT

Sir Hugh Garrett, KCIE, CSI, died on September 6 at the age of 98. During a long career in the Indian Civil Service he served in many districts of the Bombay Presidency and officiated on several occasions as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, before becoming Acting Governor of Sind in 1938. He was appointed CSI in 1931 and advanced to KCIE in 1939. He was twice married.

Maria Carita, the well-known hair dresser, died in Paris on September 5. Her age was given as 60.



MR JACK L. WARNER
Venture into 'talkies'

Mr Jack L. Warner, the last survivor of the four brothers who founded the Warner Brothers film studio, died in Los Angeles on Saturday at the age of 86.

The company was noted for in augurating the sound era in films with *The Jazz Singer*, for the 1930s cycle of gangster films and other melodramas "torn from the headlines", and for musicals like the Golddiggers series. Jack Warner was the studio's creative force, supervising many pictures and helping to build the stars.

The youngest of the brothers, Jack Leonard Warner was born in London, Ontario, on August 2, 1892, the son of a cobbler who had emigrated from Poland. The four boys, Sam, Harry, Albert and Jack, signalled their intentions early; by 1912 Jack and Sam had their own production company.

Warner Brothers Pictures was formed in 1923, with Jack in charge of production, but despite his discovery of the dog star, Rin Tin Tin, the company ran into financial trouble and decided to gamble on the introduction of sound. The first venture was *Don Juan* (1926), which had recorded musical accompaniment, but the real advance came the following year when a few lines of dialogue were added to Al Jolson's songs in *The Jazz Singer*. The picture made a fortune, Warner Brothers' survival was assured and the film industry was forced to come to terms with the "talkies".

In the development of Warners, Albert managed the finances, Harry was the executive head and Jack ran the production side. (Sam, who had supervised the sound campaign, died just before *The Jazz Singer* opened.) It was Jack who largely decided what sort of film should be made, choosing the scripts and signing up actors, directors and cameramen. The Warner payroll included gangster stars like Edward G. Robinson, James Cagney, George Raft and Humphrey Bogart, as well as Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland and Bette Davis. Leading directors contracted to the company were Michael Curtiz, Mervyn LeRoy and Raoul Walsh.

Under Jack Warner, the studio developed a reputation for tightly budgeted and fast-moving pictures often rooted in contemporary themes. The gangster cycle began with *Little Caesar* in 1930 and continued through *Public Enemy* and *Scarface*; in the same mould were socially conscious pictures like *I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang* and *They Won't Forget*. Other specialities of the studio were the ornate Busby Berkeley musicals, such as the Golddiggers series, which ran from 1933 to 1938, *42nd Street*, and *Footlight Parade*, and a series of biographies of worthy figures like the Curies, Louis Pasteur and Emile Zola. The Zola film, with Paul Muni, won an Oscar for Jack Warner in 1937.

During the Second World War, Jack Warner was a colonel in the United States Air Force, organizing its first motion picture unit, and he was awarded an honorary CBE for services to Anglo-American relations.

With the contraction of the film industry in the 1950s, Warner Brothers turned to television: cinema films tended to be collaborations with independent producers. Warners were associated with acclaimed pictures like *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* and *Bonnie and Clyde*. But Jack Warner continued to supervise a few prestige productions, notably the musicals, *My Fair Lady* (1964) and *Camelot* (1967). As soon as he saw the stage version he was determined to bring *My Fair Lady* to the screen, paying 5½ million dollars for the film rights and spending another 17 million dollars on the production. His outlay was recovered several times over, and the film won four Oscars.

In 1967 Warner Brothers merged with Seven Arts, a company distributing films to television.

Science report

Myopathy: Effects of antibodies

By the staff of *Nature*

Several diseases have recently been found to be due to the production by the patient of antibodies against his own tissues. Among those diseases is the progressively muscular weakness known as myasthenia gravis. But research in America has shown that the effects of the antibodies involved are extremely complicated and may lead to fundamental insights not only on auto-immune diseases but also on the normal workings of body cells.

Myasthenia gravis is caused by antibodies against certain molecules on the surface of muscle cells. Those molecules, the acetycholine receptors, are the ones that enable the muscle to contract in response to signals from the nerves which release the chemical acetylcholine. The antibodies block the access of acetylcholine to the receptors on the muscle.

But in the past years further research has shown that the antibodies also affect the number of acetylcholine receptors on the muscle. The receptors are regularly broken down and replaced on normal muscle: on myasthenic muscle, they are broken down much more quickly, but there is no change in the replacement rate.

Dr Daniel Drachman and his colleagues at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, have shown that that change is due directly to the presence of the antibody on the receptor, and not to any change in the underlying muscle which instigates the destruction of the receptor. In laboratory experiments they compared the rates of destruction of naked receptors, and receptors with same muscle, and found that antibody attached to them on the only those with antibody were broken down at an increased rate.

That means that the antibody is changing the structure of the receptor in such a way as to interfere with the normal relationship of the muscle cell with its surface receptors, and not merely blocking the normal relationship of the muscle with the nerve. Changes of that kind induced by antibodies may underlie other auto-immune diseases, such as some kinds of diabetes, that are caused by antibodies against cell receptors for hormones or other chemical messengers and may prove to be important in several human diseases.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA* (75, 3422; 1978).

Nature-Times News Service, 1978.

Latest wills

Mr Marshall Arnott Sisson of Godmanchester, Huntingdon, architect, left £260,835 net. After personal bequests he left a quarter of the residue to each of the National Trust, the Society of Antiquaries of London, Friends of Friendless Churches and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Coren, Mr Harry, of Haringey, London £237,537
Crafter, Mr Charles Thomas, of Langham, Norfolk, farmer £243,510
Dustin, Mrs Edith Barbara, of Epsom, Surrey £351,032
Loyd, Mrs Emily Charlotte Eileen, of Chelsea, London £225,239
Simcoe, Mr Bernard Harold Gascoine, of Ripon, Yorkshire £155,957

Veterinary award

Dr A. O. Betts, Principal and Dean of The Royal Veterinary College, London, has won the Dalrymple-Champneys cup and medal for meritorious service to the veterinary profession.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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EEC currency system will dominate central bankers meeting

By Peter Norman

The planned new European monetary system (EMS), is expected to dominate discussions by the West's top central bankers when they meet in Basle today and tomorrow.

Coming after an unusually busy summer holiday period, the meeting is the first regular monthly session since July. It will also cover the condition of the dollar on the foreign exchanges and the coming annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

Deputies from the EEC central banks have worked through August to produce a report on the EMS which will be discussed by their governors tomorrow.

August also produced the almost traditional summer currency crisis, and although the dollar is well above its lowest point, recorded in the middle of last month, the outlook for the American currency is likely to be a major topic for discussion at the meeting of governors from the Group of Ten countries and Switzerland today.

The IMF meeting is sure to be on the agenda if only because M Jacques de Larosière, the Fund's new managing director, will be attending the Basle meetings.

Representatives of the United States Federal Reserve System will want to hear from their European colleagues about the proposed relationship between a European monetary system and the dollar.

The Carter Administration withheld endorsement of the European plans at the time of the Bonn summit in July for fear that the scheme might artificially hold down the stronger European currencies against the dollar and lead to excessively deflationary policies on the part of the weaker European participants.

It is unlikely that the United States will receive satisfactory answers on either point, as the EMS is still a long way from final definition.

The European Monetary Committee, which also includes some central bankers, appears to have devised alternatives that could be either excessively inflationary or excessively deflationary, while it is uncertain how far the deputies from the EEC central banks have worked out the implications of the various systems for the foreign exchange markets.

To a certain extent the European central bankers will find themselves cast in the role of devil's advocates. Ever since Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, floated the idea of greater European monetary cooperation at the Copenhagen summit in April, there appears to have been more scepticism than enthusiasm for EMS among central bankers in Europe.

While the Americans will want to know about European monetary plans, the other central bankers present in Basle will probably be anxious to find out what, if anything, lies behind the recent expressions of concern voiced by Mr William Miller, the Fed chairman, about Eurocurrency markets.

One European central banker suggested last week that Mr Miller's suggestion that banks should be forced to maintain reserves against their Euromarket assets and liabilities was a red herring designed to focus attention away from the underlying causes of the dollar's instability.

These are still inflation, a large balance of payments deficit and the absence of a cogent energy policy.

EEC currencies split, page 17

Fed set to tighten monetary policy

From Our United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, Sept 8

A further tightening of monetary policies by the United States Federal Reserve Board, together with increased general credit demand, will probably produce a significant increase in short-term interest rates in the next few weeks, according to money market experts.

Several United States bankers noted here that short-term rates are already at levels that make it highly probable that leading commercial banks will soon raise their prime lending rates to 9½ per cent from 9¼ per cent.

Mr Leon Gould, an economist with the Commercial Credit Company, said it would not be surprising if the prime rate went to 9¾ per cent by early October.

Late on Friday the Fed acted in the money markets and indicated that it may have slightly raised its target level for Federal funds from 8¼ per cent. Several New York bankers said they believe the Fed will move to a target of about 8¾ per cent for this key rate.

They noted that not too much importance should be attached to the fact that the money supply on a currency plus demand deposits basis has fallen by $2,200m in the past two weeks.

Mr Gould said the Fed realized that foreign exchange market pressures would swiftly build-up against the dollar if the Fed tried to hold back the upward momentum of United States interest rates by easing its credit policies. He, and several other economists, have pointed out that the broader measure of the money supply, M2, has increased over the past six weeks, even though M1 has fallen.

It appears that the decline in M1 and the rise in M2 has resulted from some withdrawal of time deposits and increased purchases of assorted bank savings certificates.

Overall the level of money supply growth now appears to be heading well above the Fed's declared target levels, thus strengthening the possibilities of more Fed tightening.

Mr Gould said there was "Very strong consumer credit demand" at levels well above those in July and August, particularly for general consumer instalment loans and real estate loans.

At the same time, most experts are predicting continuing high levels of business credit demand and substantial public sector demand.

Many large banks, however, have been paying more attention to their marginal costs of money, reflected in the three month certificates of deposit rates, rather than the competitive costs of money, reflected in commercial paper rates—now running at 8.07 per cent. The rate on three month certificates of deposit has been rising quite sharply in recent days and is now over 8 per cent.

State sector pension schemes to be studied

By Maurice Corina
Industrial Editor

The structure and administration of the pension funds run for employees of publicly owned enterprises is to be investigated by the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries.

This move follows the Select Committee's recent conclusions from a limited study of some funds as part of its detailed examination of state energy industries' reports and accounts.

It also comes at a time when the Public Accounts Committee has taken a separate look at the British Rail fund, and when decisions are awaited from the Government on the future of the Post Office superannuation fund.

Meanwhile, the Treasury and the Government Actuary's Department have each submitted papers to the Committee on the Functioning of Financial Institutions, headed by Sir Harold Wilson, on the implications of changing the arrangements for funding public sector funds.

The papers also cover private schemes and deal with the merits of pay-as-you-go financing.

The Government Actuary's Department estimates that public sector pension funds are now growing at the astonishing rate of £2,500m a year, and have a present market value of £13,000m (of which £9,000m is represented by nationalized industries' resources).

It estimates the growth rate could be cut back to about £350m a year for all public sector funds, if they were switched to an unfunded basis and converted to pay-as-you-go or other alternative systems.

Both the Actuary's Department and the Treasury draw attention to complexities and difficulties in shaking up the system of funding public pensions.

The Treasury has told the Wilson Committee that it sees little, if any, economic advantage in switching funds to pay-as-you-go.

It declares that no new resources would be created is to report back to the PAC and that such a move would go against the Government's industrial strategy because of the impact on macro-economic decisions.

Parliamentary interest in public pension funds is high. The Commons Expenditure Committee last year recommended rationalization and questioned existing funding arrangements. For its part the Public Accounts Committee is to continue is studies of the British Rail fund.

In this case, the Treasury and the Department of Transport is conducting a special review of public liabilities in funding past deficiencies.

Vital Leyland meetings start today

By David Felton

Two days of meetings crucial to the future of British Leyland start today with the stark possibility of another crippling strike by its 3,000 toolmakers facing the state-owned company.

Management of BL Cars are understood to have drawn up a letter to be sent to 100,000 manual workers giving a warning that drastic cuts in the company's operations may become necessary if the strike goes ahead.

BL has withheld the letters hoping that this morning's meeting of the joint workermanagement council—the highest joint participation body in the company—will be able to solve the vexed question of pay parity for toolmakers and so prevent their strike.

The joint council comprises managing directors of the cars division, senior management, national union officials and senior shop stewards. Their meeting today will be followed immediately by a meeting between the stewards and other members of the combined shop stewards' committee to discuss the BL worker participation scheme.

Union officials were pessimistic yesterday about the outcome of this second meeting, where it is felt that the stewards may want the scheme scrapped because, in their view, there has been little real progress towards standardized pay rates.

However, at the joint council management are expected to re-state an offer to introduce pay parity in stages for all the company's 34 plants, before the planned starting date of November next year.

The most important meeting, in the short term, is to be held tomorrow evening at the Birmingham district offices of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers when the 32 striking toolmakers at the SU Fuel Systems plant will again be ordered by union officials to return to work.

This will be a very difficult meeting after the last one, on Friday morning, broke up in acrimony and a near fist fight. Mr Ken Curé, the union's Birmingham district secretary, said yesterday he was not bitter about Friday's events, "only very disappointed", and hoped that agreement could be reached this time.

If the 32 men refuse the order to return to work—with an offer from the union of an approach to the Department of Employment for permission to raise the men's rates to those being paid to Rover toolmakers at Solihull—it is almost certain that they will be expelled from the union, and so lose their jobs.

The unofficial toolroom committee, led by Mr Roy Fraser, has said that an immediate strike of all 3,000 toolmakers at Leyland will be called if the men are expelled.

Chrysler agreement imminent

Ministers directly responsible are believed to have agreed in principle that the Government should approve Peugeot Citroen acquiring Chrysler UK. Any decision, however, would have to be ratified by the Cabinet. It was not on the Cabinet agenda, last week when ministers had their first meeting since Parliament adjourned in August for the summer recess.

Pressure for ship insurance cuts

From Denzil Stuart

Vienna, Sept 10

The worldwide shipping slump, now in its fifth year, is resulting in ever-increasing pressure for reduced insurance costs as shipowners struggle to keep afloat.

This unpalatable situation undoubtedly will dominate the discussions at the 1978 conference of the International Union of Marine Insurance, which opens here tomorrow.

Marine underwriters are in the midst of one of the most unprofitable and worrying periods on record.

Ruthless international competition for the reduced amount of business on offer is effectively pegging rates, particularly for hull risks, at levels which are completely unrealistic when viewed against the worsening claims pattern and sharply inflated ship repair costs.

Brokers are under strong pressure from their clients, and the whole market is caught up in a vicious cut-throat battle. To illustrate what is happening, the hull insurance of one of the world's biggest independent fleets was recently renewed at a premium rate 20 per cent lower than three years ago.

Underwriters who have been arriving here over the weekend from 40 countries will be hard put to find a solution over the next few days. And the union does not fix rates or decide policies.

It is an international forum for exchanging views, information and statistics. But with the traditional hull renewal season approaching, the smaller markets will be looking to the powerful London market for a lead in how to deal with a worsening situation.

Another controversial issue will be mounting losses arising from the insolvency of shipowners and charterers, and cargo frauds.

The United Kingdom with the biggest delegation, is represented by the Institute of London Underwriters, to which all the major companies belong, and by Lloyd's.

The I.L.U. team is led by Mr Keith Williams, the chairman, and the Lloyd's party by Mr John Oliver, chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association.

NEB buys 40pc of power gear company in Midlands

The National Enterprise Board has invested £270,000 in a Midlands power transmission company to help three executives buy it from the American Eaton Corporation.

Powerdrive PSR, as the new company is known, was formerly part of the industrial drives division of Eaton, but was considered too small by the United States management to fit in with their corporate plan.

The three executives, Mr John Pigott, managing director, Mr George Robson, technical manager, and Mr Harry Stott, financial controller, were offered the company and approached the NEB for help. The board is to invest £20,000 for a 40 per cent stake in the company and the three men have between them subscribed £30,000 for the other 60 per cent.

In addition the NEB has invested a further £250,000 in redeemable preference shares. The new company will continue handling the existing product range and it is hoped to develop and manufacture new products to offer a wide range of industrial power systems with emphasis on exports.

Powerdrive PSR has negotiated licences with Eaton to make some products.

The company employs 50 people at Leamington Spa and Mr Pigott said yesterday it was hoped to increase the work force as exports built up.

New Mercedes plan to assist truck operators

Mercedes-Benz (UK) is launching a transport consultancy service for truck operators throughout the country, which aims to make them aware of the cost, efficiency and performance of their fleets.

The consultancy is based around a central Fleet Information System which has been operated in Europe by the German-owned company for several years and serves 300 companies operating 8,000 commercial vehicles.

Mercedes is offering the system in two forms, one computerized using the parent company computer in Stuttgart, for which an undisclosed charge will be made, and a free manual service. It will be launched in November.

The system records important cost items using forms, and aims to give management detailed information with which to control either a large fleet or individual units.

Lonrho may act after takeover investigation

Lonrho confirmed last night that it is considering calling for a police inquiry into certain aspects of its £15.3m takeover last year of Sheffield-based steelmaker, Dunford & Elliott.

An internal investigation into circumstances surrounding the takeover, and Dunford's subsequent failure to come anywhere near its profits forecast, has resulted in the preparation of a secret 60-page dossier.

A Lonrho director said: "The board has yet to decide how to proceed now that the report is completed." He added, however, that the possibility of the dossier being sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions would be an important consideration.

Lonrho took over Dunford in an agreed bid partly on the basis of a pre-tax profits forecast of "approximately £5m pre-tax" for the year to last October. Earlier this year it was revealed that Dunford only made £1.17m.

The forecast resulted in a Takeover Panel inquiry and Lonrho has already indicated that it is considering taking legal action.

The Panel last month announced it was deferring its investigation until Lonrho had decided what action it intended to take.

Dunford's forecast was made when it was fighting an unwelcome approach from fellow Steelmaker, Johnson & Firth Brown, and was confirmed when Lonrho launched its successful counter-bid in February 1977.

The forecast was endorsed by the full Dunford board and also merchant banks Morgan & Grenfell and Grindlays Beandts as well as accountants Turquands Barton Mayhew.

A chilly blast for US gas industry

Severe natural gas shortage in the past two unusually cold winters in the United States which caused widespread school closings, increased unemployment and higher energy prices may have partly resulted from industry manipulation, according to an investigation by the Senate's sub committee on intergovernmental affairs.

The committee's report, published just before the Senate takes final decisions on new natural gas pricing legislation may well influence the court come of the debate.

It shows major problems in the ways gas prices are regulated. These will not be alleviated under the legislation that President Carter is determined to push through Congress.

The committee stated that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) lacked the machinery necessary to check industry gas supply estimates and the personnel needed "to confirm or deny the exispdnce of so-called gas shortages".

"Local, state and even federal energy officials are totally at the mercy of industry sources for accurate projections. There is no way of knowing whether industry projections are accurate, or if, for that matter, they are used to manipulate apparent "crises" for the industry's own economic gain."

These conclusions were based on a detailed investigation by the committee over the past couple of years in the state of Tennessee.

The investigation was started when the committee learned that the major supplier of gas in Tennessee, the East Tennessee Natural Gas Company, a subsidiary of Tenneco Inc, tried to buy gas on the intrastate market from Channel Industries Gas Company, a second Tenneco subsidiary, at more than double the price it regularly paid on the interstate market to Tennessee Gas Pipeline, a third Tenneco subsidiary.

The committee found that "after one Tenneco subsidiary declared its own emergency, a second arranged an emergency purchase at a very high price from a third—with the first subsidiary getting a transportation fee thrown in to boot".

The committee concluded that the dual pricing system for the interstate and intrastate markets encouraged the companies to manipulate their supplies.

Nationwide, the degree of control over the companies and the ways in which supplies can be checked were so inadequate that, for example, in a colder-than-average winter in many Tennessee towns today "it is now the gas company, not the school board, that says when schools will open and close.

"It is the gas company, not the plant manager, who says when a factory will shut down."

Frank Vogl
Washington

Latin America improves economic status

Latin America has achieved a significant increase in its relative weight in the world economy over the past 18 years, according to the latest report by the Inter-American Development Bank on economic and social progress in the area, published yesterday.

"Viewed in a global and long-term context, Latin America, taken as a whole, registered during the 1960s and the first eight years of the 1970s, a major economic expansion and diversification that bettered the living conditions of the population and strengthened the region's position in the world economy", the report says.

Dowty wins £70m mining contract from China

Dowty Group's mining division has won a £70m export order from China for coal mining equipment. The contract follows 10 months of painstaking and detailed negotiations in Peking, the company said today.

Mr Dennis Morgan, a Dowty Group director and the mining division's managing director, said: "It is Britain's largest ever export order for underground mining equipment and will provide continuity of employment for some 3,000 people in our factories."

Delivery of roof support equipment from Dowty mining equipment factories near Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, and Dowty Hucknall's factory near Nottingham, plus conveyors from Dowty Meco at Worcester, will start next January.



Mr Eric Barber, chairman of the Sterling-Winthrop group, who announced plans yesterday for a £5m scheme to modernize and expand Winthrop Laboratories' pharmaceutical plant at Fawdon, Newcastle upon Tyne. Work is expected to start as soon as planning permission has been obtained.

British assembly for US computers

The £695 PET microcomputer, one of the best known of new model personal computers now on the market, is to be assembled in Britain, starting later this month. Announcing this at the weekend, Commodore Business Machines said production would begin at the rate of 500 a month, increasing to 1,000 a month by December, at the company's plant at Eaglescliffe, near Stockton-on-Tees.

This will be in addition to current production in the United States. Since Commodore started to market the computer in Britain last February, over 1,500 have been sold here and there is now a nationwide network of 50 dealers.

Mr Mason sees Japan investing in N Ireland

Impressive Japanese industrial investment in Northern Ireland was a definite possibility, Mr Roy Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, said yesterday after returning from a week's promotional visit to Japan.

Alliance links with travel agents

Members of the Association of British Travel Agents will be invited to become agents of the Alliance Building Society, a spokesman for the association said yesterday.

Behind the link-up is a "holiday saver scheme" where members of the public can save for their holidays and earn interest at the same time. The spokesman said accounts could be opened with participating travel agents and, at many offices, withdrawals could also be made.

British Rail team to visit China

A British Rail delegation leaves next month for a two-week visit to China, whose railway network is being expanded by more than 600 miles a year.

Although the delegation's purpose is ostensibly to see the operational techniques of Chinese railways, it is known that British Rail hopes to win a consultancy contract or other business from the Chinese.

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BP denies new claim over oil sanctions

Continued from page 1

Joep Steyn, Permanent Secretary of the South African Ministry of Commerce.

The note says: "We . . . suggested to Steyn that if all supplies were to emanate from South Africa consideration should be given to Sasol directly handling all these supplies and balancing through inter-company exchanges. Steyn seemed to fully appreciate the advantages of such a route and said it would certainly be given consideration."

It is that arrangement which it is now alleged is in practice, four years later.

Shell, as before, will make no comment until the Bingham report is published.

There is, in fact, a very complicated marketing agreement between BP and Sasol for the supply of Sasol customers in South Africa. It is complicated because of the trouble that has been taken to prevent any of the BP oil reaching Rhodesia.

But that is not to say that Sasol does not supply Rhodesia; the National Iranian Oil Company is often mentioned privately by British oil companies as being the main Rhodesian supplier at present.

NIOC is a major shareholder, with Total, in Natref, the refinery over which Sasol exercises control. But if Shell/BP are to sedein South Africa they could hardly refuse to deal with the South African oil company.

According to the new allegations, BP's corporate planning department knows of the alleged swap with Sasol. It may be, however, that some one in the planning office has merely misinterpreted the arrangements between BP and Sasol to prevent BP oil ending up in Rhodesia. Apparently these arrangements, which are known at a higher level, are very difficult to understand for anyone not intimately involved.

As a result of the new allegations, a protest has been made from Labour's left wing, with three MPs, Mr Dennis Canavan, Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Martin Flannery, calling for a new inquiry and a Government statement.

The political dispute about who knew what and when during the early sanctions evasions in the 1960s continues. Mrs Barbara Castle yesterday was quoted as supporting Sir Harold Wilson's version of events, that the Cabinet knew very little.

Part of the confusion has arisen because the Cabinet did not know all the facts when they discussed Rhodesia twice in March, 1968. At a meeting with Shell/BP on February 21, 1968, Mr George Thomson, the Commonwealth Secretary (now Lord Thomson of Monifieth), was told "something of what had happened", whereby the oil companies had supplied Rhodesia through a Mozambique intermediary.

At the early Cabinet meeting in March there was an emotional discussion about the execution of three guerrilla leaders whose sentences had been commuted by the Queen.

At a later meeting the supply to Rhodesia through Mozambique was discussed and Cabinet minutes would show that the role of Shell and BP was dealt with. But at that stage neither the Commonwealth Secretary, nor the Government were aware of the details of the swop arrangements with Total which were to protect Shell/BP's position.

Those were made clear at a meeting in May with Mr Alan Gregory, a civil servant in the Ministry of Power. Those details became available to ministers so that by the following February they were included in the notes of a further meeting between Mr Thomson and Shell/BP, which were again passed on to the Prime Minister, Mr Harold Wilson (now Sir Harold) as something that was part of existing arrangements.

The important point is that when the Cabinet discussions were taking place in March, 1968, details of the swop arrangement showing more clearly the extent to which Shell/BP had been involved, were not fully known.

Meanwhile the United States Senate committee which two years ago investigated possible sanctions evasions by Mobil, is considering reopening the case. Mobil satisfied the committee then, but a senate representative has been to London to collect new documents as a result of the Bingham inquiry.

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MANAGEMENT

A growing force in the life of the nation



Sir Derek Ezra's chairmanship of the Britsh Institute of Management ends next month

itish managers can at least aim to have had a decent hearg over the last two years. Cerinly, delegations from the itish Institute of Management ve been received by a wide riety of cabinet ministers inding the Chancellor of the chequer and the Prime inister and their submissions major policy issues, includg industrial democracy and xation changes, given a rectful airing among civil rvants.

Managers can still earn less an the manual workers under eir control, but Sir Derek ra, who relinquishes the airmanship of BIM in tober, believes that, having ached the lowest ebb in 1966, e status of managers has been the upturn and that this has uch to do with improved comunication and consultation. ie question now before the stitute's leaders is how best build on the initiative they ve taken.

One of the institute's prime ms for the next phase, which stressed in a manifesto ldressed to all political parss, is for managers to gain presentation on the National conomic Development Council r whatever central economic rum might replace it). Anher aim is to contribute rectly to the restoration of tional economic prosperity by stering the most efficient use resources.

Behind these broad directives, hich will be described in more tail in the BIM's annual reort due out tomorrow, lies an tensive and detailed camign behind the scenes.

On representation—a role hich the BIM could only sume once it had shed its aritable status in 1966—it is nsidering extending its anagers manifesto on a Euroan-wide basis. According to r Derek, in an interview with *he Times*, the British manisto attracted a good deal of tention among managerial presentative bodies in urope. The result is progress owards seeing if a similar ocument can be produced for bmission to candidates to the uropean Economic Community ections next June.

In Britain a sub-group within *the institute is discussing types* of central economic forum, which might provide a possible extension to, or substitute for, the National Economic Development Council and how relationships between it and the House of Commons can be constructed.

The BIM is also continuing its representations on longer term pay determination. It would like to see an annual debate on the economic context for pay bargaining, but it also wants independent procedures to be established to deal with relativity and differential payments.

In parallel with its drive to be heard on a central economic forum, officials of the institute are working behind the scenes to widen its coverage beyond the membership list of over 57,000. It is doing this both by linking wieh other organizations on an ad hoc basis for particular issues and by seeking direct affiliation with other bodies.

Negotiations, for instance, are at an advanced stage for affiliation with the Institution of *Works Managers which, if* concluded, would provide dual membership. Arrangements for closer working have similarly been made between BIM and the Farm Management Association, and other organizations are understood to be contemplating similar moves.

These ad hoc links came into operation when the institute's representations put to the Chancellor before last spring's budget were backed by the Central Council of Professional Management Organizations. This boosted the number of managers it represented on this occasion to more than 250,000. Sir Derek sees this and similar shared platforms as pointing the way to future development for the institute.

Apart from the professions, he sees further expansion into the public sector to include, for example nurses and policemen, as well as into the private sector. In this way the institute could build up an affiliation with several million managers and come close to rivalling some of the larger trade unions in size.

Sir Derek is adamant, however, that the institute should in no way usurp the function of a trade union—approximately a third of BIM members in any case are also union members. "At no time", he says, "would the institute ever become involved in wage bargaining".

For the same reason the BIM's function is, he says, quite different from that of the Confederation of British Industry.

At the same time as maintaining its new representational role, Sir Derek would not like to see the BIM relinquishing its original educational and informative functions. The focus *on this aspect of the institute's* work this year has been in the "SPUR initiative" launched in September, 1977.

Standing for Strategy, Performance and Utilization of Resources, the aim of this campaign is "to bring to the attention *of managers and manage*ments examples of "best practice in key areas from British organizations". This is in order to show, by example, ways in which others "can learn and adapt to improve their personal performance and that of their *organizations*".

Sir Derek would personally like to see this work carried further towards active encouragement of exports—a key area for future national growth. "Managers should be encouraged to be much more positive in the approach to the EEC", he says—a point he will no doubt be making at a BIM seminar on "Trading in the 1980s" later this week.

Patricia Tisdall

Audio-visual approaches to education and training

We need, as we are regularly reminded, a better informed workforce and more communication between management and men. The message is being received and understood by at least some managements, and the audio-visual industry is one of the beneficiaries, working for education on the one hand and training on the other.

Legislation is a spur. The Health and Safety Executive, with the new Act to implement, have made film a central arm of their operation. Their work is supplemented by many other film makers concerned with safety.

Safety and the Supervisor, for example, from Management Training Limited, is a vivid case history of what can go nastily wrong if the supervisor, harassed by demands for output, neglects his safety responsibilities. (And levels of management above him have their responsibilities, too).

The pensions legislation, effective from April this year, made relevant communication with the workforce compulsory, and such firms as Pensions Communications Limited provide both general purpose and tailor-made audio-visual packages to enlighten their clients' troops—and sometimes, one may imagine, the clients themselves.

Other areas are being explored by AV-oriented consultants. Pensions and retirement are linked topics and the enlightened employer nowadays is concerned with pre-retirement advice.

Pre-Retirement Planning is a slide/tape programme produced by Martin Paterson Associates, another firm in the pension guidance field. It concentrates mainly on the financial problems of retirement, as compared with a 22-minute film from Post Office Telecommunications, *A Time to Look Forward*, which in its case histories looks more at the planning of what could otherwise be empty days.



It's never too early to plan for retirement: Eddie Barker, one of the main characters in the Post Office's film "A Time to Look Forward".

The film (like most such films it is available on video also) was made mainly for internal use—10,000 Post Office employees retire each year—but it is also for sale or hire.

Purely for internal uses United Biscuits enlisted Terry Scott and June Whitfield to explain to stockholders and staff, in *Adding Value*, the *purposes to which "profit" is* put in a well-organized business, and between them they make employee benefit, reinvestment, and the shareholders' small slice a funny as well as enlightening 14-minute package for the unenlightened.

Then there is training—for a wide variety of jobs. *Selecting Upholstery Fabrics*, from the Furniture and Timber Training Board, is a good example of straightforward specialized instruction, showing the tests that the furniture or fabric buyer in the trade should apply, or have the laboratories apply, to be sure that his eventual customers have no cause for complaints.

There is rather more general interest in Dunlop's *The Time to Stop Again*, made mainly for pilot training but with an element of publicity for Dunlop Aviation. This is a study of the economies of aircraft braking and examines such matters as the tyre wear of oversharp turning on the runways and too *hasty retraction of the under*carriage—fascinating, if somewhat alarming, viewing for the ordinary passenger.

Confronted with the title *The Art of Two-way Communication*, the regular viewer of training films might murmur "*not again!*". He will find comfort in the viewing, for Rank Audio Visual engaged Penelope Keith as their sales target, crisply condemning the varieties of mistaken technique thrown at her.

It is a matter of continual *debate among the trainers* whether (a) humour and (b) well-known actors help or hinder the training message. the irresistible Miss Keith silences all such questioning.

Safety and the Supervisor, £237.50, hire: two days £38, week £56.40; *Pre-Retirement Planning*, £120, inspection £12; *A Time to Look Forward*, £200, hire: two days £30; *Selecting Upholstery Fabrics*, £200, hire: two days £20; *The Time to Stop Again*, £250; *The Art of Two-way Communication*, £342, hire: three days £46, 10 days £68.

Eynon Smart

Paperwork revolution at David Brown

ccounts departments are sually a law unto themselves id few managements imagine at the paying of bills and the nding out of invoices are ctivities that can be measured, otivated or job-enriched.

However, David Brown Tracors has just shown that as uch improvement, if not more, n be achieved in the operaons of an accounts department as on the shopfloor. At eltham, Huddersfield, the ompany has its central fincial accounting department hich is responsible for handng a total of about £190m orth of payments and receipts n behalf of a group employg 5,000 workers. This depertent instituted a programme f training 18 months ago and now enjoying the benefits.

The department's range of ctivities has increased, the roughput of the paper work as been speeded up, a more teresting career structure has een created for the employees nd the staff numbers have een reduced by over 25 per ent from 40 to under 30 ccountants and clerks.

Alex Roberts, the controller f financial accounting, took harge of the department two ears ago and was given the ask of reorganizing it in order o introduce the best practice nd techniques. He had the hoice of either using the sledgehammer" approach and rying to knock everything into hape overnight or adopting a rocess of gradual retraining.

"I decided to preserve the raditional base and give it the enefit of the latest knowhow n the subject", he says. "The wo immediate problems were ow to measure the efficiency f the work being done and ow to supervise improvements.

"Accounts departments are otorious for growing like opsy if you do not have a eans of measuring and conrolling the work that can be one by a given size of staff."

The approach was to measure the work in batches of complete operations. Invoices, for example, were fed into the system and it was seen how long they took to come out at the other end.

At the same time a flow chart was created so that the straightforward movement of the paper could be plotted, with loops to *show what happened* to the extraordinary items. In this way, the main offenders causing delay could be identified.

The department has supervisors controlling two levels of clerks. The primary level checks pricing, logs the customer accounts and handles the invoicing. The second level, fewer in number, checks the work of the primary clerks and reports to the supervisors.

A survey was carried out on the number and types of error picked up by the senior clerks and this highlighted the fact that much of the checking work was involved with accounts were negligible and the sums were insignificant.

Batch checking

There was also a second chance of picking them up in a further management accounting process, when rebates could be used to balance the account at a later date. The system was adopted, therefore, of *random*-checking of batches, greatly easing the workload of the senior men and reducing the time that paper stayed in the pipeline.

The batch timing system for complete operations made it possible, with a minimum amount of measuring, to calculate the volume of invoices or other items that could be reasonably handled per minute or per day either by the whole department or by one clerk.

By removing much of the drudgery of checking and by elimainating some of the causes of delay and unnecessary work through the loops in the system, the staff could be employed on more interesting activities that increased their personal involvement in the work and also saved the company expense.

"We do a great deal of the preparation of our accounts for auditing and more of the tax preparation work. We have been able to create positions of greater responsibility within the department, so that there is a more clearly defined career structure for the staff.

"An accountant or clerk can get more experience with us now to the benefit of his own career.

"*This approach has also* made it possible", Mr Roberts said, "to extend the services and support we provide for the company management. We have started a treasury management section and are gearing up to cope effectively with invoicing in currencies other than sterling to back up the marketing people where different currencies might be an attraction to customers in different countries."

To launch the new scheme of *training*, six supervisors were given the opportunity to attend a week's course in effective office management at Lidiard Park Management Centre at Swindon, organized by W. D. Scott and Company. The instructor on the course was Mr Tony Roberts, who explains that, in a nutshell, "the basic aim was to devise objectives for each supervisor and to work out how to implement them when they returned to Meltham.

"*In fact*, we literally at a point during the week in Lidiard Park actually ask them to imagine that a Fairy Godmother can give them three wishes related to their work in the office and from their wishes we construct a plan of action for improvement."

Before the Fairy Godmother was allowed to enter the scene, W. D. Scott took the supervisors through a programme that studied the functions of office management, the use of statistics and office controls, the modern means of raising and maintaining staff morale and the induction of new staff.

"That means not only the induction of new recruits to the office, but new jobs for existing staff members", Mr *Tony Roberts points out*. "We find that unbelievably few offices provide special training for those people they promote to new positions of authority. That must be why companies are so often disappointed when a promising member of the staff fails to live up to his promise when he steps up the ladder. He is given new tasks and precious little time or preparation to carry them out effectively".

Techniques

Before the David Brown Tractors men left Lidard Park at the end of the course on Friday evening, they had to describe in detail what steps they were going to take at the office the following Monday morning. It was the job of the supervisors to absorb the office management techniques and bring them to bear on the whole department.

Mr Alex Roberts, of David Brown Tractors, comments that the pressures of inflation, fluctuating interest rates, lengthening credit periods and currency movements are all combining to make the efficiency of a financial accounting department more *and more critical to a com*pany's profitability and competitiveness.

"With better monitoring and control systems", he says, "not only do we save in the cost of running the actual department, but we can make a much bigger contribution to the efficiency of the company as a whole."

Sydney Paulden

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Efficiency of direct labour organizations

From Mr Norman C. Barrs

Sir, I have read with much interest the letter from Mr Ted Knight published on September 4, 1978, in which he extols the virtues of Lambeth's Direct Labour Building Department.

Official statistics clearly indicate that a capable private building contractor is twice as efficient as the best of the direct labour organizations. It would, therefore, appear that Lambeth ratepayers are paying dearly indeed for their building programme.

It is the responsibility of the council/employer if a private contractor fails as the result of the submission of an unrealistically low tender. Local authorities, such as Lambeth, evaluate every job by cost-yardsticks before deciding if it is viable under ministry terms, and only then do they go out to tender. If the tender figure is below the yardstick then the tender is accepted, even though the contractor may have made a mistake. Local authorities are not forced to accept the lowest tender, and can always negotiate around the correct figure.

Another reason for the many failures of private contractors carrying out work for local authorities such as Lambeth is the appalling record of inefficiency in the local authority accounting departments, with delays in interim certificates and final accounts which seriously upset the cash flow arrangements so vital to the building industry.

The private sector of the building industry contributes many millions of pounds to the Construction Industry Training Board, while local authorities contribute nothing.

I wonder how efficient DLO would appear after examination by an independent qualified accountant and quantity surveyor experienced *in building* trade procedures.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN C. BARRS,
Director,
W. & J. Barrs Limited,
65 Terriano Avenue,
London, NW5 2SG.

Reform of product liability law not a revolutionary change

From Professor A. L. Diamond

Sir, Many of your correspondents on the reform of the law where personal injury is caused by defective products assume that the proposals under discussion would introduce a revolutionary change into English law. This is not so.

Manufacturers are already under a strict liability if their goods are defective and cause personal injury. That liability does not depend on proof of negligence. It is for an unlimited amount. This is the present law under the Sale of Goods Act, 1893. But there are anomalies in the law.

First there is the anomaly that under the Sale of Goods Act only the actual buyer, if he or she is injured, can sue. Members of the family of the buyer—even if injured in the same accident—cannot sue. Then there is the procedural difficulty that the action of the injured buyer must be against his immediate seller, even though the retailer was in no way to blame for the defect. The retailer, now in his capacity as a buyer, can then sue his seller, and the liability moves down the line until it ends in its rightful place against the manufacturer.

In the light of the evidence and representations received by the Law Commissions these anomalies were clearly indefensible and widely so regarded. The Pearson Commission took the same view. The adoption of these weighty recommendations might well result in a significant saving of legal costs. It is difficult to see that they could have the catastrophic effects envisaged by industry.

One is reminded of the imposition of direct liability for negligence on manufacturers in 1932, when a dissenting judge in the House of Lords said of the majority view: "It is difficult to see how, if that were the law, trade could be carried on." How wrong he was.

It is depressing to reflect on the lack of confidence shown by manufacturers in their own products. *Is it related to the* Japanese view (letter from Andrew Watt in *The Times*, August 22) "that British products are of poorer performance than their competitors"?

Yours faithfully,
AUBREY L. DIAMOND,
Director,
University of London,
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies,
Charles Clore House,
17 Russell Square,
London WC1 5DR.
September 7.

Savings stamps

From Miss Tamara Finkelstein

Sir, A few months ago the Post Office abolished Post Office Savings Stamps for children and I think it has stopped children from putting money into Post Office accounts. It was a very good idea to be able to buy one or two stamps every week with weekly pocket money and after a month or so put the money into the account. Now I am sure children are putting less money into their accounts so everyone is losing in the long run. I think the Post Office *should use that method* again.

Yours faithfully,
TAMARA FINKELSTEIN
(aged 11),
9 Cheyne Walk,
Hendon,
London, NW4.

The league table of overseas aid

From Mr P. E. L. Fellowes

Sir, While endorsing Professor Singer's good opinion (August 30) of the article by Melvyn Westlake on overseas aid (August 17), I feel I should add one further correction to his. It *is* not only France that appeared to be ignored in the article as a principal giver of aid, but Saudi Arabia, which in fact now comes second to the United States in the major donors' league.

In a recently-published report by the chairman of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), entitled *Development Cooperation—1977 Review* and based on the year 1976—the latest for which complete figures are available—Saudi Arabia is shown as having made net disbursements of official development assistance of $2,316m, representing 5.77 per cent of its gross national product, against the United States contribution of $4,334m, which was 0.25 per cent of its much larger GNP. France does indeed come next with $2,145m (0.62 per cent), followed by Germany and Japan, but then by the United Arab Emirates with $1,022m, estimated by the OECD secretariat to amount to over 10 per cent of its GNP.

The emergence of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), and especially its Arab and Iranian members, a prominent donors of aid to the Third and Fourth worlds has, of course, been a phenomenon of the past four years, but it was recognized as early as March, 1976, when an OECD working paper referred to them as "an important group of donor countries", of which a number "rank high on the list of major sources of aid and development finance".

Indeed, in 1976, as well as those Opec members already mentioned, Iran was ninth and Kuwait twelfth among the top dozen donors, the United Kingdom being placed eighth in the same company. Opec aid as a whole made up 27 per cent of all net disbursements of official development assistance according to the strict definitions applied by OECD, compared with 70 per cent from the DAC countries—the First, industrialized, world—and just 3 *per cent from the Second, Com*munist, world, the so-called centrally-planned-economy countries, whose aid in that year averaged 0.03 per cent of their combined GNPs.

We are properly critical of our own efforts in this direction, and are conscious, as the original article pointed out, of the need to do more; but one must marvel at the seeming indifference of the Communist countries to the poverty, as distinct from the politics, of well over half the globe, and even more at their ability to avoid all criticism on that account.

Pours faithfully,
PEREGRINE FELLOWES,
Chiddinghurst,
Chiddingly,
Lewes,
Sussex.

Team Valley proves its worth

Industry in the regions

The concept of a government-*planned industrial estate, with* a ready-made infrastructure designed to win jobs to depressed areas of unemployment, was born in the depths of the economic gloom of the mid-thirties on Tyneside.

Seven hundred acres of swamp-land was to become an attractive township designed eventually to supply some 15,000 new jobs in an area where unemployment stood at around 40 per cent.

The idea was greeted with scorn and misgivings by many Whitehall planners, but today *the flexibility of the project has* more than proved its worth.

The Team Valley Trading Estate, which straddles a small tributary of the Tyne at Gateshead, has more than 100 factories in operation and provides jobs for 11,700 men and 6,200 women.

It is also the headquarters of the English Industrial Estates Corporation.

Of the total six million square feet of factory space, nearly 60 per cent is rented by companies and the rest is on long-term lease.

The corporation was formed 18 years ago by an amalgamation of North Eastern Trading Estates Limited, with two other government industrial estates companies.

The corporation now has 160 estates throughout Britain, mainly in the North of England.

In many areas industrial estates are a keystone in industrial development. Nowhere is this *more clearly seen than at* Team Valley itself. Sited close to both the main Newcastle to London railway and the A1/M1 motorway, the early planners saw the flood and subsidence-prone site on the western outskirts of Gateshead as ideal.

An idea of the foresight of the original consultant architect, Professor William Holford, can be gauged by the fact that his scheme has never been tampered with.

Its very flexibility has allowed development to cope with vastly changing needs.

The estate was planned on a *grid system, with a main dual* carriageway spine road running either side of the canalized River Team.

Two major transport developments have led to the only modifications in outlook. The vast increase in car-ownership by the workforce has led to greater emphasis on parking facilities at new factories, and the railway network, connecting the estate to the nearby main line has been abandoned.

The estate is still growing—it has 480 companies—and has spare land capacity of 100 acres with the *potential to provide* a further 8,000 jobs.

One of the largest engineering factories, Ingersoll Rand, announced a potential £1 million expansion plan designed to cope with the expected upturn in business with the tailing off of *the world recession.*

A great emphasis is now being placed on providing facilities for very small-scale operations.

The so-called "nursery factories" providing space for operations needing only a few staff are already proving their worth. The idea is being developed to solve the problems posed by closures of some medium-sized factories.

This is especially true of the clothing trade, where the North East has been hard-hit by competition from cheap imports. One clothing firm, Alexandre, closed with the loss of 350 jobs, in 1976.

It became increasingly clear that demand for factory space of around 25,000 square feet was minimal. Businessmen preferred to wait for an upturn in the economy, rather than invest on that sort of scale.

The flexibility of the single-storey, purpose-built factory envisaged by the early planners has again proved its worth. It is now planned to divide the empty clothing plant into several smaller units for which there is a proven demand.

In an area where unemployment is around 8 per cent, 3 per cent higher than the national average, the provision of jobs to replace losses and the utilization of empty plant is vital. Engineering is still the dominant factor at Team Valley, with just under 30 per cent of jobs in that sector.

Clothing and electrical industries make up the two other major employers.

The corporation is continuing the policy of construction of advance factories to attract new employers, and these facilities, backed by development loans, continue to attract new employment to the region.

Peter Fairley

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

BACO

5,808,370 Ordinary Stock Units

of

THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED

comprising the whole of the interest formerly owned by

REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY

have been sold, principally through a placing by

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. and J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED

in association with

DILLON READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION

Brokers to the placing were

CAZENOVE & CO.

in conjunction with

PANMURE GORDON & CO. and JOSEPH SEBAG & CO.

September, 1978

Business Appointments

New chairman named for NFC

Mr R. L. E. Lawrence is to become the next chairman of the National Freight Corporation when Sir Daniel Pettit retires at the end of the year. Mr P. H. Spriddell and Mr J. S. Flemming join the board.

As the result of the recent appointment of Mr Bhaskar Menon as chief executive of the EMI Group's music operations, a new organizational structure is to take effect from October 1. It establishes the board of EMI Music—*Worldwide Management*, headed by Mr Menon as chairman and chief executive, with Mr K. East, Mr L. F. Hill, Mr A. Todman and Mr D. Zimmermann. Mr East and Mr Hill become joint managing directors of EMI music operations. Mr Todman is appointed finance director. Mr P. A. D. Duffell becomes group overseas director.

Mr L. H. Jones becomes a director of Robert Fleming Investment Trust.

Mr R. Maybourn has been appointed a director of BP Tanker Company.

Mr George O'Brien has been appointed a director of Ingersoll-Rand.

Mr G. A. Dingley joins the board of Rank Audio Visual.

Mr Basil Feldman, managing director of Dunbee-Combex-Marx, has been made chairman of the Economic Development Committee for the Clothing Industry.

Mr Leslie Page, a director, is to become managing director (London) of Orion Insurance. Mr Michael Burtonshaw is to be managing director (Folkestone), becoming a director.

Mr Geoffrey Edwards has been appointed chairman of the Thames Water Authority.

Mr Mark Hopley has been made president of the British Electrical Systems Association. He is sales director of Conduit Fittings.

Mr R. W. C. Toye has been made comptroller, European region of Royal Trust.

Mr J. K. Warren and Mr C. J. Hartley join the board of Charles Fulton (Foreign Exchange). Mr G. K. Huggins has been made managing director of Charles Fulton (Currency Deposits) and Mr P. G. Briggs and Mr I. L. Heustice become directors. Mr John Elliott joins the board of both companies.

Mr Les Watson has been made *managing director of* TI Transport Equipment. He succeeds Mr Tony Weddle, who has become managing director of TI Machine Tool.

Mr James P. Bennett has been named president and chief executive of Rodgers International BV.

Mr R. J. W. Bulman has been appointed to the board of Petters as production director and Mr R. M. Kitsell joins the board of Petter Refrigeration as finance director.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Building societies in the gilt market

There is no shortage of economists' broad-sheets forecasting lower interest rates in 1979 but, so far at least, the short end of the gilt market has remained unresponsive. In part, this may be because there is still considerable doubt as to the speed and extent that interest rates can be expected to fall. But, arguably, it is also a reflection of the technical position in the market.

Two of the main operators at the short end of the market are the banks and the building societies. At the moment, though neither appears to have been the sellers of gilts that some had feared, they both remain constrained in the degree of buying impetus that they can give to the market. On the one hand, the banks are restrained by the restrictions of the banking quartet, which, inter alia, is aimed at forcing them to sell public sector debt to the non-bank private sector. On the other, the building societies are restrained by the fact that they are stretched for funds to meet a gross lending target in excess of £8,500 million this year.

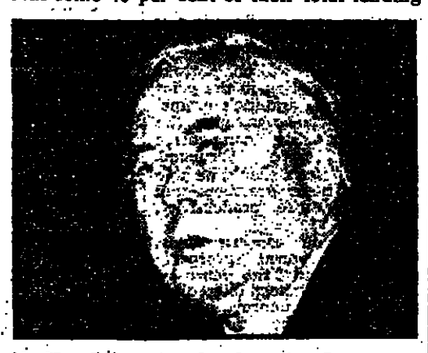
The hope, of course, is that the position should ease over the next couple of months. The situation of the banks could remain tight during the period of the repayment of special deposits and subsequent adjustment. But once they are inside the corset limits, the one per cent per month gross permitted on their interest-bearing eligible liabilities will presumably allow them to become rather more active buyers of short gilts once again.

As far as the building societies go, it is rather more difficult to forecast the speed of any improvement in their ability to step up gilt purchases, particularly after the recent move to make National Savings more attractive and given the unknowns about the strength of consumer spending in the run-up to Christmas.

But it looks as if the net August inflow should be up to the £200,000,000 mark and there is some hope that things will improve steadily from here on without the need for further rise in interest rates. Even so, the society's position vis-à-vis the gilt market may well depend on how much further they are prepared to run down their liquidity ratios to keep the flow of mortgages running anywhere close to the apparent level of demand.

other directions. Leasing and hire purchase commitments of £48m last year were more than double those of the previous year.

It is true that companies needing medium term finance have been able to raise it much more readily through their clearing bank than hitherto. Excluding shipbuilding and export credits the clearers now reckon that some 40 per cent of their total lending



Sir Harold Wilson, head of the Committee on Functioning of Financial Institutions.

is medium term. But the effect has been only to encourage FFI to look for opportunities further afield. The clear message is that it is not just open to approaches from companies seeking new investment finance, but is interested in virtually any medium to long term lending proposition. Further, it is more than possible that FCI might begin to seek equity involvements, an area hitherto the strict preserve of ICFC.

Finance for Industry

Finding new opportunities

Finance for Industry has already given clear signs that it is interested in opening up new business avenues, and last week it provided further evidence that important shifts in thinking have taken place since it was revamped and put on a much enlarged footing in 1975. Neither of FFI's most recent deals is very big. One involved a £5m 12-year loan to Cope Allman International and the other a £1m 15-year loan to Warren Plantations.

But this latter deal, in particular, is for a purpose quite radically at variance with the intentions when, as a result of a government initiative, the clearing banks, the Bank of England and other institutions agreed to increase FFI's resources and a further £75m was raised through a public loan stock offering. The offer document said that FFI would be making funds available "for the purpose of productive investment in fixed assets in the United Kingdom, and supporting working capital and for investment in the development of exports".

This description hardly tallies with the loan to Warren Plantations, which was specifically for the purpose of taking over an existing business. Funding of bank facilities was always regarded as part of FFI's role, albeit a secondary one, but in the case of the Cope Allman loan, the funds are simply intended to replace existing medium term loans at finer interest rate margins.

The point about FFI, of course, is that it is being pushed beyond its original narrow confines by the continuing dearth of demand for straightforward medium term finance for investment. The belief in late 1974, subsequently proved to be wholly erroneous, was that shortage of this kind of finance was a serious problem. Despite the ready availability of money Finance Corporation for Industry, FFI's medium term lending arm, advanced only £66m in 1976/7 and last year it was even lower at £40m. By contrast the traditional ICFC side of the business doubled its new commitments last year to £50m and closed the year with a record number of applications on hand. Meanwhile, FFI has been growing fast in

State pensions

The funding debate

Continuing to emerge as one of the central concerns of the Wilson Committee on the working of the City, is the growing power of the investing institutions. How much their recent outbursts in a clutch of take-overs is open to question—no doubt they are trying to shed their paper tiger image of the past for a more positive stance but at the same time they are running the risk of appearing to exercise power without responsibility.

The essence of the problem has to be seen in dynamic terms however. And that is that the huge contractual cash flows of the pension funds in particular, which means that their resources could rise to around £13,000m by the mid 1980s, at a time when the value of stock exchange securities has shown negative real growth over the past 15 years, will lead to increasing instability in equity markets in particular, and perhaps even in gilts if the government borrowing requirement is brought under control.

At the same time, pension fund managers have shown little imagination, according to their critics, in the management of these funds.

Institutions by and large invest exclusively on past performance so tend to go in for safe investments in large proven managements rather than the small acorns which arguably determine the growth potential of the economy in the years ahead.

One solution that has already gone the rounds is direct control of pension fund investment. That is unlikely to hold much sway though, even with Sir Harold Wilson himself, and the alternative which seems to be interesting some committee members at the moment is curbing the power of the pension funds.

The way this could be least painfully achieved has already been indicated by the Government Actuary's evidence to Wilson. And that would be to do away with the funding of the large state industry pension fund schemes altogether, in favour of pay as you go schemes. For private companies there is probably no alternative to funded pensions because without this there would be no security for the employer and it would distort the true cost of labour.

For a state concern, however, if the Government is prepared to guarantee pension fund liabilities the security problem disappears. Subsequent evidence from the Treasury rejected this idea on the grounds that this would result in economic disortions, particularly in relation to industry's cost of capital. But the immediate attraction of the changeover would be to reduce the flow of funds to the state pension funds thereby clipping their wings in terms of stockmarket influence.

The split at the heart of the European currency debate

Peter Norman examines in detail issues over which there have emerged strong differences among the Nine

When the finance ministers of the nine EEC member states gather in Brussels at the beginning of next week to review the progress made towards the new European monetary system, they will probably have cause to envy the experts responsible for drawing up their working documents.

For the members of the European Monetary Committee and the committee of central banks have over the summer been working out alternative means of bringing the system into effect without having to take decisions. It is already apparent that reconciling the alternatives put forward will require a high level of ability to compromise.

Broadly speaking, two approaches to the new European monetary system (EMS) have evolved—one championed by West Germany and the other by France and Britain. The adoption of one or the other in their present form would entail radical changes in the domestic economic policies of those nations abandoning their own points of view.

Vital differences have emerged over the definition of the *numeraire* for the EMS (the unit of account on which the whole system would be based); and over the nature and functions of the proposed new European monetary fund.

It has been clear for some time that the Germans, backed by the other members of the European currency snake, favour a "parity grid" system where central exchange rates and margins in the EMS would be defined in terms of each other, while France, Britain and Italy are in favour of a basket system, with exchange rates expressed in terms of an average of other currencies.

But what may appear to be a matter of technical preference is in fact a choice between a system in which, in order to maintain the system, all member states would have to fall into line with Germany's domestic economic policy, which is geared mainly to combating inflation; or a system in which Germany would be called upon to accept the policies of the "softer" currency nations of Europe.

The parity grid system, which would be similar in effect to that already operating in the European currency "snake", has the virtue of simplicity. It lays down clearly where one country's central bank should intervene in the currency of another member country to hold its relative exchange rate.

It is easy to change if necessary the central rates on which the system is based. In the event of an emergency a participating country can drop out easily.

But it is argued by those countries like France and Britain (which have had to drop out of the snake) that the onus of adjustment is placed on weaker, deficit countries rather than the strong, surplus members.

In the snake a deficit country that is obliged to defend its currency loses foreign currency reserves. If the reserve loss becomes serious, it has to adjust either by devaluing against its partners or by introducing a more restrictive domestic policy.

Imbalance

In theory a surplus country buying up other currencies and so increasing domestic liquidity should be subject to the same sort of pressure to adjust in the other direction. But the ability of West Germany, for example, to exceed its money supply targets without losing its grip over price stability suggests that there is no such limit to the extent to which a country can gain reserves.

It is to counter this supposed imbalance in the parity grid system that countries like France and Britain favour one based on a basket of currencies. It has been suggested that the basket should be hedged round with all sorts of qualifications to break down the dominance of the Deutsche mark.

A basket system is inevitably more complex than one based on a parity grid, but it cannot be ignored as a possibility if only because the communique issued after the EEC summit in Bremen at the beginning of July said that not only would a new European currency unit (ECU) be at the centre of the system but added in a footnote that the ECU would have the same definition as the European unit of account.

The European unit of account was devised in 1975 to meet a specific need in the setting up of the Lomé convention, which governs the EEC's relations with developing countries. It was defined as the sum of 0.828 Deutsche marks, 1.15 French francs, 0.0885 pounds sterling, 109 lire, 0.286 guilders, 3.66 Belgian francs, 0.217 Danish crowns, 0.00759 Irish pounds and 0.14 Luxembourg francs.

It is therefore a weighted "basket", with the German mark now accounting for about 32 per cent of its total value. Because the currencies making up the unit of account fluctuate constantly on foreign exchange markets, the unit of account itself also fluctuates in value and the European Commission publishes its conversion rates into various world currencies daily.

It is uncertain whether West Germany's Chancellor, Herr Schmidt, realized the implications of defining the new European currency unit as a unit of account in the footnote to the Bremen communique. Ahead of Bremen, the Germans appeared to be working on the assumption that any eventual new monetary system would have to be based on a grid parity system.

However, the Bremen footnote has enabled the French, backed by the British, to devise a European monetary system that will tame the Deutsche mark. If the mark were to become the object of international speculation in the basket system, it would float upwards to its upper limit of fluctuation as expressed in ECUs. But, unlike the case with the parity grid, this process would not necessarily involve other currencies reaching their lower limits at the same time.

It is argued that the burden of intervention and the onus of adjustment would therefore fall clearly on the German monetary authorities, as their currency would be obviously out of line with the others taking part in the new European monetary system.

Dilemma

In this situation, the German authorities would be placed in something of a dilemma. With the mark at its upper intervention point, and no currency at its lower point, they would have to choose a currency against which to intervene, in order to hold down the average value of the mark. If this were a partner currency in the EMS, its central bank would be cast in the role of an "involuntary debtor" vis-à-vis the Federal Bank in Frankfurt, because the Germans would be buying its currency and adding it to the German currency reserves.

To combat this built-in unfairness, constraints would, it is suggested, need to be built into the system to put the burden of upward exchange rate adjustment on the strong currency country.

It has been suggested that a central bank which had bought a partner's currency when it was above its lower limit should not be entitled to an immediate settlement of at least part of the currency acquired. This would prevent a transfer of reserve assets from the weaker to the stronger country and result in a loss of interest earnings for the central bank that was doing the buying.

In theory, such a constraint should persuade a creditor country to take action to reduce its balance of payments surplus. Further pressure could be exerted by requiring a country with a persistent credit position to submit its economic policies to scrutiny by other countries participating in the EMS.

In this way a basket system could be used to isolate Germany and free other members of the EMS from automatically falling into line with Germany's tough anti-inflation policy.

As might be imagined, the way in which the basket concept has evolved is far from welcome to the Germans, but France and Britain cannot count on unanimous support for their view among the other members of the Community because the basket, through being weighted, runs counter to the interests of the smaller countries.

Because the basket will move up and down in value, a currency with a heavy weighting has more room for manouevre before it comes to the point where the central bank has to buy or sell at the intervention points.

While the choice of numerairie is posing problems, so is the plan to set up a European monetary fund. The split here is also between Germany and the smaller snake countries on the one hand and Britain, France and Italy on the other.

While Germany, and particularly the Federal Bank in Frankfurt, wants a limited fund with restricted access, the nations that will be coming into the EMS are keen to obtain as generous credit facilities as possible.

Last week, M Ortoli, the EEC Commissioner for monetary affairs, said that he believed that all the governments of the Nine were determined to arrive at concrete decisions on the new European monetary system by the end of the year. Given the present disparity in aims and intentions, it seems as if a good deal of political horse trading will have to take place if his confidence is to prove justified.

Charles Harrison

Kenya's economy set to stay on course

Nairobi

Kenya is changing its leadership after the death of President Kenyatta at a time when the country's economy is undergoing significant changes. This follows last year's boom resulting from the happy coincidence of a record coffee crop and unprecedentedly high world coffee prices.

Coffee production this year is probably down by 30 per cent and the world coffee price is also lower—though still comfortably above the levels of earlier years.

Agricultural production this year has suffered from a lack of rain and the Kenyan wheat crop is sharply lower, making it necessary to import several thousand tons of wheat which would otherwise have been produced here.

There is now a threat of a locust invasion early in 1979, and, if this materalizes, the whole of Kenya's agricultural economy could suffer.

But manufacturing production is expanding (it rose by 15 per cent last year). New chemical and molasses plants soon to come into operation will swell Kenya's exports and many existing industries have also been expanded.

Kenya has been able to sustain a high rate of investment in new plant and in the whole of the infrastructure, from roads and port facilities to electric power generation equipment.

Capital formation last year, at current prices, was 71,700,000 Kenyan pounds, against Kf40,310,000 in 1976. Foreign reserves rose last year from Kf114m to Kf209m.

All this is cushioning the effect of the temporary drop in agricultural production, particularly of coffee.

Tourism is continuing to expand (the number of bed nights has increased by 60 per cent in five years), and earnings from this sector should have no difficulty in maintaining their growth with the help of some aggressive marketing.

Last year, thanks to the commodity boom, GDP rose by 7.3 per cent, against 6.1 per cent. This year growth should be between 5.5 and 6.5 per cent.

Despite all this the finance minister, Mr Mwai Kibaki, has suggested that Kenya has passed from a period of soft options into one of hard choices. It is, for instance, more difficult to generate further employment opportunities for a population that is growing at a rate of more than 3 per cent a year and the scope for import substitution is growing less, simply beecause the country has already gone so far in this direction. It is more difficult to break into export markets than to displace the items which were formerly imported.



Preparing land for maize: agricultural productio n has suffered a temporary setback this year from lack of rain.

Mr Kibaki is therefore guarded in his optimism. But the Kenyan economy is extremely soundly based, particularly because of the wide variety of products and services that now contribute to the national economy.

Inevitably, however, there have been some fears that the change in Kenya's leadership, after 15 years under President Kenyatta, would have its effects on the economy. By leading the country from the moment of independence and by placing heavy emphasis on economic development, President Kenyatta saw his country through many difficulties.

It is understandable that speculation should now arise about the country's ability to sustain its economic growth without President Kenyatta at the helm—particularly since he was such a strong leader with a remarkable insight into the needs of his people, and also since discussion on the succession was taboo during his lifetime.

But President Daniel Arap Moi, the former vice-president, who is now leading the country for the ninety-day interim period during which new presidential elections must be held, has shown his concern to continue the economic expansion achieved under President Kenyatta.

It now appears likely that Mr Moi will be the choice of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) for the substantive post of president and so there may well be no further change in the man at the top.

However, once the 90-day interim period is over, the new president will hve power to change his ministers and it remains to be seen where there wil be changes in the cabinet then.

Mr Moi has now said that a significant part of Kenya's economic growth has occurred as a result of President Kenyatta's policy of encouraging joint investment between foreign capital and the Government or people of Kenya.

"We shall continue to welcome and protect foreign investment as long as that investment is in accordance with our development plans and provided that foreign investors respect the dignity of the people of Kenya and their traditions", he said recently.

Mr Moi has also declared that Kenya will continue to honour its international obligations and to service its debts as they become due.

The Nairobi stock exchange, which has shown a steady rise in prices over the last three years, has taken the change in the country's leadership in its stride. Prices are unchanged and the severe shortages of stock continue.

The attitude of many Kenyans is that it would be unthinkable for the new leadership to take any action which would adversely affect the national economy—and they are now trying hard to pass on this conviction and to assure the rest of the world that Kenya will maintain its existing policies, particularly those affecting the economy.

Business Diary in Europe: Trouble-free duty-free

Peter Fair

There is no business more serious than going on holiday, and no feeling more galling than finding you have made a bad business decision just when you thought you were saving money.

The sensual consumerist advice against making bad bargains is "shop around", but that counsel is not easy to follow when you are in mid-Channel on board ship.

This is a fact Robin Young, a consumer affairs correspondent, recognized when he paid £5.60 for a litre of Martinine Napoleon liqueur, in one duty boat's duty free shop and only later found that if he had been travelling with another company the price would have been £4.20.

He has cruelly prompted Young has now completed a survey of cross-Channel ferry companies' duty-free prices, and reports:

"Comparisons are a confusing business, because of varying product lines, strengths and bottle sizes. Whether your bottle of spirits is a 24oz standard (67.5 centilitres) or a metric size can be equivalent to almost £1 per litre on the price and that in turn can be almost 10 per cent of your saving against dissuasive purchases on shore. The duty-free customer needs his wits about him.

"The risk is minimized by sticking to popular lines for which you know the sort of price that should generally be obtainable. Typical prices are: standard whisky or gin £3.40 litre; king-size filter cigarettes £3.50 for 200.

This is how the individual companies measure up:

Brittany Ferries: pricey for some lines, yet cheapest of all for French cigarettes (Gauloises £2 for 200); Southern Comfort at £3.90 for 75 cl; Captain Morgan rum at £3 a litre; Cointreau at £3.90 a litre and some perfumes (Nina Ricci Air du Temps is £6.10 a ½ ounce, and up to £7.25 on other ferries). Pipe tobacco (Clan £2.25 for 250 gms) is a better buy than British cigarettes.

Hoverlloyd: reasonable prices for standard whisky and gin and cheapest of all for British cigarettes, £3.40 to £3.70 for 200, and several perfumes; Miss Dior and Madame Rochas at £6 each here are £7 and £7.45 elsewhere and Worth Je Reviens cologne is specially good value at £2.60 for two ounces.

Normandy Ferries: generally the most expensive, but Cointreau is cheaper than most. Other best buys are Bell's whisky or High and Dry gin at £3.40 a litre, Gauloises £2.10 for 200 and, on the Southampton-Le Havre route Calvados at £3 a litre.

Olau Line: at present rates of exchange (4.12 to the £) the prices charged in Dutch guilders offer the cheapest of all standard whiskies (£3.32½ a litre), cigars and pipe tobacco (Clan mixture £1.82½ for 250 grams). Dutch brandies should not be listed as cognacs, but like the genevers they are cheap at £1.70 a litre.

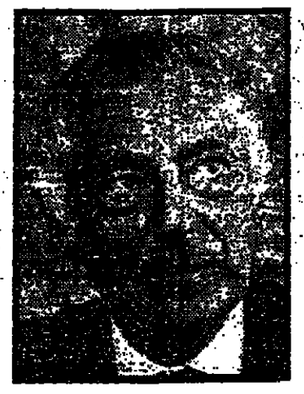
Sealink: generally good value; cheapest of all for de luxe whiskies and Drambuie at £4.20 a litre, sherry from £1.75 a litre, French brandy £3.20 a litre, three star cognac £3.25 a bottle, VSOP £4.25 a bottle, and vodka from £2.95 a litre. Also a cut-price Scotch, Spey Royal, at £2.95 a litre.

Seaspeed: Slightly dearer than Sealink on most lines, but as cheap as any for Johnnie Walker Black Label, standard whiskies and gin.

Townsend-Thoresen: fairly average prices generally, but cheaper than anyone else at present for Remy Martin VSOP at £8.50 a litre, and equal with Hoverlloyd for Eau Sauvage aftershave at £3.40.

A row in Italy over the tax position of Gianni Agnelli, the 57-year-old chairman of Fiat and one of Europe's richest men, has disclosed if nothing else his take-home pay last year—the equivalent, at the present lira exchange rate, of about £383,000.

The communists who administer Turin thought they were on to a good scandal when, going through the 1975 tax returns of the Piedmontese capital's inhabitants, they discovered that the name Giovanni Agnelli came only 114th behind those of a number of his employees in Fiat and of subcontractors of components for the motor car manufacturer. He had declared, for income tax purposes, a taxable income of 42.3m lire, then worth about £28,000.



Gianni Agnelli.

It was not long before the party organ L'Unita launched an attack, followed by other newspapers.

To cut controversy short, Agnelli issued a statement explaining that the greater part of his income came as dividends from the family holding company Istituto Finanziaro Industriale; dividends which in 1975 amounted to 720m lire or about £480,000.

Italian law allows the choice either of paying 10 per cent as tax on dividends and the balance with a person's income tax return, or paying a higher flat rate—now 30 per cent, but it varies—and excluding the dividends from the tax return.

For higher earners, it is naturally more advantageous to pay the flat rate, or *Cedolare Secca*, and escape the heftier incidence of the top taxation brackets. This is what Agnelli did, and, as he said, on a total income for 1975 of some 763m lire he had paid tax of 235m lire, leaving a net 528m lire or £352,000.

He had followed the same procedure in successive years, he added. "For example for 1977, in front of an overall income of 1,078m lire I paid over 465m in taxes." This, in other words, left him with a net 613m lire, or about £383,000.

The wind was taken out of the sails of *L'Unita*, which was left to write about "moral evasion" amid a life-style of private aeroplanes, yachts and properties in different towns and countries.

There is a question mark for the future, however. The *cedolare secca* in its present form expires next January. Will the communists press for its abolition, or will they in the end accept that its revenue is at least certain, on the analogy of a bird in the hand being worth two in the bush?

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, West Germany's leading Aerospace group, has solved the leadership problem that arose from the tragic death in a helicopter crash in April of MBB's chief executive Helmu Langfelder. The company's supervisory board has appointed Professor Gero Madelong to take his place.

The fifty-year-old Madelung has been associated with aircraft since birth. His father was a plane maker and his mother a member of the Messerschmitt family.

He is also no stranger to the world of aircraft making in Britain. Between 1969 and the beginning of this year he headed Panavia Aircraft GmbH—the company responsible for running ahe Anglo-German-Italian Tornado multi-role combat aircraft project.

Madelung comes to his new post with a reputation for technical expertise and an ability to compromise. MBB is a company where relations between supervisory board and managment have not always been easy and is facing difficult negotiations in connexion with the pla nto merge with VFW-Fokker, the Dutch-West German group.

The Leeds office of the Export Credits Guarantee Department announced last week that it had insured £1,227m worth of goods from the region last year. Among the more unusual shipments were Tyneside-built kayaks for Eskimos.

Ross Davies

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

London's support a key factor in the boom in Australian shares

If Australia's treasurer, Mr Howard, is remembered for nothing else, he will have the distinction of launching a rare post-budget stock market boom, especially in mining shares.

Before the Budget the Sydney all-ordinaries index stood at less than 520. Within two days it had climbed to 530 and by last week reached a five-year high of 554, largely fuelled by a hectic demand for a wide range of resource stocks.

Mr Howard's four predecessors—Labour and Conservative—had presided over Budgets which created slumps ranging from modest to alarming.

He cannot, of course, be given all the credit for the rise in mining and oil stocks since his August 15 Budget. However it did underpin an already growing appetite for speculative mining shares, especially in oil, uranium and diamonds.

These three commodities are, it should be noted, almost recession-proof. Their fortunes bear little relationship to current economic conditions—indeed. It could be said that the demand for diamonds thrives on disquiet.

Mr Howard's Budget, by setting fairly austere targets for Australia in the next 12 months, reassured overseas investors that it would produce a favourable climate for an inflow of capital.

In recent weeks, as if by previous arrangement, the market has provided some of the good news necessary to further encourage the investor. BHP and Esso have found encouraging indications of

Mining

more oil in their Bass Strait fields, and a promising onshore strike was made in Queensland by a group led by Bridge Oil.

Uranium stocks rose too, with the expectation that work on the Ranger project in the northern territory would begin soon.

The Ashton Diamond venture, led by CRA, also provided some excitement, as it completed the first month of a testing programme on a number of Kimberlite pipes in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

London support has been a major factor in the Australian boom. CRA, for example, jumped the equivalent of 17 Australian cents in London trading, to $A3.25, within a few hours of the Budget announcement.

London also gave immediate solid support to the iron ore producer Hamersley—in spite of gloomy short-term prospects in that industry—MIM Holdings and Consolidated Gold Fields of Australia.

Nor have British investors lost their taste for the speculative flyer. About half the current buying support for Northern Mining, a minor participant in the Ashton venture, is coming from London.

The Australian market was stimulated by reports that A.O. Australia was planning a significant offering in a public floatation, perhaps as much as 40 per cent. A.O. is owned 71.4 per cent by the Malaysian Government, the balance by Charter Consolidated and it has a 27 per cent interest in the Ashton venture.

The imminent float was thought to be the cause of an unscheduled report last week from CRA about the testing programme. Rumours that the report was about to be released sent diamond shares up. CRA reached $A3.90 at one stage the day before the report was released. One broker estimated that just the impact of diamond speculation may have added $A1.20 to the company's share price, giving a massive capitalization to the unproved Ashton venture. There was a sense of anticlimax when the report was released, confirming the old market adage that investors always expect too much too soon.

No indication was given of quality. Brokers quickly calculated that this represented only three carats per hundred tonnes of material treated in the tests, compared with the average commercial recovery from South African mines of about 23 carats per tonne.

However as the GRA reports have repeatedly stressed that the programme is at a very early stage. An analysis of the results shows that tests have been carried out of only about 4 per cent of the prospective kimberlite pipes yet identified, and these have been of notoriously capricious surface material.

Nor did the latest report describe whether most of the diamonds were in just a few of the pipes tested.

Allowing for the inevitable anti-climax, the market's behaviour has shown that it is still lacking the uncritical euphoria of the nickel boom.

It revealed some nervousness over uranium, after it became obvious late last week that the Federal Government's lengthy dispute with Aboriginal groups over land rights was not onecessarily settled.

This also reflects the caution of the professional investor, for, after allowing for some of the flightiness of some recent purchases, especially in the wide choice of "penny dreadfuls" which have appeared in the oil, uranium and diamond sectors, it is still apparent that the current market boom has not attracted the enthusiastic, often gullible amateurs who made and lost pocket money fortunes in the late 1960s.

Institutional buyers are major participants. The prospect that Australia's inflation rate could soon be as low as five per cent, that in the medium term there will be a healthy balance of payments position "aided by uranium", has been a strong inducement in a world awash with liquidity.

In this atmosphere the small Australian explorers have attracted surprising support.

They are being bought, apparently by the professional investor, with the expectation that even if they do not find anything of value, there will be a ready market among the amateurs still to enter the market.

John McIlwraith

What Chrysler-Peugeot means to UK component groups

Brokers' views

While the unions wrangle over the implications of the proposed merger between Chrysler's European operations and Peugeot, observers are assessing the effects of the link-up on the United Kingdom component manufacturers.

Mr Jeremy Smith and Mr Christopher Chew of brokers, James Capel, believe Lucas will be the only British components group to benefit, as it already supplies Peugeot and Chrysler through the United Kingdom operations or its subsidiary, Ducellier.

"Peugeot are unique amongst European vehicle manufacturers in that almost 80 per cent of their component requirement is manufactured in-house. It is almost certain that future company production runs will be expanded so that Chrysler's demands can also be met from the Peugeot factories", they explain.

Lucas may also benefit in the diesel-car field as Peugeot already has two models in its car range, whereas Chrysler had no plans to introduce a diesel option.

But the implications of the Peugeot-Chrysler deal are not the only factors to unsettle the motor component sector, say the two analysts. Others include worries over wages, the threat of further disruption to BLs production and a Price Commission inquiry into spares, due to report in March, 1979. On the other hand, Rolls-Royce Motors is expected to show a 70 per cent profits increase and produce final results approaching £16m. Interim results will show "a substantial improvement over the first half last year, a period effected by several adverse factors", including strikes and engineering problems.

"The current year will also present the opportunity for an above-average rise in the dividend and we have anticipated a 15 per cent improvement in our calculation of the prospective yield." Diesel engines should also make a contribution to increased profits with a rise in production at Rolls-Royce, they predict.

The next stage of the High Street price-cutting war—the launching of the major multiples' autumn promotions—suggest that investors should wait to see how the pattern of trading develops in the food retailing sector in the next six weeks, recommend Mr Gerald Horner and Mr David Chapman of Scrimgeours.

Tesco's significantly increased market share made during the last financial year should be reflected in improved profitability.

"We are estimating £36m at pre-tax level, an improvement of 26 per cent. In making this forecast, we have decided that International's decision to drop trading stamps will not provoke a major escalation in the price war." But the autumn's promotions may, however, give the impression that competitive pressures have hardened, although Tesco's should be able to resist these pressures and improve in-store productivity, they say.

Their main concern about Tesco's long-term prospects revolve around "the depth of Tesco's commitment to trading up in order to improve quality and hence the price-value relationship in fresh produce and non-foods". But recent evidence is encouraging.

A new group of companies in the basic food sector deserve more attention than they have received in the past, suggest analysts, Mr James Fergusson and Mr John Elston of James Capel.

"Taking the three safest yield stocks, Unigate already appears to be showing dramatic benefits from new management. RHM has suddenly found favour as United Kingdom baking overcapacity is resolved and hints from Cadbury Schweppes suggests that a major revitalization is under way which could lead to sharply higher profits in the next three to four years."

They say that these stocks may now be more attractive on a long-term view in contrast with Rowntree Mackintosh and Northern Foods. These were among the most highly regarded companies in the sector, increased trading margins by 50 per cent since 1970 "and will have to rely much more on increasing sales volume from here on".

RHM and Unigate are also favoured by Mr Greg Morgan of Laurie, Milbank. Unigate's "marketing package concentrates more on quality, availability and service rather than price. It's new policies should ensure that last year's results were not just an aberration, but profits progress will still be hard won", he says. Although RHM's bakery business and animal feed margins are under pressure there are excellent recovery prospects this year.

Rosemary Unsworth

Market participants await a 10 pc US prime rate

Another hefty dose of company and economic news promises to keep market men on their toes in the coming week.

The Treasury will start the ball rolling today with the Central Government Borrowing Requirement for August.

On Thursday all eyes will be on the money-supply figures and the market will be looking for a good showing. Bringing up the rear on Friday, comes the retail prices index for August.

On the companies side, engineering giant, GKN will be reporting interim figures. The share price came back considerably last week as analysts downgraded estimates, but the market is generally anticipating between £30m and £33m, against £40m last time and with pre-tax profits at this level, the shares, which yield around 8.5 per cent, should hold up.



Mr John L. King, chairman of Babcock & Wilcox.

This week

Babcock & Wilcox ought to show a first-half improvement of around 25 per cent on Wednesday and analysts are expecting some £20m, compared with £15.6m. Projecting this on to the year-end, the group could turn in some £41m.

In papers, the City has been downgrading first-half estimates for Bowater. Against some £44.7m last time, there is a wide spread of forecasts, ranging from £38m to £50m though the general consensus of opinion centres on the £42m-£43m region.

However, an upturn in the second half is expected and some £92m-£96m is expected by the year end.

In oils, Tricentrol will be unveiling second-quarter figures today. Although the Thistle field—in which the group has a 9 per cent stake—is now on stream this will only affect cash-flow meantime. Analysts are looking for a slight improvement on the £1.1m pre-tax profit of the first three months.

Alison Mitchell

MONDAY. — Interims: — Andersons Rubber, Bowater, BSR, E. C. Cases, Evered, James Fisher and Sons, Home Counties Newspapers, Pentland Inds, Francis Shaw, Tricentrol and Winchmore Inv. Trust. Finals:—Borelli Tea, Robert M. Douglas, Glendevon Inv, Harrisons Malaysian Ests, Highgate Optical, Stewart Plastics and Tor Inv Trust.

TUESDAY. — Interims: — Astbury & Madeley, Banro Cons Ind, Brit Mohair Spinners, Brit Syphon Inds, Danish Bacon, S. W. Farmer, Pentos, Reckitt and Colman, Renown, L. Ryan and Willis Faber. Finals:— John Haggas, Harrott & Co, Christopher Moran, Staffs Potteries and Williamson Tea Hldgs.

WEDNESDAY. — Interims: — Babcock and Wilcox, Berwick Timpo, Bestobell, Black and Edgington, BL Ltd, Burmah Oil, Carpets Intl, Corinthian Securities, Elbar Indl, A. A. Jones and Shipman, Montford (Knitting Mills), Northern Engineering Inds, Petrocon, Steetley, Tharsis Sulphur and Copper, Thomas Tilling and Turner and Newall. Finals:—Aust and Intl Tst, Matthew Clark and Sons, Maynards, Romai Tea and Walker Goldsmith and Silversmith.

THURSDAY. — Interims: — Beralt Tin and Wolfram, Bifurcated Engineering, Booke McConnell, Bridon, Brit Vending, Brit Vita, Croda Intl, Derek Crouch, Dutton-Forshaw, Grp Friedland Doggart (amended), Harmony Gold Mining, Highcroft Inv Tst, Home Charm, Horace Cory, Huntleigh Grp, Thomas Jourdan, Lead Inds, Lyons and Lyons, Magnolia Grp, Nchanga Consol, Copper Mines—(1st quarter), Noble and Lund, G. Oliver (Footwear), Oxley Printing Grp, Prudential Assoc, Richards and Wallington, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Schroders, Shell Transport and Trading, Trafford Park Estates, James Wilkes and Winston Estates. Finals:— Arthur Bell and Sons, Dalgety, Johnson and Firth Brown, Second City Props and Trafford Park Estates.

FRIDAY. — Interims:—Alcan Aluminium (UK), Alexanders Hldgs, Breedon and Cloud Hill Lime Works, Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Liberty and Co, Prince of Wales Hotels, Rolls-Royce Motors and Williams and James (Engineering).

Break even looked for at Massey-Ferguson

Massey-Ferguson, the Canadian-based maker of agricultural implements and agricultural equipment, expects to reach a break even position in operating results in the fourth quarter of 1978, before extraordinary items, Mr. Albert Thornbrough, deputy chairman said.

The outlook for sales in the fourth quarter is relatively flat, but the group expects that the action programmes now in progress are beginning to take effect.

Massey Fergusson recorded a net loss of $145.5m for the first nine months of the current year, compared with a profit on the corresponding period of $13m.

Mr Thornbrough said farm machinery sales are expected to be flat in the last quarter while in North America sales should be relatively strong.

At the same time the directors have approved a proposal to rationalize the group's construction machinery manufacturing in Europe.

The sale of this machinery has now been discontinued to North America and several other markets.

Opimistic outlook at Medens Trust

The higher volume of new business has enabled Medens Trust to absorb the inevitable increase in overhead expenditure and, although money costs will be higher, the board is optimistic of some further increase in profitability in the current year, said Mr J. Collins, chairman, in his annual statement.

The board has successfully negotiated lines of medium term credit with institutional lenders. These include a two year facility of £4m from a syndicate of institutional shareholders and other City houses and three year facilities totalling £1m from individual organizations.

Greenfield Milletts expansion plans

Greenfield Milletts, the leisurewear and camping group, is to increase its retail sales area by more than 20 per cent during the next 12 months.

The group, which has 51 branches trading in Southern England and the Midlands, has now decided to cross the border into Scotland. Its first shop will open in the Wellgate Centre, Dundee, in the Autumn.

A further 10 stores are expected to be opened in Scotland within the next 18 months.

Apart from Dundee, a further five new branches are to be opened by early 1979, making a total of 57. In addition the sales areas of six existing shops are being doubled in size.

According to Mr David and John Greenfield, joint managing directors, the group expects to have 60 branches by the end of 1979.

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Applications, including a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to: The Hon. Secretary, MARCS, Beaconsfield House, Andover Road, Winchester, Hants SO23 6AT, by Thursday, 21st September, 1978.

University of Kent at Canterbury
Applications are invited from graduates for a post of
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
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Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Establishment Officer, The Registry, The University, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 7NZ (please quote reference A33/78 on the envelope). The closing date for the receipt of completed applications is 6th October, 1978.

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Applications for this appointment, which should include particulars of age, educational qualifications, present and previous employment and trade union experience must be received not later than Thursday, 28th September, 1978, addressed to the General Secretary, Society of Civil and Public Servants, 124/130 Southwark Street, London SE1 0TU, from whom application forms are available.
This is a re-advertisement, and those who applied earlier and still wish to be considered, should reapply by the due date indicating their interest, but will not be required to complete a further application form.

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The Managing Editor also has control over prices, publicity, circulation and sales promotion, and is responsible for the preparation of estimates and setting of fees. In addition he/she will supervise the work of the Bulletin staff, and will represent the Council at meetings of Learned Societies.
Applicants should have editorial or managerial experience in medical/scientific publishing, and a high regard for accuracy in the presentation of printed material. An educational background in the biological sciences would be useful.
Initial salary is around £6,400 including London Weighting, rising by annual increments to £7,497. Annual leave is 22 days. There is an index linked pension scheme which is non-contributory.
For further details and an application form to be returned by 6th October, 1978, write or telephone quoting E/4 to: The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA, telephone 01-499 8011, extension 3941.

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Will act as a member of the information team and concentrate on developing a number of areas of special knowledge relevant to NCS interests, becoming a resource on those areas to staff and enquirers.
QUALIFICATIONS DESIRABLE FOR BOTH POSTS: A social administration background (and preferably a qualification) and a strong interest in the potentialities of voluntary organisations. The ability to assimilate material quickly and convey its meaning concisely and in a lively manner is essential. A creative and flexible approach and an interest in the development of social policy is also necessary. Post A will suit an applicant who is also keen to develop skill and knowledge in the media.
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هكذا من الأصل

NANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Freight report

Markets in US and UK still in limbo

ith the tanker and dry cargo kets showing a little more last week the one-day holi- in the United States had e effect on the level of trad- than the equivalent United gdom holiday did in the rious week. However, both kets continued to hang in o, uncertain quite what the re holds. The stability of cargo charging was matched some firming up in rates for ger tankers.

lthough little grain business included, the overall market e stayed firm supported by reappearance of delays at he United States loading ts and a seemingly everlast- presence of the Chinese, if not chartering are post- new inquiries. According to United States source, China chased 6.5m tonnes of grain to June this year from gentina, Australia, Canada the United States and it is that this could rise to a l of 8-9m tonnes by the end 1978. Through these pur- ses and its consistent voyage time chartering. China has vided much needed support the market.

North Atlantic grain fixing subdued but rates remained ady. Towards the end of the k a 75,000-tonner secured dollars and a 52,000-tonner dollars 25 illustrating the pre- t close relationship between s and ship sizes for vessels he 50-75,000-ton range.

s for the dry cargo market, ker fishing was hit by the ted States holiday. However, much revived interest in CC and ULCC tonnage was played throughout the week. s started with a late booking Socal from the previous k of the 320.000-ton ULCC oline Maersk and world e 28.75 for a Gulf to Carib- n trip. This rate, which set pace for the week, was erally considered by the rket to be a good one com- ing favourably with the ng VLCC rate of around ld scale 30.

Christopher Robinson

ore share prices

following will be added to London and Regional Share e List tomorrow and will be lished daily in Business s:

Commercial & Industrial one

Brokers predict a good autumn for the copper market

Commodities

From both sides of the Atlantic there are predictions that the outlook for the copper market in the coming month is good, even bullish, with demand growing, production tightening and stocks diminishing.

London brokers Rudolf Wolff said recently that although there continued to be pessimistic predictions for the next six to 12 months' economic activity, particularly in the United States, the auguries for copper "seem to us to be good."

Buyers returning to their desks at the beginning of the industrial season would find copper statistically in considerably better shape than they left it, with blister and refined material of good quality in acute shortage and new threats to supply on all sides.

Noting that China and Japan have been reported to be buyers in the market, Bache Halsey Stuart feel that the market is based on solid foundations and that, in spite of current see-saw trading, the direction is undoubtedly upwards.

G. W. Joynson, in their monthly review of the markets, say that the copper market continues to lurch along from one crisis to the next, seemingly unable to break away from the strife-torn political life of the Third World.

The lifting by Zaire of the partial *force majeure* is seen as something of a gesture by the Zaire copper authorities and Joynson's say that it is generally felt that following the rebel invasion of a few months ago, the disruption to mining efforts cannot possibly have been restored to full efficiency yet, nor will be for a long time to come, and that the Zaireans are simply taking advantage of a slack demand situation to put a brave face on things.

Any sudden upturn would probably mean the re-instatement of the *force majeure*.

On the buying by China, the review says that substantial demand has given rise to some switching of shipments etc to meet this demand and one immediately noticeable result has been a marked draw-down in London Metal Exchange stocks.

"With so much buying going on, prices would obviously remain steady if not actually rising sharply. We feel that had it not been for the reported increase in production, the market would have risen sharply and the fact that it has remained steady must be seen as encouraging.

"Statistically, the increased production should temporarily depress prices, but we feel that the augmented speculative interest, coupled with the growing physical demand, will hold any setback in check."

London brokers M. L. Doxford have said that there is cautious optimism that once the LME stocks are down to the 300,000-tonne level, the price will move firmly ahead.

Asking, "Is copper coming right?" London traders Rayner-Harwill say in their latest review that whereas political factors are normally of short duration, the real meat on the bone—output versus consumption, levels of stockpiles and the direction of their movement—sets the trend for much longer-term movements.

"The present clutch of political factors behind the metal can all be interpreted bullishly nevertheless.

"The traditionally dull July-August period was characterized by copper maintaining a reasonably strong performance. September should herald stronger consumer off-take and with both immediate and longer-term pointers upwards, we should expect a higher level of prices by the year-end."

In the United States, stockbrokers Fielding, Newson-Smith & Co have said that they are confident of a base metals boom in the next two or three years. "Our view is that the base metal boom of the late 1960s will almost certainly recur in the early 1980s."

The company pointed out that low metal prices are shutting mines, which seldom reopen due to flooding and other damage, and deferring the building of new ones which in any case take more than four years to get into production.

Currently-worked reserves are being depleted. Demand for many metals now exceeds supply and prices are being curbed only by large but decreasing stockpiles.

Barron's, the American financial weekly, has said that prices would probably rise because of Zaire production and Zambian transport problems and labour unrest in Chile and Peru, plus American and Canadian cuts in production due to present uneconomic low prices.

Experts had predicted that copper consumption this year would exceed output by about 200,000 tonnes, causing the current erosion of the high level of stocks.

While some circles believed stocks reduction reflected supply curbing rather than demand expansion, spot copper could reach 70 cents per lb or more by the end of the year from about 64.45 cents at present others claimed, given steady consumption and sustained output limitation.

LME returns show that copper turnover in August totalled 364,850 tonnes of wirebars against 317,550 in August, 1977, and cathodes were 67,600 tonnes against 22,550.

In the first eight months of the year wirebar turnover amounted to 3,126,600 tonnes against 2,620,100 tonnes and cathodes 294,900 against 243,800.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Market participants waiting for a 10pc US prime rate

Euromarkets

Many Euromarket participants are still convinced that dollar interest rates will rise further in the coming months and are therefore avoiding commitments, writes *AP—Dow Jones*.

A widely-held view is that the prime lending rate of United States banks will reach 10 per cent, or higher, before the end of the year from its present 9.25 per cent.

"When we see the prime rate at 10 per cent, then people will be able to make (investment) plans" a banker in Paris commented.

Although trading activity in the secondary market remained slow last week there were price adjustments in either direction according to maturity. In general, short-dated and long-dated Eurodollar bond prices were marked-up by a quarter-point or so, while prices of intermediate maturities of seven to 10 years were marked *down* by a quarter-point.

Dealers said that this pattern reflected investors' concern about a further rise in dollar interest rates.

Short-dated issues were said to be in demand because they involve less risk of capital loss when interest rates are rising than do intermediate issues. For example a five-year note issue bearing 9 per cent would have to decline by only about two points to bring the yield up to 9.5 per cent, whereas a 10-year issue would have to decline by 3.25 points to bring the yield up to the same level.

Long-dated issues of 12 to 20 years are usually relatively insensitive to temporary rises in interest rates above the average level. A Swiss banker recalled that when short-term Eurodollar interest rates got above 13 per cent in 1974, long-dated Eurodollar bond yields for prime-quality issues remained in a range of about 9.5 to 10 per cent. "I am not suggesting that we are going to see interest rates as high as we did in 1974, yet the experience in 1974 indicates that the risk of buying long-term bonds with a yield of more than 9 per cent isn't great" the banker said.

However, the only fixed-rated Eurodollar issue offered last week was in the intermediate maturity area and was well received. The $50m, eight-year issue of A/S Eksportfinans was priced at par, bearing 9 per cent. In the after-market on Friday, the issue of the Norwegian export-financing agency was quoted at 99-99.5.

Eksportfinans is owned by 25 Norwegian banks and its loan assets are mostly guaranteed either by the Norwegian Government or one or another of the Norwegian insurance companies or banks. Hence, the issue was considered to be prime-quality.

On offer is a $25m, five-year note issue of Hospital Overseas Capital NV, a financing subsidiary of Hospital Corp of America. Managed by Salomon Brothers International, the issue was expected to be 9 per cent. This Week, Kidder Peabody International is expected to schedule a Eurodollar issue for Itel Corp, a United States company engaged in the sale of leasing of computer and transportation equipment. Itel has an outstanding $25m 9.75 per cent Eurodollar issue, due April 1, 1988, which was quoted last Friday at 100-100.5.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) on Friday scheduled the first Eurodollar convertible issue that can be exchanged for Swiss-franc denominated shares since UBS floated such an issue for itself in April, 1977. The 4.5 per cent UBS issue, incidentally, was quoted last Friday at 181 bid, which mostly reflects the enormous rise of the Swiss franc against the dollar in the intervening period.

The issue under offer is for Intershop Overseas Finance Curacao NV, a financing subsidiary of Intershop Holding AG. The latter is owned by Swiss insurance companies and banks as well as by similar institutions in other countries. Intershop Holding invests in commercial property such as shopping centres. It is raising dollars through a convertible issue primarily for investment in United States property.

The offering consists of 20,000 bonds, each of which will be convertible, starting April 2, 1979, into five Intershop Holding shares, currently trading at about 345 Swiss francs. The principal amount of the bonds will be fixed later at an amount that reflects the value of the underlying shares, plus a conversion premium of not more than 10 per cent. Thus, the principal amount of the bonds might be set at about $1,175, which would reflect an exchange rate of 1.6175 Swiss francs per dollar, and a 10 per cent conversion premium.

Each bond matures in 1990 and is expected to bear 5.75 per cent interest. After five years, a purchase fund will retire 7 per cent of the amount outstanding each year, providing the market is below par.

eekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Bid Offer	Conv Prem
Debenhams 6½ 2nd Deb	57½	57½
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	59½	59½
Do 7½ Ln 2002-07	61	60½
Distillers 7½ Ln '88-93	64½	65
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	64¼	64½
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	62½	62½
English Elect 6 Deb '80-85	79½	79½
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	91	91½
Fisons 6½ 2nd Deb '84-89	66½	66½
Gallagher 6 Ln '83-88	73½	73½
GEC 7½ '87-92	62½	63½
Do 7½ '88-93	65½	65½
Gen Acc 7½ '92-97	54	54
Glaxo 7½ '85-95	32½p	32p
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	81½	81½
GUS 5½ Ln	39	38
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	71½	71½
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	66½	66½
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	69½	69½
ICI 5½ '94-2004	44	45½
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	68½	67
Do 8 '88-93	70½	70
Imperial Gp 3 Ln '75-80	88½	88½
Do 7½ 2004-09	58½	58½
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	68	68
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	62½	62½
Laporte 10½ Deb '94-99	82½	82½
Land Sec 8½ '92-97	71	70½
Lewis's Inv Trust 6½ 2nd '85-90	63½	66½
Lucas Ind 7½ '83-88	71	71
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	57	59
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	86	86½
Midland Bank 10½ Ln '93-98	87½	88
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	78½	78½
Rank Hovis 6½ Ln '76-81	85½	86½
Do 6½ Ln '85-88	68	66
Reck'tt & Col 6½ Deb '85-90	71½	69½
Reed Int 7½ Deb '90-95	64½	64½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	50½	50½
Sainsbury (J) 7½ Deb '87-92	67	67
Scot Newcastle 5½ Deb	78½	76
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	69	69½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	70½	70½
Smith (W. H.) 5½ Ln	39½	39½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	81	81
Do 7½ Deb '84-89	69½	69½
Tate & Lyle 7½ Deb '89-94	65½	65½
Thomson Org 5 Deb '64-94	55	55
Do 7½ Ln '87-92	65	65
Tilling (T.) 8½ Ln '89-94	72½	73
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	35	35
Do 7½ '85-90	69	69
Truman Ltd 7½ Deb '88-93	64½	72
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	69½	69½
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	71	71
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	87½	87½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	54	55½
Do 7½ Deb '89-91	72	72
Unilever 6½ Deb '85-88	69½	73½
Watney 7½ Ln '94-99	54	59
Do 8 Ln '90-95	64½	65½
Whitbread 7½ Ln '95-99	59	59
Do 7½ Ln '96-2000	65	65
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 8 '89-94	157	157
AB Food 7½ '94-2004	205	205
BPB 7½ '89-91	148	143
Bowring C. T. 1981	106½	110
Brit Petrol 6 '76-80	90½	89½
Brittains 10½ '91-96	81	81
Grand Met 10 '91-96	76½	77
Guest Keen 6½ 1986	81½	81
Ind & Gen 4½ '94-99	112	114
Lucas Ind 6½ 1980	125	125
MEPC 5 '89-94	104	105
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	81½	81
Ready Mixed 8½ 1978	100	100
Romney Tst 4½ '73-98	97	99
Stock Conv 5½ 1984	250	250
Temple Bar 5½ '85-90	96	96

* Ex Dividend.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%
BCCI Bank	10%
Consolidated Crdts	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
London Mercantile	10%
Midland Bank	10%
Nat Westminster	10%
Rossminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams and Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 6¼%, up to £25,000, 7¼%, over £25,000 8¼%.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Price last Friday	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E
,350	Airsprung Ord	66	+1	5.5	8.2	8.7
,470	Airsprung 18½% CULS	188	—	18.5	9.8	—
,125	Armitage & Rhodes	45	+1	3.6	8.0	8.2
,599	Bardon Hill	180	—	12.0	6.7	9.8
,759	Deborah Ord	140	+5	5.6	4.0	8.7
478	Deborah 17½% CULS	239	+3	17.5	7.3	—
,636	Frederick Parker	129	—	12.4	9.6	5.1
,194	George Blair	150	+3	15.0	10.0	5.6
,350	Jackson Group	54	—	5.0	9.2	6.3
,872	James Burrough	115	+3	6.5	5.7	10.6
,162	Robert Jenkins	310	—	29.7	9.6	5.1
,273	Twinlock Ord	20	—	—	—	17.9
,102	Twinlock 12% ULS	77	—	12.0	15.6	—
,482	Unilock Holdings	80	—	7.4	9.3	8.6
,453	Walter Alexander	118xd	−2	7.2	6.1	7.3

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US STRAIGHTS ($)	Offer	Red'tion yield
Australia 7½ 1984	95½	8.93
Australia 8½ 1992	95	8.88
Aust Mining 9½ 1992	99½	9.38
Avco 9½ 1987	101¼	8.43
Avco 9½ 1986	101	9.04
Barclays 8½ 1992	96½	8.87
Bowater 9½ 1992	99½	9.31
British Gas 9 1981	100½	8.84
Citicorp 6½ 1980	98½	8.62
Citicorp 7 1981	95½	8.64
CECA 8½ 1987	99½	9.14
DSM 8½ 1987	96	8.91
EIB 8½ 1988	95½	9.02
EIB 8½ 1993	96½	9.14
Eurofima 8½ 1988	96½	9.03
Fisons 8½ 1992	94	9.34
ICI 8½ 1987	96½	8.88
INCO 8½ 1984	96½	8.99
INCO 9 1992	98	9.05
ITEL 9½ 1988	100½	9.61
RJ D/Sons 8½ 1987	95½	9.37
Light Services 9 1982	98½	9.38
MacMillan Bloedel 9 1992	98½	9.21
Midland Int 1992	93	8.55
NCB 8 1987	95	8.82
Nat West 9 1986	100½	8.55
NZ Forest Prod 9 1986	100½	8.93
Norsk Hydro 7½ 1982	96½	8.80
Occidental 8½ 1983	97½	9.21
Occidental 8½ 1987	97	9.27
Offshore Mining 8½ 1985	96½	8.93
Rank Hovis 9 1992	95½	9.59
R. J. Reynolds 7½ 1982	97½	8.31
Shell 8½ 1990	99½	8.32
SNCF 8½ 1984	97	8.88
Sparbankernas 8½ 1988	97½	9.11
Sweden 7½ 1982	96½	8.68
Sweden 8½ 1987	95½	8.96
Tauernautobahn 8½ 1987	98½	8.50
Walter Kiddo 8½ 1985	96½	9.13
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Chase Man 9 15.16 1993	98½	10.10
Intl West 8 1984	100	8.09
Midland 9 7/16 1993	99½	9.50
Offshore 9 7/16 1986	99½	9.49
Williams & Glyns 9½ 1984	99½	9.59
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9½ 1982	97½	10.15
Ford 8½ 1984	97	9.18
Gen Motors 9½ 1988	95½	10.46
Royal Bk Cand 9 1992	99½	9.11
Union Carbide 9½ 1986	99½	9.79
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6½ 1.7.84	103	5.88
ICI 6½ 1.8.87	104	6.14
New Zealand 6½ 1.5.84	101¼	6.36
Phryn 6½ 1.9.89	100½	6.19
Quebec Hydro 6½ 16.8.87	105½	5.99
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4½ 1987	83	28.82
Babcock & Wilcox 7 1992	118½	2.54
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	103½	8.28
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	121½	3.10
Beecham 6½ 1992	118½	3.50
Boots 6½ 1993	102½	5.67
Borden 5 1992	100	11.72
Broadway Hale 4½ 1987	76	85.69
Carnation 5 1988	77½	166.88
Dart 4½ 1987	84½	35.67
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	90	31.61
Economic Labs 4½ 1987	81	67.10
Firestone 5 1988	74½	74.88
Ford 5 1988	88½	7.30
General Electric 4½ 1987	87½	23.10
Gillette 4½ 1987	78½	73.81
Gulf & Western 5 1988	90	19.54
Harris 5 1992	221	4.03
Honeywell 6 1986	88	87.16
ICI 6½ 1992	96½	2.03
INA 6 1997	100	10.50
Inchcape 6½ 1992	114½	5.05
ITT 4½ 1987	87	45.24
Jusco 6 1992	143	0.57
Komatsu 7½ 1990	145½	0.16
J. Ray McDermott 4½ 1987	158	1.75
Nabisco 5½ 1988	105½	6.96
Owens Illinois 4½ 1987	135½	1.75
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	77½	65.50
Revlon 4½ 1987	131	1.30
Reynolds Metal 5 1988	88	16.27
Sperry Rand 4½ 1987	99½	6.39
Squibb 4½ 1987	85½	41.34
Texaco 4½ 1988	78½	38.80
Texas Int Airlines 7½ 1993	105	9.44
Toshiba 6½ 1992	130½	1.26
Tyco 8½ 1988	107½	16.36
Union Carbide 4½ 1982	91½	29.37
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	83½	31.90
Warner Lambert 4½ 1988	78	61.44
Xerox 5 1988	78	101.18

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 517.0+19.0(3.8%)

Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Offshore and International Funds

*Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. n Ex all. e Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday, (8) Sep 20, (9) Sep 19, (10) Sep 29, (14) Oct 2, (15) Sep 26, (16) Sep 12, (18) Sep 22, (20) 25th of month, (21) 2nd Thursday of month, (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 3rd Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month, (26) 4th Thursday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) Last Thursday of month, (29) 3rd working day of month, (30) 16th of month, (31) 1st working day of month, (32) 20th of month, (33) 1st day of Feb. May. Aug. Nov. (34) Last working day of month, (36) 15th of month, (36) 14th of month, (37) 21st of each month, (38) 3rd Wednesday of month, (39) 2nd Wednesday of month, (40) Valued monthly.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 4. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Sept 18. Settlement Day, Sept 26

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY "Afore ye go"

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
1200m	Treas 11½% 1979	101⅛	..	11.337	8.483
650m	Treas 3% 1979	95¾	+⅛	3.133	7.431
273m	Elec 4¼% 1974-79	96⅝	+⅛	4.421	8.224
1200m	Treas 10½% 1979	100⅝	-⅛	10.432	9.723
250m	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95¼	-⅛	3.670	7.670
1000m	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	99⅛	-⅛	9.085	9.722
1100m	Treas 8¼% 1980	99	-⅛	8.596	10.149
362m	Treas 3½% 1977-80	93⅞	-⅛	3.738	7.434
400m	Fund 5¼% 1978-80	93⅞	-⅛	5.592	9.093
800m	Exch 13% 1980	104	-⅛	12.489	10.839
600m	Treas 11½% 1981	100⅞	-⅛	11.393	10.996
453m	Treas 3½% 1979-81	89⅝	-⅛	3.905	8.208
824m	Treas 9¾% 1981	97⅛	+⅛	10.010	10.843
900m	Exch 8¼% 1981	93⅞	-⅛	8.806	10.981
600m	Exch 8¾% 1981	95⅞	-⅛	8.911	11.198
600m	Exch 3% 1981	86⅞	-⅛	3.475	8.345
600m	Exch 12¾% 1981	103⅞	-⅛	12.304	11.331
581m	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	93⅞	-⅛	9.116	10.943
400m	Treas 3% 1982	84¾	-⅛	3.540	8.187
800m	Treas 14% 1982	107⅞	+⅛	12.982	11.284
900m	Treas 8¼% 1982	91⅞	-⅛	9.041	11.320
1400m	Exch 9¼% 1982	92⅞	+⅛	9.972	11.554
800m	Exch 8¾% 1983	90⅞	-⅛	9.634	11.490
600m	Exch 3% 1983	81⅞	-⅛	3.670	7.951
600m	Treas 12% 1983	101⅞	-⅛	11.787	11.489
800m	Treas 8¼% 1983	91⅞	-⅛	10.109	11.584
900m	Exch 10% 1983	94¾	-⅛	10.739	11.792
500m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	83⅞	-⅛	6.668	9.779
600m	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	89	-⅛	9.713	10.910
550m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	80⅞	-⅛	8.319	10.400
600m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	82	-⅛	9.573	11.048
2052m	Trans 3% 1978-88	64⅞	-⅛	4.702	8.523
802m	Treas 5% 1986-89	65⅞	..	7.539	10.121
600m	Treas 13% 1990	106⅞	-⅛	12.415	12.217
600m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	81⅞	-⅛	10.347	11.417
800m	Treas 11¾% 1991	95	-⅛	12.247	12.359
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	68	..	8.734	10.878
900m	Treas 12¾% 1992	103⅞	-⅛	12.568	12.510
800m	Treas 10% 1992	88⅞	-⅛	11.685	12.163
800m	Exch 12¼% 1992	99	-⅛	12.449	12.481
3100m	Treas 13¼% 1993	101⅞	-⅛	12.556	12.588
600m	Fund 6% 1993	62⅞	+⅛	9.649	11.289
1250m	Treas 13¾% 1993	110⅞	-⅛	12.889	12.723
600m	Treas 14½% 1994	112⅞	-⅛	12.970	12.757
1000m	Exch 12½% 1994	99⅞	-⅛	12.606	12.624
900m	Treas 9% 1994	81⅞	-⅛	11.416	11.978
1000m	Treas 12% 1995	97⅞	-⅛	12.483	12.552
214m	Gas 3% 1990-95	48⅞	-⅛	6.646	9.716
800m	Exch 10¼% 1995	86⅞	-⅛	12.003	12.324
900m	Treas 12¾% 1995	103	-⅛	12.647	12.619
600m	Treas 9% 1992-96	77⅞	+⅛	11.549	12.054
1150m	Treas 15¼% 1996	121⅞	-⅛	12.149	12.923
800m	Exch 13¼% 1996	105⅞	-⅛	12.751	12.684
41m	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	43⅞	+⅛	6.812	9.574
1500m	Treas 13¼% 1997	106⅞	-⅛	12.755	12.696
900m	Exch 10½% 1997	86⅞	-⅛	12.192	12.425
800m	Treas 8¾% 1997	73⅞	-⅛	11.828	12.107
1000m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	63⅞	-⅛	10.986	11.829
1100m	Treas 15½% 1998	117⅞	+⅛	13.078	12.900
800m	Exch 12% 1998	98⅞	-⅛	12.568	12.616
600m	Treas 9½% 1999	81⅞	-⅛	11.940	12.234
700m	Treas 10½% 1999	89	-⅛	12.257	12.436
443m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36⅞	-⅛	9.675	10.976
600m	Treas 8% 2002-06	67⅞	..	11.829	12.058
1000m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	47⅞	-⅛	11.614	11.884
500m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	65⅞	-⅛	11.993	12.077
1000m	Exch 12% 2013-17	97⅞	-⅛	12.574	12.585
462m	Consols 4%	33⅞	-⅛	12.453	..
1909m	War Ln 3½%	31⅞	-⅛	11.432	..
276m	Conv 3½%	34⅞	+⅛	10.057	..
57m	Treas 3%	23⅞	..	12.568	..
276m	Consols 2½%	20⅞	..	12.174	..
452m	Treas 2½% Aft 75	19⅞	..	12.975	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
12m	Aust 5½% 77-80	94⅛	-⅛	5.866	10.767
20m	Aust 5½% 81-82	82⅞	..	6.641	11.078
10m	Aust 6% 81-83	80⅞	-⅛	7.600	11.491
14m	Aust 7% 79-81	89⅞	-⅛	7.914	11.748
—	Chilean Mixed	90	..	..	..
8m	E Africa 5½% 77-83	75	+1	7.298	13.414
—	German 4½% 1930	400	..	..	..
—	Hungary 4½% 1924	49	..	..	..
—	Ireland 7½% 81-83	83	-⅛	..	..
3m	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	98⅞	-⅛	7.975	11.453
—	Japan Ass 4% 1910	385	-5	..	..
—	Japan 6% 83-88	71	-1	..	..
4m	Kenya 5% 78-82	77	-1	6.513	13.734
7m	Malaya 7½% 78-82	87⅞	-⅛	8.598	11.753
12m	N Z 6% 76-80	93⅞	-⅛	6.409	10.858
14m	N Z 7½% 88-92	66⅞	..	11.119	12.684
12m	N Z 7½% 83-86	82⅞	..	9.278	11.280
3m	N Rhd 6% 78-81	89⅞	-⅛	6.846	12.218
1m	Nyasa 6% 78-81	88⅞	-⅛	6.846	12.215
—	Peru 6% Ass	145	..	..	..
5m	S Africa 9½% 79-81	93⅞	..	..	..
2m	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	33	..	..	..
5m	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	40	-3	..	..
5m	S Rhd 6% 78-81	79	-4	..	..
—	Spanish 4%	31	..	..	..
4m	Tang 5½% 78-82	76⅞	-⅛	7.213	13.267
—	Uruguay 3½%	98⅞	..	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
26m	L C C 3% 1920	22⅞	+⅛	12.837	..
25m	L C C 5% 80-83	80	..	6.252	10.838
15m	L C C 5½% 77-81	87⅞	-⅛	6.290	10.634
30m	L C C 5½% 82-84	80	-⅛	6.940	11.311
25m	L C C 5½% 85-87	70⅞	-⅛	7.935	11.075
20m	L C C 6% 76-79	96⅞	..	6.223	10.000
25m	L C C 6½% 88-90	68⅞	-⅛	9.999	11.958
40m	G L C 6½% 90-92	64⅞	-⅛	10.320	12.265
25m	G L C 9½% 80-82	92	-⅛	10.316	12.003
75m	G L C 12½% 1982	101⅛	-⅛	12.330	12.043
100m	G L C 12½% 1983	100⅞	-⅛	12.392	12.277
16m	C of L 6½% 80-82	84⅞	..	7.681	11.590
17m	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	82⅞	-⅛	9.406	11.949
20m	Ag Mt 7½% 91-93	62⅞	-⅛	11.601	12.795
12m	Ag Mt 6½% 85-90	62⅞	-⅛	10.409	12.584
30m	Belfast 6½% 77-80	89⅞	-⅛	7.259	12.139
5m	Brighton 6½% 76-79	97⅞	+⅛	6.638	9.950
15m	Camden 6½% 77-79	95⅞	-⅛	6.588	9.338
15m	Croydon 6½% 78-81	86⅞	-⅛	7.820	12.034
3m	Edin 6½% 77-79	95⅞	..	6.588	9.980
20m	Glasgow 9½% 80-82	92⅞	-⅛	10.018	11.631
30m	Liverpl 13½% 1981	104	+⅛	12.965	11.799
27m	Met Water B 34-03	27⅞	-⅛	10.824	12.528
15m	N I 6½% 79-80	92⅞	..	7.023	12.803
20m	N I 7% 82-84	78⅞	-⅛	9.196	13.089
5m	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	81⅞	..	7.946	11.866
5m	Sthend 5½% 77-79	96	..	5.333	10.340
10m	Swark 6½% 83-86	78⅞	-⅛	8.838	8.778
12m	Surrey 6% 78-80	93⅞	+⅛	6.416	10.720

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
18.3m	AAH	211	+1	9.3	6.4	7.9
800,000	AC Cars	40	..	1.4	3.6	8.4
12.0m	AGB Research	150	+21	5.2	3.4	17.3
70.0m	APV Hldgs	258	-13	8.7	3.4	9.3
18.2m	Aaronson Bros	71	+1	5.3	7.5	7.2
2,144,000	Acrow	134	+2	3.8	2.9	12.5
57.2m	Do A	103	+3	3.8	3.7	9.6
8,352,000	Adda Int	47	-½	1.0	2.1	8.7
25.3m	Adwest Group	296	-4	15.2	5.1	8.2
1,600,000	Aeron't & Gen	100	+10	3.9	3.9	11.4
13.7m	Airfix Ind	53	..	4.9	9.2	5.0
—	Akzo	£11⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
226.8m	Albright & W	193	+1	..	..	12.6
71.7m	Alcan Ord	162	..	15.0b	9.3	5.1
6,760,000	Do 10½%	£84½	..	1050	12.4	..
18.0m	Do 9¾% Cnv	£150	..	900	6.0	..
15.3m	Alginate Ind	282	-3	21.2	7.5	8.2
9,886,000	Allen E. Balfour	50	-2	6.6	13.1	9.2
1,807,000	Allen W. G.	54	..	4.3	7.9	4.3
32.0m	Allied Colloids	76	..	2.6	3.4	14.0
6,485,000	Allied Insulators	62	..	6.5	10.5	4.7
1,550,000	Allied Plant	19½	..	1.1	6.9	6.8
7,894,000	Alpine Hldgs	73	-2	3.8	5.1	15.8
20.7m	Amal Metal	339	-7	24.7	7.8	13.4
22.0m	Amal Power	161	+4	8.0	5.0	4.3
5,330,000	Amber Day	44	..	3.0	6.9	6.3
730,000	Amber Ind Hldgs	28	..	0.8	3.0	4.5
2,192,000	Anchor Chem	77	..	6.3	8.1	5.0
6.7m	Anderson Strath	67	-½	4.6	6.9	7.7
7,218,000	Anglia TV 'A'	85	..	6.7	7.8	5.9
155.7m	Anglo Amer Ind	580	-20	43.1	7.4	6.2
932,000	Ang Swiss Hldgs	36	..	..	..	..
7,197,000	Applevard	91	-3	9.5h	10.5	7.3
8,465,000	Aquascutum 'A'	59½	-½	2.3	4.6	10.6
4,832,000	Arlington Mtr	117½	+½	11.7	9.9	4.6
15.1m	Armitage Shanks	72½	-1½	6.5	9.0	12.7
32.2m	Armst Equip	65	-4	3.2	4.9	11.1
40.5m	Ass Biscuit	82	-5	4.8	5.8	5.5
9,021,000	Ass Book	232	-2	6.1	2.4	6.3
271.4m	Ass Brit Food	76	-4	3.5	4.6	7.9
112.1m	Ass Engineer	122	-1	7.9	6.5	6.3
7,733,000	Ass Fisheries	44	-3	..	..	..
17.9m	Ass Leisure	69½	-½	4.6	6.7	6.7
56.2m	Ass News	165	-1	8.5	4.7	8.2
6,520,000	Ass Paper	60½	-½	4.6	7.6	6.4
60.4m	Ass Tel 'A'	117	..	10.0	8.6	7.6
768,000	Ass Tooling	44	+4	3.9	8.8	20.3
2,378,000	Astbury & Mdley	59	+1	1.8	3.0	6.6
1,696,000	Atkins Bros	53	..	5.6	10.5	8.9
2,334,000	Audiotronic	30	-1	0.3	1.3	5.0
8,055,000	Ault & Wiborg	41	-1	3.1	7.6	4.4
17.2m	Aurora Hldgs	95	+2	8.0	8.4	4.4
1,081,000	Austin E.	102	..	5.9	5.7	4.6
43.9m	Automotive Pd	78	+1	2.2	2.8	8.1
10.2m	Avana Grp	50	-4½	1.7	3.3	9.1
70.1m	Averys	190	+5	8.8	4.6	11.1
14.2m	Avon Rubber	215	-3	14.1	6.6	3.1
1,076.4m	B.A.T Ind	320	-4	22.6	7.1	5.8
73.1m	Do Dfd	280	-2	..	..	..
26.9m	BBA Grp	59	-1	3.8	6.4	8.0
370.8m	BET Dfd	117	+6	8.1	6.9	8.8
283.9m	BICC	137	-14	11.1	8.1	11.7
254.1m	BL Ltd	22	-2	..	..	..
248.1m	BOC Int	73½	+3½	5.3	7.2	6.3
107.7m	BPB Ind	245	+5	11.6	4.7	5.4
738,000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	57	..	4.3n	7.6	7.0
28.9m	BSG Int	44	+3	3.2	7.3	4.2
93.5m	BSR Ltd	105	-3	7.2	6.9	7.1
234.1m	BTR Ltd	337	-4	16.7	4.9	11.5
127.3m	Babcock & W	137	-1	8.0	5.8	6.8
1,240,000	Baggeridge Brk	31	..	3.5	11.4	9.6
2,766,000	Bailey C H Ord	6	-½	0.3	5.1	46.2
30.3m	Baird W.	184	-1	14.1	7.6	6.0
27.8m	Baker Perkins	118	-2	6.5	5.5	4.6
5,414,000	Bambergers	56	-1	4.9	8.8	8.9
9,504,000	Bamburs Stores	120	-1	2.3	1.9	9.0
10.2m	Barker & Dbson	15½	..	..	..	42.4
248.7m	Barlow Rand	240	-2	17.7	7.4	4.7
1,360,000	Barr & Wallace	136	-4	5.6	4.1	4.6
3,346,000	Do A	134	-6	5.6	4.2	4.5
40.8m	Barratt Devs	116	+4	12.2	10.5	5.4
6,824,000	Barrow Hepbn	30	..	2.3b	7.6	6.2
12.8m	Barton & Sons	71	-3	4.1	5.8	7.3
16.8m	Bassett G.	140	-3	8.6	6.1	7.1
10.7m	Bath & P'land	71	..	5.2	7.3	4.1
2,875,000	Beales J.	76	-2	4.4	5.8	3.2
8,199,000	Beatson Clark	193	..	7.8	4.0	5.1
1,722,000	Beauford Grp	63	-1	6.1	9.5	6.6
7,643,000	Beckman A.	77	..	7.4	9.6	8.5
1,083.4m	Beecham Grp	728	+25	28.2	3.9	14.1
35.1m	Bejam Grp	66	-2	2.3	3.5	8.2
8,540,000	Bemrose Corp	76	-2	5.8	7.6	10.1
4,492,000	Benn Bros	67	-1	3.6	5.4	13.8
104.1m	Beres Grp	156	..	6.5	4.2	7.1
130.6m	Berisf'd S & W	161	..	6.5	4.0	5.8
2,311,000	Berisfords	62	..	3.8	6.1	5.2
1,462,000	Best & May	65	..	4.7	7.2	7.6
23.0m	Bestobell	175	+4	14.3	8.2	7.9
9,150,000	Bett Bros	61	..	2.7	4.4	9.5
21.1m	Bibby J.	258	+7	10.7	4.1	4.9
3,912,000	Bilurcated Eng	52	..	4.3	8.2	5.2
2,040,000	Birm'gham Mint	102	+9	7.4	7.2	6.6
19.3m	Black & Edg'n	116	-2	6.6	5.7	14.1
50.8m	Blackwd Hodge	70½	-½	3.4	4.9	7.6
1,920,000	Blackwood Mt	24	..	..	..	13.6
13.2m	Blagden & N	248	-2	18.2	7.3	10.6
332.6m	Blue Circle Ind	287	..	14.7	5.1	7.3
5,286,000	Blundell Perm	83	-1	4.8	5.8	8.1
4,182,000	Boardman K. O.	19½	..	1.7	8.5	5.6
5,569,000	Bodycote	71	..	3.4	4.8	6.9
2,520,000	Bonser Eng	42	..	2.2	5.2	12.1
88.1m	Booker McCon	284	+19	10.7	3.8	8.3
6,758,000	B'sey & Hawkes	173	..	7.7	4.4	7.0
7,325,000	Boot H.	138	-1	13.9	10.1	7.7
826.3m	Boots	233	-10	9.1	3.9	16.4
28.1m	Borthwick T.	56	+2	9.4	16.8	8.0
5,495,000	Boulton W.	17	..	1.7	10.1	8.9
292.0m	Bowater Corp	195	-4	14.7	7.5	8.9
25.2m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	83	..	2.8d	3.9	7.5
3,888,000	Braby Leslie	88	+6	6.7	7.6	4.4
3,537,000	Brady Ind	56	+2	5.3	9.5	..
3,641,000	Do A	54	..	5.3	9.8	10.2
4,904,000	Braham Millar	39	-½	2.2	5.7	5.5
2,430,000	Braid Grp	40½	-½	2.2	5.3	6.0
3,186,000	Braithwaite	118	-2	6.6	5.6	6.6
24.9m	Brammer H.	170	..	6.4	3.7	11.1
3,081,000	Bremner	56	..	7.8	12.4	14.1
20.5m	Brent Chem Int	213	-14	4.7	2.2	18.3
4,480,000	Brent Walker	64	-1	1.9	3.0	28.6
7,641,000	Brickhouse Dud	51	+1	3.6	7.0	7.8
58.1m	Bridon	107	+2	9.3	8.7	10.6
3,233,000	Bright J. Grp	30½	..	3.7	12.0	10.4
6,669,000	Brit Car Auctn	49½	-3½	3.8b	7.6	12.2
214.2m	Brit Home Strs	209	+9	9.5	4.5	16.9
15.9m	Brit Printing	53	+1	4.8	9.1	4.8
9,589,000	Brit Sim Spec	93	-1	7.1	7.6	8.9
78.6m	Brit Sugar	131	+8	7.2b	5.5	3.1
4,309,000	Brit Syphon Ind	61	-2	4.6	7.8	4.4
7,927,000	Brit Tar Prod	62½	-½	2.1	3.3	11.5
16.9m	Brit Vita	103	+5	2.7	2.6	4.5
2,832,000	Britains	21½	-4½	2.3	10.9	5.6
12.3m	Brockhouse Ltd	73	+3	5.8	7.9	7.8
5,675,000	Brocks Grp	67	-4	5.7	8.5	17.0
1,567.3m	Broken Hill	710	+15	19.5	2.7	31.3
5,527,000	Brook St Bur	86	..	6.4	7.4	17.4
122.1m	Brooke Bond	47½	+2	4.3	9.1	3.9
2,264,000	Brooke Tool	49	+3	3.8b	7.7	10.4
3,843,000	Brotherhood P.	122	..	9.8	8.0	9.1
4,040,000	Brown & J'ksn	202	-6	1.5	0.8	17.8
13.0m	Brown & Tawse	129	+1	7.3	5.7	7.4
32.0m	BBK	59	-4	3.3	5.6	7.4
31.8m	Brown Bros Cp	27¾	-½	1.6	6.4	14.5
75.2m	Brown J.	478	+34	13.4	2.8	5.0
8,580,000	Bruntons	107	..	10.6b	9.8	9.5
10.2m	Bryant Hldgs	51	-5	3.6	7.0	10.7
13.9m	Bullough Ltd	160	-10	9.3	5.8	6.6
5,492,000	Bulmer & Lumb	64	..	4.7	7.4	5.3
27.2m	Bunzl Pulp	104	..	7.4	7.1	4.8
4,894,000	Burco Dean	74	-1	6.2	8.4	7.4
903,000	Burgess Prod	43	-3	3.5	8.2	6.6
3,991,000	Burnett H'shire	206	-3	4.3	2.1	9.4
6,319,000	Do A NV	206	-3	4.3	2.1	5.4
2,532,000	Burns And'son	46	-½	2.3	4.9	6.7
2,556,000	Burrell & Co	11¼	..	1.4	12.4	17.9
2,778,000	Burt Boulton	132	..	15.2	8.3	6.8
8,559,000	Burton Grp	192	+20	2.3	1.2	..
59.5m	Do A	182	+13	2.3	1.2	..
31.9m	Butterfld-Harvy	58	+2	3.6	4.3	6.2

C — E

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
4,022,000	CH Industrials	33	+2	3.0	9.2	4.7
216.4m	Cadbury Sch	59	-2	4.6	7.8	7.6
3,499,000	Caffyns	108	-2	6.6	6.8	8.1
2,250,000	C'bread Robey	60	..	2.5	4.2	36.9
7,672,000	Campari	124	+9	3.0	2.4	6.4
7,179,000	Do B	114	+9	..	..	..
5,950,000	Camrex Hldgs	62	..	5.0	8.1	5.2
8,337,000	Canning W.	70	-4	6.0	8.5	6.4
31.2m	Cape Ind	130	-1	12.4	9.6	3.4
3,420,000	Caplan Profile	114	-7	7.4	6.4	7.4
20.7m	Capper Neill	90	+11	3.2	3.5	4.3
6,787,000	Caravans Int	81	..	7.4	9.0	3.1
3,079,000	Carclo Eng	77	..	4.5	5.8	5.9
13.4m	Carless Capel	34	..	1.4	4.1	9.5
61.4m	Carlton Ind	232	-2	8.3	3.6	9.1
14.9m	Carpets Int	51	-1	..	..	35.8
9,701,000	Carr J. (Don)	44	-1	1.4	3.3	6.8
72.1m	Carr'ton Vly	38	+1	1.3	3.7	4.8
25.0m	Carroll P. J.	105	..	9.7	9.3	8.0
3,521,000	Casket S Hldgs	76	-20	3.3	4.3	9.6
1,630,000	Causton Sir J.	21	-1½	..	..	5.3
34.9m	Cawoods	147	-4	5.8	3.9	9.8
7,425,000	Celestion	31½	-½	1.1	3.6	6.7
143.2m	Cement Rdstone	105	-5	5.0	4.8	16.1
22.7m	Cen & Sheer	35½	-2½	1.8	5.0	10.4
34.4m	Central Man	54½	-½	4.6	8.3	3.6
2,445,000	Centreway Ltd	278	-20	18.4	6.6	5.7
1,411,000	Ch'mbn & Hill	63	+4	4.1	6.6	4.5
7,735,000	Chamberl'n Grp	50	-1	4.2	8.4	5.5
1,384,000	Change Wares	22½	..	0.6	2.7	18.0
2,273,000	Do Cnv Cum	26	+1	1.8	7.0	..
159.1m	Chloride Grp	126	..	7.8	6.2	12.0
32.1m	Christies Int	122	+1	5.0	4.1	10.8
1,000,000	Chrisy Bros	50	+2	4.2	8.4	4.8
83.2m	Chubb & Sons	137	-3	7.8	5.7	8.4
6,648,000	Church & Co	169	..	5.6	3.3	6.8
53.5m	Coalite & Chem	73	..	4.2	5.8	9.2
13.1m	Coates Bros	77	+1	3.5	4.6	7.5
17.7m	Do A	76	-1	3.5	4.6	7.4
186.4m	Coats Patons	71	+1	4.9	7.0	4.8
3,829,000	Cole R. H.	134	..	5.8	4.2	8.8
3,300,000	Collett D'son	99	-4	5.0	5.0	6.9
9,932,000	Collins W.	144	-2	7.0	4.9	8.9
13.9m	Do A	144	-4	7.0	4.9	8.9
8,374,000	Comben Grp	33	-1	3.8	11.0	9.7
24.2m	Comb Eng Strs	123	-10	4.9	4.0	14.9
27.9m	Comet Radiov'n	158	+1	3.9	2.6	13.6
50.8m	CompAir	98	+1	5.7	5.8	7.9
9,536,000	Compton Webb	56	-13	2.8	5.1	14.4
923,000	Cook W.	37	-1	3.2	8.6	3.6
27.8m	Cope Allman	70	+3½	5.2	7.5	7.1
376,000	Copson F.	16	..	1.3	7.9	7.4
11.1m	Corah	38	-2	3.0	7.8	5.2
92.7m	Coral Leisure	110	-6	9.1	8.3	6.5
1,825,000	Cornercroft	65	..	6.3e	9.7	13.7
6,771,000	Cosalt	69	-4	3.5	5.0	6.3
141.2m	Costain R.	284	+18	3.9	1.5	8.5
2,640,000	Countryside	44	-1	3.5	8.0	15.3
14.1m	Courts (Furn)	115	+5	5.4	4.7	7.2
14.1m	Do A NV	115	+5	5.4	4.7	7.2
327.6m	Courtaulds	120	+8	11.4	9.6	10.8
3,222,000	Courtney Pope	66	-1	3.6	5.5	9.4
8,630,000	C'wan de Groot	70	..	3.5	5.0	5.3
8,592,000	Cowie T.	48½	+2	2.7	5.8	4.2
875,000	Crellon Hldgs	17	+1	1.8	10.7	..
1,382,000	Do 12% Conv	17½	..	1.2	6.9	..
8,908,000	Crest Nicholson	82	..	5.6	6.8	9.7
61.2m	Croda Int	58½	-½	3.3	5.6	7.0
7,336,000	Cronite Grp	39	-½	3.7	9.5	13.1
1,130,000	Cropper J.	70	..	2.3	3.2	3.5
1,127,000	Crosby Hse	144	-3	..	..	..
70.2m	Crosley Bldg	105	..	6.3	6.0	14.8
11.0m	Crouch D.	114	+2	6.6	5.7	5.8
2,726,000	Crouch Grp	68	..	4.5	6.6	12.1
12.8m	Crown House	62	+4	5.8	9.3	9.8
1,332,000	Crowther J.	37	+1	1.0	2.6	..
2,351,000	Cum'ns En Cr	£96	-1	375	3.9	..
23.5m	Dale Electric	174	-4	4.2	2.4	15.8
737.4m	Dana Corp	£23¾	-1	69.0	3.1	..
3,040,000	Dartmouth Inv	23½	-½	1.9	8.0	5.1
6,225,000	Davies & New	128	+2	11.1	8.6	19.6
12.0m	Davis G.	100	..	5.0	5.0	3.9
107.3m	Davy Int	271	-1	16.8	6.2	7.9
89.3m	De Beers Ind	650	..	46.4	7.1	12.2
816,000	Deanson Hldgs	40	+2	3.2	7.9	6.9
128.2m	Debenhams	96	-6	8.1	8.4	9.2
184.6m	De La Rue	485	-32	15.2	3.1	9.0
33.9m	Decca	470	-5	18.0	3.8	16.1
52.1m	Do A	450	-5	18.0	4.0	16.3
114.1m	Delta Metal	80	+½	7.6	9.5	10.0
4,289,000	Denbyware	100	..	8.2	8.2	10.7
19.2m	De Vere Hotels	186	-3	7.1	4.2	24.0
6,946,000	Dewhirst I. J.	69	+1	2.3	3.3	7.5
1,017,000	Dewhurst Dent	16	..	..	..	6.2
113.0m	DRG	135	..	10.6	7.9	10.6
21.8m	Diploma Inv	200	+4	5.8	2.8	11.4
1,249,000	Dixon D.	86	-3	5.6	6.5	3.6
53.6m	Dixons Photo	144	-3	3.7	2.5	8.4
692,000	Dixor	62	-3	0.9b	1.5	60.2
75.5m	Dobson Park	113	+7	6.1	5.4	9.2
6,225,000	Dom Hldgs	83	+1	7.0	8.5	12.0
4,190,000	Dorena Hldgs	75	-½	7.6	10.1	6.9
70.4m	Douglas R. M.	103	+3	4.8	4.7	7.2
9,070,000	Dow & M Mills	30	+1	1.7	5.7	13.8
9,284,000	Downing G. H.	154	+30	8.8	5.7	4.6
191.6m	Dowty Grp	285	+20	6.6	2.3	15.5
1,523,000	Drake & Scull	32½	..	1.5	4.7	5.0
3,881,000	Dreamland Elec	36	+1	2.0	5.6	6.6
3,934,000	Dufay	36	+1	2.2	6.1	13.4
104.8m	Dunlop Hldgs	80	-5	8.0	10.0	5.9
8,223,000	Duple Int	20	..	1.0b	5.8	7.8
30.9m	Duport	72½	+1	6.8	9.4	4.9
7,665,000	Durapipe Int	156	..	6.2	4.0	9.5
13.3m	Dutton For	50½	+3	4.3	8.4	3.9
1,257,000	Dykes J. Hldgs	35½	-½	..	..	..
168.3m	E M I	132	-4	14.0	9.2	5.7
8,547,000	ERF Hldgs	129½	+9½	4.2	3.3	2.8
3,379,000	E Lancs Paper	62	-2	5.2	8.5	5.6
8,686,000	Eastern Prod	92	-1	6.6	7.2	2.5
37.7m	Eastwood J. B.	156	+16	5.9	3.7	8.1
18.5m	Edbro	226	-6	9.6	4.2	7.0
5,944,000	Eleco Hldgs	49	-2	2.9	5.9	13.4
6,647,000	EIS	82	-3½	4.7	7.7	10.0
59.3m	Electrocomps	508	+6	7.7	1.3	13.7
539,000	Electronic Mach	22	..	..	..	..
104.8m	Electr'nic Rent	142	+1	7.6	5.3	8.6
21.3m	Elliott B.	147	+1	8.1	5.5	5.1
6,878,000	Ellis & Everard	104	+4	7.6	7.3	19.8
6,489,000	Ellis & Gold	28½	..	2.9	10.1	12.1
613,000	Elson & Robbins	93	..	5.0	5.3	7.1
5,612,000	Elswick Hopper	21	+2½	1.5	7.1	6.3
47.3m	Empire Stores	174	..	7.3	4.2	11.8
7,028,000	Energy Serv	19	-½	0.5	2.4	16.7
1,375,000	England J. E.	27½	-½	2.2	7.8	6.0
2,882,000	English & O'seas	28	-½	1.1	3.8	10.3
5,431,000	English Card Cl	65	..	4.5	4.7	5.1
132.0m	Eng China Clay	82	-6	6.0	7.3	9.1
4,461,000	Erith & Co	96	..	6.3	6.6	12.0
15.2m	Esperanza	130	-15	8.6	6.6	10.9
2,346,000	Eucalyptus Pulp	83	..	6.4	10.2	2.7
141.4m	Euro Ferries	124	+7	4.2	3.2	6.4
9,679,000	Eva Industries	97	+2	7.3	7.8	4.5
5,411,000	Evode Hldgs	34	+4	1.7b	5.1	5.5
6,695,000	Ewer G.	34½	-1	2.1b	6.1	11.0
2,548,000	Excalibur	17½	-½	0.8	4.4	6.9
10.6m	Exch Telegraph	120	+4	8.2	6.8	10.5
17.2m	Expand Metal	64	+3	5.6	8.8	9.7

F — H

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
6,800,000	FMC	68	..	6.1	8.9	5.4
1,384,000	FPA Cons	17½	+2	..	..	9.1
9,020,000	Fairbairn L'ton	72½	+1½	7.7	10.6	6.4
32.0m	Fairclough Cons	73	-1	5.3	7.3	8.5
12.7m	Fairview Est	119	+1	8.9	7.5	7.2
3,371,000	Farmer S. W.	148	..	7.7	5.3	8.1
23.2m	Farnell Elect	375	+20	10.0	2.7	15.6
4,903,000	Fed Lnd & Build	47	-1	3.5	7.4	12.6
3,556,000	Feedex Ltd	34	-1	2.1	6.1	7.2
42.4m	Fenner J. H.	145	-2	10.5	7.4	11.3
9,289,000	Ferguson Ind	125	-1	9.1	7.4	8.1
27.4m	Fine Art Dev	60	-½	2.8	4.6	12.5
26.2m	Finlay J.	110	+1	7.6b	6.9	5.2
1,038,000	First Castle	42	..	3.4	8.0	11.7
142.1m	Fisons	383	+10	19.3	5.0	7.8
39.5m	Fitch Lovell	64	..	6.2	9.7	10.2
6,221,000	Flnidrive Eng	90½	-½	5.2	5.7	9.6
4,894,000	Fodens	39	..	5.1	8.6	5.4
6,488,000	Fogarty E.	157	..	3.9	2.5	6.2
9,419,000	Folkes Hefo NV	28	..	2.1	7.5	4.9
5,156,000	Ford M.	33	..	3.2	9.8	11.7
—	Ford Mtr BDR	365	+7	8.3	5.0	17.4
3,802,000	Formminster	154	..	7.9	5.2	7.9
83.0m	Foseco Min	161	-12	6.9	3.8	12.2
33.4m	Foster Bros	150	+2	4.3	2.9	14.3
2,646,000	Foster J.	46	+2	3.8	8.2	6.7
8,346,000	Fothergill & H	103	..	9.4	9.1	8.4
984,000	Francis G. R.	48	..	6.0	12.5	9.2
5,909,000	Francis Ind	80	-3	5.1	6.4	4.6
88.9m	Freemans Ldn	385	-15	9.0	2.3	14.1
2,775,000	French T.	74	-1	4.2	5.7	5.7
18.5m	French Kier	39	+2	2.7	6.8	6.9
6,614,000	Friedland Doggt	108	..	4.7	4.4	7.7
24.1m	GEI Int	93	+6	6.3	6.8	10.3
7,774,000	Gallfd Brindley	64½	+2½	5.1	7.9	6.9
955,000	Garford Lilley	14½	..	1.2	8.3	5.0
4,417,000	Garnar Scotblair	102	+2	7.2	7.1	4.9
1,733.8m	GEC	316	-10	6.1	1.9	11.3
3,661.5m	Do F Rate	£99½	-½	1106	11.1	..
1,324,000	Gen Eng (Rad)	15½	-½	..	..	21.8
675.8m	Gen Mtr BDR	235	-18	10.1g	4.3	22.8
74.9m	Gestetner 'A'	166	+3	6.3	3.8	5.9
14.3m	Gibbons Dudley	74	-7	3.8	5.1	3.7
3,720,000	Gieves Grp	95	+2	6.8	7.1	6.3
106.6m	Gill & Duffus	162	+13	6.6	4.1	9.9
12.3m	Giltspur Ltd	67	+3	4.4	6.6	7.1
3,276,000	Glass & Metal	83	..	4.2	5.1	5.9
1,181,000	Glass Glover	31	-5	1.9	9.0	5.8
530.6m	Glaxo Hldgs	625	+20	16.2	2.6	12.6
4,208,000	Gleeson M. J.	42	-1½	2.9	6.9	6.5
2,835,000	Glossop & W. J.	61	-1	5.7	9.3	6.4
72.4m	Glynwed	111	-4	12.4	11.2	8.9
9,734,000	Goldbg & Sons	76	+2	6.2	8.2	12.9
12.9m	Gomme Hldgs	67	..	5.1	7.6	8.8
3,319,000	Gordon & Gotch	77	..	4.0	5.2	6.5
1,612,000	Gordon L. Grp	28	+8	..	..	28.5
7,310,000	Grampian Hldgs	72	+3	6.1	8.4	18.4
135.1m	Granada 'A'	118	-2	3.1	2.7	12.7
508.4m	Grand Met Ltd	115	-3	6.7	5.8	9.5
59.8m	Grattan W'hse	136	-3	8.4	6.2	10.6
17.6m	Gt Univ Stores	324	+16	12.5	3.9	12.8
795.1m	Do A	327	+23	12.5	3.8	12.9
4,867,000	Greenfield Mill	45½	-½	2.7	6.0	5.9
1,525,000	Gripperrods	61	-5	4.7	7.7	5.0
405.5m	GKN	268	-12	23.6	8.8	7.9
13.2m	HTV Grp	131	..	15.2	11.6	9.4
6,526,000	Haden Carrier	123	-6	11.8	9.6	18.2
16.2m	Haggas J.	130	-10	1.0s	0.8	9.5
14.4m	Hall Eng	120	-3	6.7	5.6	6.7
27.5m	Hall M.	242	-5	10.7	4.4	10.1
4,315,000	Halma Ltd	44	-4	1.0	2.3	7.9
14.0m	Hanimex Corp	83	+2	4.4	5.3	4.6
94.1m	Hanson Trust	140	-6	10.0	7.1	6.9
2,508,000	Hardy Furn	39	-1	0.3	0.8	..
2,782,000	Do A	39½	-1	0.3	0.8	..
13.7m	Hargreaves Grp	58	-2	4.9	8.4	9.2
14.1m	Harris Sheldon	53½	-½	4.5	8.4	9.0
8,735,000	Harrison T C.	116	..	6.2	5.3	7.4
230.7m	Harrison Cros	525	..	33.0s	6.3	10.5
7,965,000	Hartwells Grp	114½	-3½	10.2	8.9	3.5
326.3m	Hawker Sidd	264	-24	4.2	2.3	11.1
4,999,000	Hawkins & T'son	72	-3	6.1	8.4	4.7
2,149,000	Hawthorn L.	90	+8	..	..	..
24.7m	Hays Wharf	243	-3	7.7	3.2	15.0
1,306,000	Headlam Sims	56	..	2.6	4.6	4.5
2,826,000	Helene of Ldn	23½	-½	1.0	4.3	5.5
841,000	Helical Bar	35	-3	..	..	20.8
5,121,000	Hend'son Kent	81	-4	3.7	4.6	8.2
17.7m	Hepw'th	129	+2	13.0b	10.1	5.2
120.8m	Hepworth Cer	96	+5	5.3	5.6	7.7
34.4m	Hepworth J.	78	+4	3.6	4.6	12.5
483,000	Herman Smith	10	..	..	..	..
17.3m	Hestair	95	-5	9.5	10.0	3.7
32.2m	Hewden-Stuart	65	-1	2.6	2.5	8.2
540,000	Hewitt J.	24	-1	1.6	6.5	5.5
2,670,000	Hicking P'cost	105	-3	10.9	10.4	5.0
42.5m	Hickson Welch	220	+5	5.4	2.5	8.9
6,579,000	Higgs & Hill	87	-3	5.2	6.0	4.9
4,708,000	Hill & Smith	87	-4	3.1	3.6	5.3
2,254,000	Hill C. Bristol	108	..	21.0	10.2	34.2
21.6m	Hillards	200	..	7.5	3.7	5.9
13.7m	Hoffnung S.	78	..	6.5	8.3	9.0
5,232,000	Hollas Grp	67	-5	6.9	10.3	6.8
5,976,000	Hollis Bros	66	-3	6.8	10.3	8.1
17.2m	Holt Lloyd	175	-5	10.6	6.1	12.6
7,520,000	Home Charm	188	-2	5.5	2.9	12.8
21.3m	Hoover	290	-5	22.5	8.0	10.6
34.4m	Do A	282	-7	22.5	8.0	10.9
12.7m	Hopkinsons	114	-1	7.7	6.7	6.5
6,511,000	Horizon Mid	116	-7	8.8	7.7	11.3
210.1m	Hse of Fraser	170	-11	7.5	4.4	12.5
9,023,000	Hoverlngham	84	..	2.9	3.4	10.4
3,916,000	Do RV	81	-2	3.2	3.9	10.1
3,142,000	Howard & Wynd	39	..	0.5	1.7	16.5
703,000	Do A	26	..	0.5	1.8	14.8
9,501,000	Howard Mach	33	+1	1.8	5.4	23.1
4,674,000	Howard Tenens	36¾	+¾	2.6	7.1	..
12.2m	Howden Grp	89	-5	7.1	8.0	7.4
224.6m	Hudsons Bay	£14	-½	31.2	2.2	13.7
6,444,000	Hunt Moscrop	27½	-½	1.2	4.3	8.1
26.9m	Hunting Assoc	340	-26	4.5	1.3	12.1
4,504,000	Huntleigh Grp	138	-3	3.6	2.6	8.4
—	Hutch Whamp	114	+2	..	..	..

I — L

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,143.2m	ICI	388	+10	31.6	3.0	7.1
2,370,000	IDC Grp	122	-2	13.6	11.2	22.9
131.2m	IMI	63	+1½	5.3	8.4	7.7
18.2m	Ibstock Johns'n	164	-2	8.3	5.1	6.9
2,331.3m	Imp Chem Ind	410	-16	25.0	6.1	9.0
31.9m	Imp Cold Store	135	-1	8.3	6.1	5.4
603.8m	Imperial Grp	85½	+4½	8.8	10.0	6.5
1,730,000	Ingall Ind	33½	..	2.8	8.7	12.8
1,120,000	Ingram H.	39	-5	..	..	47.3
45.6m	Initial Services	84½	-1½	7.6	6.7	6.7
36.0m	Int Paint	88	..	3.5	4.3	6.4
22.7m	Int Timber	137	+2	10.7	7.8	8.6
14.0m	Invereh Grp	69	+1	7.4	10.8	8.0
46.6m	Itoh BDR	£10½	+1½	8.6	0.8	..
8,400,000	JB Hldgs	64	-1	3.8	2.5	6.3
1,406,000	Jacks W.	26	..	1.5	5.8	..
680,000	Jacksons B'End	66	..	3.0	4.7	9.0
1,918,000	James M. Ind	14½	-½	1.5	10.5	10.7
600.0m	Jardine M'son	300	-21	8.5	2.8	..
1,742,000	Jarvis J.	172	+2	14.5	8.4	10.0
1,709,000	Jessups Hldgs	41	-1	2.6	6.4	6.1
68.3m	Johnson & F B	70	+2	7.2	10.3	5.1
11.5m	Johnson Grp	107	+1	6.3	5.8	7.9
78.9m	Johnson Matt	495	..	20.6	4.4	9.6
21.6m	Johnson-Richd	99	+3	2.7b	2.7	8.8
8,457,000	Jones Stroud	87	+2	7.1	8.1	4.2
1,646,000	Jourdan T.	41	-2	4.4	10.7	4.6
12.0m	K Shoes	80	+4	3.8	4.7	7.3
6,682,000	Kalamazoo	37	-½	3.1	8.4	7.5
4,032,000	Kelsey Ind	105	..	4.9	4.7	4.8
24.2m	Kenning Mtr	78	..	6.9	8.9	5.8
4,075,000	Kent M. P.	138	+1	3.2	2.4	10.3
5,985,000	Kode Int	138	-4	7.1	5.2	7.5
1,938,000	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	53	-1	1.3	2.4	14.2
50.0m	Kwik Save Disc	89	-3	3.9	4.4	13.5
32.5m	LCP Hldgs	95	-3	8.3	8.8	6.7
33.9m	LRC Int	38	+2	4.4	11.7	9.7
24.7m	LWT Hldgs 'A'	154	+1	10.8	8.8	9.3
200.3m	Ladbroke	275	-1	11.8	4.7	5.1
3,362,000	Ladies Pride	80	-1	4.4	7.3	7.5
80.3m	Laing J.	219	-4	8.0	3.6	9.1
57.0m	Do A	217	+2	8.0	3.7	9.0
41.9m	Laird Grp Ltd	98	+5	4.1	4.2	7.0
4,872,000	Lake & Elliot	49	-1	5.3	10.9	11.1
1,410,000	Lambert H'wth	47	-1	5.0	10.5	6.0
2,314,000	Lane P. Grp	32	..	5.0	6.6	3.6
58.0m	Laporte Ind	121	+2	10.3	8.5	12.4
3,150,000	Latham J.	125	..	11.4	9.1	8.2
9,735,000	Laurence Scott	104	-7	7.6	7.3	5.1
4,160,000	Lawrence W.	104	-2	9.9	9.5	7.8
1,360,000	Lawtex	68	-2	4.8	7.1	4.5
64.5m	Lead Industries	156	-4	11.2	7.2	6.4
3,004,000	Le-Bas E.	42	..	2.9	6.9	..
7,129,000	Lee A.	22	..	2.2	9.8	5.0
11.0m	Lee Cooper	142	+20	3.8	2.4	5.3
31.8m	Leigh Int	157	-1	6.6b	4.2	19.3
15.0m	Leisure C'ran	108	-½	5.1	4.7	14.1
9,358,000	Lennons Grp	37	-2	2.5	6.8	7.3
15.9m	Leo Grp	250	-3	5.2	2.1	7.1
26.2m	Lesney Ord	90	-6	4.4	4.9	6.4
41.9m	Letraset	142	-10	8.2	5.8	5.6
60.7m	Lex Services	84½	+2½	6.8	8.1	8.9
8,140,000	Liberty Ord	185	-10	4.4	2.4	10.2
13.0m	Lilley F. J. C.	80	+3	3.8	4.7	7.4
2,635,000	Lincroft Kilg	55	..	5.8	10.5	3.0
36.9m	Lindustries	145	+½	13.6	9.4	6.3
28.7m	Linfood Hldgs	138	-9	14.2	10.3	5.6
1,983,000	Linread	37	..	3.4	9.1	..
8,067,000	Lister & Co	49	..	0.2e	0.4	..
18.2m	Lloyd F. H.	76	-1	8.1	10.6	7.0
2,100,000	Locker T.	21	..	1.3	6.3	8.0
4,750,000	Do A	19	..	1.3	6.9	7.3
6,713,000	Lockwoods Fds	116	-1	5.6	4.8	6.3
7,211,000	Lon & M'land	97	-2	7.3	7.6	6.3
38.1m	Ldn & N'thern	32	-1	3.0	9.5	8.6
42.5m	Ldn Brick Co	72	-2	4.9	6.8	5.6
6,944,000	Ldn Prov Post	198	+3	14.7	7.4	7.4
4,398,000	Longton Trans	68	+1	5.5	8.0	4.3
130.3m	Lonrho	68	-4	10.0	14.5	4.1
6,243,000	Lonsdale Univ	189	-2	7.7	8.7	6.3
4,707,000	Lookers	63½	+2	3.9	6.1	3.4
6,189,000	Lovell Hldgs	90	-1	5.9	6.5	4.3
21.3m	Low & Bonar	192	-4	16.5b	8.6	6.1
293.0m	Lucas Ind	328	-6	12.8	3.9	8.2
56.1m	Lyons J. Ord	136	+1	11.5b	8.4	..

M — N

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
27.7m	MFI Furn	126	-6	3.3	2.6	32.0
34.6m	MK Electric	229	-4	8.9	3.9	7.1
3,980,000	ML Hldgs	198	-20	6.5	3.3	12.4
8,468,000	MY Dart	68	-2	3.6	5.3	5.3
15.7m	McCorquodale	302	+4	23.6	7.8	8.5
4,524,000	McInerney Prop	39	+1	3.0	7.8	10.7
2,925,000	McCleery L'Amie	15	..	0.3	2.1	..
2,176,000	Mackay H.	44	..	4.9	11.2	20.8
40.9m	McKechnie Bros	96	+1	7.9	8.2	5.4
1,128,000	Mackinnon (Scot)	47	-2	2.5	5.3	6.1
1,116,000	Mckell Grp	41	-2	..	..	..
11.0m	Macpherson D.	76½	+3½	4.5	5.8	7.8
69.5m	Magnet & Sthns	222	+4	18.5	8.1	9.1
21.8m	Mallinson Denny	54½	+3	4.2	7.8	6.9
6,387,000	Man Agey Music	88	..	8.6	9.7	6.7
2,720,000	Manch Garages	34	-½	1.5	4.4	4.6
9,809,000	Man Ship Canal	245	-2	23.8	9.7	13.3
7,912,000	Mang Bronze	80	+8	2.9	3.6	3.5
154,000	Manordale Grp	40	-1	6.2	15.6	3.8
5,661,000	Maple Hldgs	21	..	..	..	..
52.8m	Marchwiel	380	+4	7.6	4.7	..
1,156.8m	Marks & Spencer	89	+6	3.2	3.6	17.2
79.8m	Marley Ltd	80	+1	3.8	4.7	7.0
3,017,000	Marling Ind	30	+3½	1.6	5.2	6.8
10.0m	Marshall Cav	50	..	6.6	13.2	6.4
576,000	Marshall T. Lox	48	..	3.8	7.9	2.9
2,042,000	Do A	47	+½	3.8	8.0	2.8
7,995,000	Marshalls Univ	162	+10	9.7	6.0	5.3
4,288,000	Martin-Black	45	..	6.1	9.3	..
15.9m	Martin-Newsd	236	..	11.0	4.7	5.6
24.8m	Martonair	210	+4	8.3	4.0	13.0
5,138,000	Mas & Hassell	78	..	4.6	8.4	24.9
7,028,000	Maynards	144	-2	7.6	5.2	9.0
1,330,000	Mears Bros	19	-1	..	..	79.2
600,000	Medminster	30	-6	2.9	9.6	17.1
7,738,000	Melody Mills	100	+3	4.9	4.8	7.6
3,066,000	Mentmore Mfg	15	..	1.4	9.3	12.9
25.6m	Menzies J.	185	..	3.6	1.9	9.8
222.9m	Metal Box	374	-12	22.7	6.2	5.9
21.7m	Metal Closures	108	-2	6.7	6.2	9.0
8,108,000	Metalrax	50	+1	1.6	3.1	9.7
10.4m	Metoy	71	-4	3.2	4.5	5.1
34.1m	Meyer M. L.	98	+3	7.1	7.2	8.0
5,505,000	Midland Ind	45	..	1.8	3.5	6.8
2,969,000	Milbury	60	+4	3.6	6.1	4.9
14.3m	Mills & Allen	175	+2	21.6	12.3	4.8
41.1m	Mining Supplies	99	-13	1.9	1.9	13.5
22.9m	Mit Cotts Grp	47½	..	5.2	11.8	5.6
10.0m	Mitchell Somers	64	+3	2.4	3.8	4.9
6,730,000	Mixconcrete	73	+3	5.1	6.9	11.8
925,000	Modern Eng	32	..	4.1	11.0	8.0
47.8m	Molins	146	-3	10.8	7.4	10.8
10.8m	Monk A.	100	+4	5.3	5.3	3.5
660,000	M'santo 5% Ln	£44	..	500	11.4	..
780,000	Do 6% Ln	£52	..	625	12.0	..
13.0m	Do 5% Cnv	£121	+6	500	4.1	..
7,514,000	Montfort Knit	67	..	5.3	7.9	8.4
3,550,000	More O'Ferrall	77	..	4.6	5.9	9.2
34.8m	Morgan Cruc	132	-7	8.0	6.1	9.4
1,662,000	Morgan Edwds	56	..	..	..	..
1,710,000	Morrall Abel	40	-7	3.6	9.1	4.3
1,554,000	Morris & Blakey	94	+6	6.2	7.4	9.9
940,000	Do A	82	+5	6.2	7.6	8.7
3,405,000	Moss Bros	139	..	4.9	3.5	22.6
3,133,000	Moss Eng	68	..	6.3	9.3	7.2
103.1m	Mothercare	360	+44	4.8	2.8	16.7
694,000	Mowlem	19½	..	..	..	..
26.2m	Mowlem J.	128	..	8.6	7.7	6.6
16.8m	Muirhead	201	+15	7.6	3.8	15.4
6,819,000	Myson Grp	71	+2	1.9	2.7	14.7
18.7m	NSS News	210	..	3.1	28.0	10.0
996,000	Nathan B. & I.	54	..	5.0	9.3	8.0
4,427,000	Nat Carbon	38	+6	..	..	..
811,000	Needlers	41	..	2.3	5.5	6.8
5,979,000	Neepsend	44	..	4.9	11.1	11.5
1,821,000	Negretti & Zam	91	+1	5.5	6.8	11.7
37.9m	Neill J.	100	-1	9.7	9.7	4.8
35.8m	Newarthill	158	+3	7.3	4.6	4.9
12.7m	Newman Ind	92	+4	7.6	8.2	3.6
6,119,000	Newman Tonks	62	..	6.1	9.8	7.9
6,670,000	Newmark L.	225	-15	10.2	4.5	6.8
57.2m	Norcros	108	-6½	6.7	6.3	7.0
4,730,000	Norfolk C Grp	36	-1	0.9b	2.6	15.0
3,158,000	Normand Elec	44	..	4.3	9.7	6.2
92.6m	NEI	123	+8½	9.1	7.4	6.3
131.5m	Nthn Foods	113	-7	5.7b	5.0	13.4
5,671,000	Norton & Wright	202	+5	6.4	3.2	12.3
4,552,000	Norton W. E.	47	+1	2.5b	5.4	6.6
8,711,000	Norwest Holst	95	-2	7.0	7.3	4.3
66.9m	Notts Mfg	139	-3	5.1	3.9	7.6
35.3m	Nurdin & Peacck	89	..	2.9	3.3	9.4
6,100,000	Nu-Swift Ind	30½	+2	2.5	8.1	14.5

O — S

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
73.2m	Ocean Wilsons	100	+2	4.4	4.4	9.8
7,533,000	Office & Elect	123	-4	6.2	5.0	8.1
17.5m	Ofrex Grp	106	+10	5.1	4.8	9.6
73.3m	Ogilvy & M.	£19¾	..	51.7	2.7	13.3
9,569,000	Owen Owen	107	..	4.3	4.0	10.0
4,975,000	Oxley Printing	71	+7	3.8	5.3	3.8
4,886,000	Parker Knoll 'A'	122	+9	5.0	4.1	4.8
6,131,000	Parker Timber	106	-2	9.2	8.8	8.3
3,200,000	Paterson R.	46	+2	3.5	7.5	7.0
14.2m	Paterson Zoch	175	+10	11.7b	6.7	3.3
1,302,000	Do A NV	170	+10	11.7b	6.9	3.2
34.1m	Pauls & Whites	129	+3	6.5	5.0	7.6
97.6m	Pearson Long	232	-13	8.1	3.8	9.8
353.9m	Pearson & Son	225	-5	12.5b	5.6	9.5
786,000	Do 4% Ln	£34	..	400	11.8	..
48.8m	Pegler-Hatt	170	-2	11.6	6.8	6.5
2,851,000	Pentland Ind	24½	-½	1.0	4.1	5.5
37.6m	Pentos	111	+11	6.5	5.9	8.8
—	Perkin El 4%	£102	-3	..	..	..
11.3m	Perry H. Mtrs	127½	-2½	4.1	3.2	4.0
3,956,000	Petrocon Grp	67	..	6.9	10.3	8.8
9,040,000	Philips Fin 5½%	£56½	-½	575	10.2	..
1,679.1m	Philips Lamps	595	-33	42.1	4.3	..
769,000	Phillips Pats	10	-1	..	..	25.3
4,126,000	Phoenix Timber	144	-1	6.5	4.5	..
1,170,000	P'dilly Theatre	130	..	2.7	2.1	36.5
594,000	Pickles W.	14½	..	1.0	7.2	9.9
2,600,000	Pifco Hldgs	104	-1	4.6	4.4	7.3
2,525,000	Do A	101	-1	4.6	4.5	7.1
394.3m	Pilkington Bros	817	-7	8.8	2.9	8.2
3,583,000	Pittard Grp	53	-5	4.4	8.3	5.0
5,501,000	Plastons	94½	-3½	5.4	5.7	8.0
4,022,000	Pleasurama	64	-1	3.1	4.8	8.2
254.6m	Plessey	115	+12	8.3	7.2	9.4
30.8m	Do ADR	£13⅛	-1⅛	..	..	..
5,078,000	Plysu	92	-1	2.1	2.3	7.7
40.7m	Portals Hldgs	240	..	12.3	5.1	10.1
3,535,000	Porter Chad	109	-1	8.0	7.3	8.1
5,049,000	Portsmth News	83	..	4.9	7.5	5.9
64.0m	Powell Duffryn	288	+9	15.2	7.3	6.2
3,550,000	Pratt F. Eng	72	..	7.6	10.5	6.1
6,615,000	Preedy A.	84	-1	4.3	5.1	5.2
33.4m	Press W.	28	-2	1.3	4.8	7.5
30.0m	Prestige Grp	168	-3	8.5	5.1	9.6
903,000	Prestwich Pkr	40	+2	4.6	11.4	10.6
27.8m	Pretoria P Cem	185	..	16.5	8.9	2.7
3,154,000	Priest B.	89	-1	8.1	9.1	4.9
2,080,000	Pritchard Serv	40½	-1	2.3	5.8	6.7
42.2m	Pye Hldgs	88	-3	5.4	6.3	5.5
344,000	Pyke W. J.	43	..	1.0	2.2	70.3
900,000	Pyramid Grp	45	..	3.7	8.2	8.3
422.5m	Quaker Oats	£20¾	+¾	59.7	3.0	12.1
7,279,000	Queens Moat	44	..	0.5	1.1	47.6
10.7m	R F D Group	79	-7	2.4	3.1	4.9
390.1m	Racal Elect	342	-22	5.9	1.7	13.4
2,358,000	Raine Eng	13	-½	1.3b	10.2	3.7
497.0m	Rank Org Ord	288	+10	12.1	4.2	8.0
158.1m	RHM	58	-1½	5.2	8.9	9.2
17.5m	RHP	80½	-2½	5.6b	9.0	8.4
8,875,000	Ransomes Sims	163	-7	12.8	7.8	5.0
820,000	Ratcliffe F. S.	78	+2	8.0	10.2	6.4
14.0m	Ratners	78	-14	0.7	0.8	10.0
30.9m	Rayheck Ltd	99	-3	3.1	3.2	10.3
32.3m	Readicut Int	42	+1	2.4	5.7	8.5
109.2m	RMC	148	+6	8.7	5.9	8.5
313.6m	Reckitt & Colmn	312	-15	16.2	3.2	9.8
9,153,000	Record Ridgway	82	..	7.5b	9.1	7.0
18.6m	Redfearn Nat	307	+18	24.0	7.8	4.1
73.0m	Rediffusion	91	+3	7.3	8.0	12.2
150.6m	Redland	168	+1	6.4	3.8	8.5
8,858,000	Redman Heenan	59½	-½	3.1	5.1	4.1
2,284,000	Reed A.	102	+1	4.3	4.2	8.7
9,261,000	Do A NV	103	..	4.3	4.2	8.8
4,547,000	Reed Exec	69	+1	4.2	6.0	9.6
189.9m	Reed Int	170	-12	12.1b	7.1	6.1
310.6m	Reliance Grp	£24¾	+¾	66.1	2.7	7.2
2,871,000	Reliance Knit	48	+1	4.9	9.9	4.3
13.4m	Rennies Cons	83	+8	9.7	15.3	3.1
66.4m	Renold Ltd	140	-1	14.5	10.3	8.2
68.2m	Rentokil Grp	73	+2	2.7	3.8	14.2
2,569,000	Renwick Grp	47	-1	1.5	3.2	4.2
4,820,000	Revertex	69	..	5.2	7.6	8.2
3,904,000	Rexmore	67	+1	6.4	9.6	7.8
6,189,000	Ricardo Eng	296	-7½	10.6n	3.7	10.2
12.7m	Richards & Wall	92	+5	6.8	7.4	3.8
824.6m	Rich'n-Merrell	£21¾	..	55.0	2.6	15.4
7,508,000	Richardsons W.	82	..	8.9	13.1	8.3
31.6m	Rockware Grp	143	+1	8.0	5.6	4.3
58.0m	Rolls-R Motors	101	-4	7.2	7.1	9.7
2,615,000	Ropner Hldgs	40	-1	3.2	8.1	5.4
3,293,000	Do A	40	+1	3.2	8.1	5.4
2,191,000	Rosgill Hldgs	22	+3½	..	..	4.2
4,526,000	Rotaflex	45	-1	2.5	5.6	6.2
2,126,000	Rotaprint	42	-1	4.5	10.6	3.6
87.7m	Rothmans Int 'B'	63½	-1½	3.1	4.9	2.8
10.3m	Rotork Ltd	56	-3	3.9	3.4	5.6
2,074,000	Routledge & K	182	..	6.1	3.4	10.3
3,497,000	Rowlinson Con	28	..	0.9	3.3	7.4
242.1m	Rowntree Mac	423	-10	19.7	4.7	10.3
5,026,000	Rowton Hotels	158	-1	9.9	6.3	15.7
19,039,000	Royal Worcs	186	-1	10.6	6.0	35.3
7,000,000	Royco Grp	35	-3	3.0	8.7	9.8
4,665,000	Ruberoid	45	-1	3.4	7.6	11.0
63.1m	Rugby Cement	68	-2	5.9	8.7	10.9
38.7m	SGB Grp	173	-2	8.3	4.8	10.1
79.5m	SKF 'B'	£11¾	+¼	47.9	4.1	5.9
5,985,000	Saatchi	170	+5	7.4	4.3	13.0
19.9m	Sabah Timber	40	-½	2.5	6.2	4.8
392.4m	Sainsbury J.	232	-14	9.2	4.0	9.5
645.9m	St Gobain	£24¾	-½	63.7	2.6	11.8
6,738,000	Sale Tilney	295	..	15.5	5.3	8.1
13.7m	Samuel H.	209	-3	7.8	3.8	12.1
17.6m	Do A	192	-7	7.6	3.9	11.6
4,055,000	Sanderson Kay	68	-2	6.6	9.6	8.2
722,000	Sanderson Mur.	38	-1	4.7	12.4	4.1
2,785,000	Sanger J. E.	33	+2	..	..	8.5
5,806,000	Sangers	89	-7	8.8	9.9	7.9
21.9m	Savoy Hotel 'A'	73	-7	1.5	2.0	12.5
29.0m	Scapa Grp	109	-1	8.3	7.6	6.4
12.1m	Scholes G. H.	284	-1	25.1	6.8	13.3
4,092,000	Scotcros	78	..	4.9	6.3	7.8
2,487,000	SEET	62	+1	2.8	4.5	3.6
2,700,000	Scot Heritable	45	+2	1.4	3.0	5.3
3,674,000	Scottish TV 'A'	71	+6	3.6	5.0	5.0
41.3m	Scot Univ Inv	193	-21	11.0	8.3	8.6
372.2m	Sears Hldgs	41½	-2½	2.0	4.7	15.1
3,599,000	Securicor Grp	122	-4	3.8	3.1	9.1
9,035,000	Do NV	124	-4	3.8	3.1	9.3
9,062,000	Security Serv	122	-6	5.3	4.3	7.3
15.8m	Do A	122	-6	5.3	4.3	7.3
2,098,000	Sekers Int	37	-1	2.3	6.2	9.3
14.4m	Sphacourt	29	..	1.9	6.8	3.5
21.2m	Senior Eng	29½	..	1.8	6.2	9.0
39.1m	Serck	92	+9½	9.9b	10.8	7.6
2,148,000	Shakespeare J.	27	-5	2.9	10.8	5.4
5,840,000	Shaw Carpets	86	-4	5.8	5.8	20.0
25.5m	Sheepbridge	73	-4	6.5	8.9	9.9
540,000	Sherman S.	13½	+½	..	..	..
4,973,000	Sidlaw Ind	91	..	9.1	10.0	10.5
22.5m	Siebe Gorman	218	+18	6.6	3.9	8.3
3,842,000	Siemssen Hunt	64	+1	4.2	6.6	8.0
1,217.4m	Signode Tr Co	£169	..	700	4.2	..
13.3m	Silentnight	89	+4	4.1	4.6	4.7
137.9m	Simon Eng	280	+8	31.8	4.2	7.4
1,180,000	Simpson S.	118	..	5.8	4.9	9.5
6,029,000	Do A	113	..	5.8	5.1	9.1
9,584,000	Sirdar	70	-1	4.4	6.3	5.3
42.7m	600 Group	85	..	6.5	9.3	8.0
19.0m	Sketchley	127	+2	8.2	6.5	10.0
412,000	Smallshaw R.	33	..	..	..	3.7
4,336,000	Smart J.	45	-1	3.0e	6.7	8.0
4,221,000	Smith D. S.	78	-2	4.1	5.2	6.8
120.5m	Smith & Neph	77½	-2½	3.9	5.0	9.4
127.2m	Smith W. H. 'A'	180	+4	5.1	1.7	20.2
22.9m	Smiths Ind	199	-15	11.4	5.7	9.1
92.6m	Smurfit	115	-6	12.5b	6.4	10.1
375,000	Sobranie	25	..	2.7	10.7	18.1
340,000	Do NV	20	..	2.7	12.1	15.9
6,690,000	Solicitors Law	59	-2	5.9	9.9	16.8
31.8m	Sotheby P. B.	278	+1	12.9b	4.6	11.7
7,553,000	Spear & Jackson	142	+6	14.2	10.0	14.2
8,561,000	Spear J. W.	232	..	2.8	1.3	6.3
1,712,000	Spencer Gears	19	..	0.8	4.3	10.3
83.7m	Spillers	34½	-1	2.1	5.6	8.8
33.0m	Spirax-Sarco	166	..	6.7	4.1	12.7
6,443,000	Staffs Potts	145	..	5.5	3.8	7.1
4,863,000	Stag Furniture	125	-3	7.3	5.8	8.8
12.3m	Stanas (Reo)	25	-1	1.2	3.3	16.0
30.6m	Stanley A. G.	150	-2	6.4b	4.3	11.1
42.6m	Staveley Ind	300	..	15.2	5.1	8.2
24.8m	Steel Bros	233	+4	9.9	4.2	7.9
88.2m	Steetley Co	205	+2	9.8	4.8	5.0
2,218,000	Steinberg	17	..	3.5	3.5	7.7
—	Stew't & Ll 6%	50	..	..	..	..
2,778,000	Stocklake Hldgs	66	+1	3.9	5.9	3.6
1,413,000	Stocksil & Son	157	..	6.6	4.2	4.7
5,924,000	Stonehill	104	-1	9.1	8.7	12.0
46.8m	Stone Platt	116	-3	5.5	4.7	5.6
5,000,000	Stothert & Pitt	250	-3	14.9	5.9	11.3
1,722,000	Streeters	27	-2	2.6	9.5	..
3,290,000	Strong & Fisher	62	-2	6.6	10.7	3.6
2,656,000	Sunbeam W'sey	33	-1	4.3	13.0	4.4
2,277,000	Sutcliffe S'man	62	..	4.0	6.4	8.2
—	Swire Pacific 'A'	175	+5	..	..	..
1,000,000	Symonds Eng	20	-1	2.0	10.2	11.0

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Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
7,213,000	Tace	26	..	1.9	7.3	4.5
2,044,000	Takeda Bdr	£16⅜	..	16.9	1.0	44.8
4,338,000	Talbex Grp	17½	-½	0.9b	4.7	16.5
87.1m	Tarmac Ltd	156	+2	14.9	9.4	7.5
97.1m	Tate & Lyle	179	+8	20.4	11.4	4.3
2,341,000	Tavener R'lge	78	..	8.8	11.6	11.0
627,000	Taylor Pallis	51	+3	6.8	7.3	6.0
107.8m	Taylor Woodrow	462	+20	11.6	2.5	11.0
16.9m	Tecalemit	133	..	8.4b	3.5	3.1
32.0m	Telefusion	38	..	1.9	4.9	6.3
6,225,000	Do A	37	..	1.9	5.0	6.1
56.2m	Telephone Rent	145	+5	8.8	6.1	12.5
187.5m	Tesco	53	-3½	2.5	4.7	10.0
963,000	Textured Jersey	32	+5	1.5	4.8	7.6
5,415,000	Thermal Synd	102	..	6.8	6.6	5.5
336.1m	Thomson Org	260	+5	3.3b	1.3	25.7
524.0m	Thorn Electric	382	+2	17.4	4.5	4.6
1,463,000	Thurgar Bardex	19	-1	1.2	6.1	6.7
70.1m	Tiger Oats	830	..	32.4	5.1	4.9
6,158,000	Tilbury Cont	313	-3	30.4	9.7	6.2
293.3m	Tilling T.	139	-9	6.5	4.7	7.5
26.4m	Time Products	107	+19	2.5	1.3	7.4
142,000	Titaghur Jute	19	..	..	..	..
6,197,000	Tomkins F. H.	24½	+2	1.6	6.6	7.4
88.5m	Tootal	50	+½	4.1	8.3	6.4
1,483,000	Tore	66	..	1.0	2.9	6.3
30.4m	Toter Kemsley	61	-1	4.7	7.7	3.4
212.0m	Trafalgar H Ltd	131	+4	8.6	6.5	8.3
4,947,000	Trans Paper	68	..	7.5	11.0	9.4
108.9m	Transport Dev	92	-1	5.0	6.1	13.2
14.4m	Travis & Arnold	173	+7	5.9	3.4	7.7
2,310,000	Tricentrol	77	+4	3.1	4.0	5.4
26.5m	Trident TV 'A'	56	..	4.4	7.9	7.0
2,208,000	Trijetus & Co	92	..	2.8	3.1	9.8
8,528,000	Triplex Found	103½	-2½	7.0	6.8	5.0
229.6m	Trust Hse Forte	228	+7	13.4	5.9	9.4
236.6m	Tube Invest	406	-1	33.7	8.3	5.0
34.8m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	290	+2	16.6	5.7	7.3
2,350,000	Turner Curzon	11¼	+¼	1.1	9.6	6.6
102.3m	Turner Newall	177	..	17.4	9.8	5.9
14.2m	Turner Mfg	142	..	6.1	4.3	5.4
3,334,000	Turriff	74	-1	3.6	4.6	4.5
32.9m	UBM Grp	74	+5	6.5	8.8	14.0
186.6m	UDS Grp	102	+6	7.7	7.6	10.9
22.3m	UKO Int	159	..	13.3	8.4	8.6
35.2m	Unicorn Ind	108	+2	8.2	7.6	7.9
143.2m	Unigate	70	-1	5.2	7.4	7.9
1,076.4m	Unilever	588	+24	20.8	3.5	10.3
1,437.8m	Do NV	£26⅜	..	123	4.6	8.7
10.8m	Unitech	351	-6	6.1e	4.0	13.6
242.6m	Utd Biscuit	94	+5	4.1	4.4	10.4
15.6m	Utd City Merc	70	-2	1.2	1.7	8.5
6,160,000	Utd Eng	63	-4	3.4	5.3	10.8
8,036,000	Utd Gas Ind	68	+2	5.6	8.3	7.4
26.9m	Utd News	392	+10	21.2	5.4	7.8
34.7m	Utd Scientific	370	+5	9.1	2.5	15.5
5,303,000	Valor	51	..	3.2	6.1	5.1
23.7m	Vantona	127	-1	8.1	6.4	5.6
10.8m	Vereeniging Ref	210	..	19.7	9.4	5.6
11.2m	Vibroplant	188	+4	16.1	8.6	11.0
89.6m	Vickers	205	+10	14.9	7.3	7.4
1,781,000	Vita-Tex	53	..	5.8	10.0	7.0
12.1m	Vosper	214	-1	7.6b	3.5	7.9
3,371,000	W Ribbons	66	+1	5.0	7.6	6.2
5,735,000	WGI	126	+3	8.8	7.0	8.0
13.9m	Waddington J.	224	..	17.1	7.7	12.6
2,964,000	Wade Potteries	29	-½	1.7	5.8	7.8
6,536,000	Wadkin	132	+2	8.8	6.7	6.0
14.3m	Wagon Ind	152	..	11.6	7.7	8.0
2,384,000	Walker C. & W.	129	+3	9.1	7.1	5.3
8,813,000	Walker J. Gold	130	+6	6.5	2.9	9.5
10.1m	Do NV	113	+7	3.5	3.1	8.9
15.1m	Ward & Gold	100	-2	6.9	6.9	8.7
39.6m	Ward T. W.	76½	-4½	6.2	8.1	8.4
5,288,000	Wardle B.	29½	-3	2.0	6.8	5.9
16.5m	Waring & Gillow	119	-3	6.4	5.4	6.9
5,501,000	Warne Wright	53½	-½	4.0	7.5	6.5
1,802,000	Warrington T.	60	+3½	4.7	7.9	22.3
71.2m	Waterford Glass	57	..	2.0	3.5	8.1
3,900,000	Watmoughs	104	+2	5.3n	5.3	8.3
4,917,000	Watson & Philip	59	+6	3.5	6.5	8.3
15.8m	Watts Blake	122	-2	4.2	3.5	12.4
4,632,000	Wearwell	33	-3	..	..	10.0
3,481,000	Websters Pub	68	..	2.0	3.5	9.4
31.1m	Weir Grp	125	-3½	8.1	6.5	6.8
3,148,000	Wellco Hldgs	29	-2	1.7b	5.8	8.7
6,281,000	Wellman Eng	55½	-3½	3.6	6.5	8.4
2,370,000	Wesbrick Pds	58	+2	2.3	3.9	9.6
25.1m	Westinghse Brke	58	..	3.4	5.7	6.3
20.3m	Westland Air	41	+3	4.8	11.8	10.7
321,000	Westminster Inv	5	..	..	..	..
340,000	Wharf Mill	27	+1	2.2	8.3	..
1,720,000	Whatlings	43	..	3.8	9.0	8.3
—	Wh'lock Mar	62	+4	..	..	..
6,683,000	Whessoe	74	-10	7.3	9.8	4.1
3,615,000	Wheway Watson	18	-½	1.3	7.4	5.8
6,679,000	White Child	90	-1	7.0	7.7	6.8
20.2m	Whitecroft	108	+1	10.0	9.3	7.0
5,140,000	Whitley BSW	70	..	..	..	..
7,863,000	Wholesale Ftg	225	..	8.8	4.0	9.8
13.3m	Wigfall H.	256	+9	20.5	8.0	11.1
1,751,000	Wiggins Constr	33	-1	2.5	7.6	7.9
1,773,000	Wight Cons	122	..	11.4	9.3	6.9
50.3m	Wilkins & Mitch	178	+4	15.2	8.6	7.8
10.2m	Do 10% Conv	£93	-1	1000	10.8	..
3,535,000	Wms J. Cardiff	51	+2	4.2	8.2	6.7
2,214,000	Willis G. & Sons	53	-1	2.4	4.4	5.5
14.3m	Wilmot Breeden	69	-1½	4.7	6.8	5.1
4,053,000	Wilson Bros	43	-1	2.1	5.0	6.9
250.8m	Wimpey G.	84	+3	1.0	1.1	9.5
6,055,000	Wint Ind	51½	-½	4.2	8.2	6.5
4,576,000	Witter T.	52	+1	4.8	9.2	12.3
28.3m	W'sley Hughes	213	..	10.6	5.0	10.0
1,800,000	Wood & Sons	45	..	2.5	5.6	7.8
2,732,000	Wood S. W.	47	+4	6.5	14.0	..
23.7m	Wood Hall Tst	97	-1	8.2	8.4	8.9
14.3m	Woodhead J.	94	+8	3.6	3.8	5.3
2,916,000	W'dh'se Rixson	39½	-1	3.8	12.3	26.0
255.1m	Woolworth	67½	-2½	6.3	9.4	12.3
11.8m	Yarrow & Co	295	-10	7.8	2.6	10.1
3,830,000	York Trailer	53	+2	3.5	6.6	5.0
6,679,000	Youghal C'pet	40	+2	..	..	..
282,000	Young H. Hldgs	34	..	..	..	..
2,672,000	Zetters	36	+3	2.0	3.5	7.7

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
16.8m	Akroyd & Sm	210	-8	26.4	12.1	2.2
2,220,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	370	..	3.9	1.0	3.4
8,804,000	Boustead	59½	+1	2.3	3.8	12.0
13.5m	Brit Arrow	15	+½	..	..	..
37.6m	Challenge Corp	136	..	6.6	4.9	7.6
58.8m	Charterhse Grp	64	+1	5.1	7.9	12.4
—	C Fin de Suez	£49	+1	..	..	..
17.0m	Daily Mail Tst	342	+2	19.4	5.7	18.2
17.8m	Do A	342	+4	19.4	5.7	18.2
120.5m	Dalgety	317	+16	19.5	6.2	18.9
31.6m	Dawnay Day	41½	+½	1.5	3.7	16.2
2,125,000	Edin Ind Hldgs	11	..	0.2a	1.4	25.0
59.4m	Electra Inv	121½	+4	7.6	6.2	22.5
3,013,000	Exploration	25	-1	0.5	3.4	8.1
4,550,000	FC Finance	65	-3	3.0	4.7	12.1
993,000	Fitzroy Inv	24	+2	..	..	..
311.5m	Inchcape	393	-4	22.7	5.5	9.5
104.6m	Lloyds & Scot	98	-1	6.2	6.3	12.9
3,778,000	Lon & Euro Grp	32	+3	..	..	..
71.4m	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	191	+1	5.5	4.2	13.8
3,470,000	Manson Fin	49	+1	5.3	10.8	12.9
43.2m	Prov Fin Grp	116	-6	7.7	6.7	10.3
199.5m	Sime Darby	124½	+6	1.8	1.4	22.4
5,677,000	Smith Bros	65	+1	7.5	11.6	8.8
2,775,000	Tyndall O'seas	850	..	46.4	5.5	..
48.1m	Utd Dom Tst	44	+4	..	..	7.7
10.4m	Wagon Fin	45	+2	3.1	7.0	8.5
13.2m	Yule Catto	82	+½	..	..	10.7

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
125.2m	Bowring	117	+3	4.5	3.8	..
2,735,000	Brentnall Beard	36	..	2.0	5.6	11.1
33.0m	Britannic	172	..	13.9	8.1	..
616.5m	Com Union	150	+3	12.2	8.1	..
184.4m	Eagle Star	148	+1	9.3	6.3	..
36.0m	Equity & Law	180	-2	10.1	5.6	..
363.5m	Gen Accident	222	+4	12.8	5.6	..
304.2m	GRE	242	-14	16.2	6.7	..
74.6m	Hambro Life	373	-8	30.1	8.1	..
82.1m	Heath C. E.	282	-17	7.3	2.6	10.9
48.8m	Hogg Robinson	208	-3	9.4	4.5	10.7
137.5m	Howden A.	152	+4	10.6h	7.0	8.4
230.4m	Legal & Gen	144	-1	8.7	5.3	..
24.3m	Leslie & Godwin	124	..	6.8	5.5	14.1
32.9m	London & Man	152	..	9.8	7.4	..
15.3m	Lon Utd Inv	180	+1	6.4	3.6	10.1
32.5m	Matthews W'son	197	-3	14.5	7.4	9.2
301.9m	Minet Hldgs	207	-3	5.1	2.4	12.9
10.6m	Moran C.	62	+6	5.0a	8.1	6.8
88.5m	Pearl	246	+4	19.1	7.8	..
150.8m	Phoenix	250	+3	16.8	6.7	..
3,570,000	Prov Life 'A'	140	+3	12.4	8.8	..
—	Do A Br	140	+5	12.4	8.8	..
2,632,000	Do B	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
—	Do B Br	135	..	12.4	9.2	..
477.4m	Prudential	160	+3	10.1	6.3	..
30.0m	Refuge	144	-2	10.5	7.3	..
540.4m	Royal	373	-2	26.3	7.1	..
143.0m	Sedg. Forbes	470	-12	16.2	3.5	15.1
41.7m	Stenhouse	110	-3	6.4	5.8	8.2
271.1m	Sun Alliance	550	..	30.5	5.6	..
62.2m	Sun Life	108	-4	5.2b	4.8	..
6,300,000	Trade Indem'ty	175	-5	13.4	7.7	..
140.8m	Willis Faber	277	+7	13.6	4.9	12.7

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
32.8m	Aberdeen Trst	149	+2	7.7b	5.2	29.7
116.4m	Alliance Trust	231	-3	10.9a	4.7	28.2
36.6m	Amer Trust	46½	+½	2.1	4.6	34.2
59.6m	Ang-Amer Secs	104	-½	4.6	4.4	31.4
3,421,000	Anglo Int Inv	42	-1½	4.9	11.5	12.7
3,090,000	Do Ass	194	+4	..	..	..
16.1m	Anglo Scot	48	+2½	2.6b	5.3	31.2
14.4m	Ashdown Inv	137½	..	6.3	4.6	32.7
1,930,000	ABC Regional	64	+1	0.8	1.2	63.1
29.0m	Atlantic Assets	110	-2	0.6	0.6	..
71.2m	Atlas Electric	66	+1½	2.9	4.4	32.0
23.2m	Bankers Inv	60	-1	3.9	6.4	23.2
11.1m	Berry Trust	74½	+2½	1.3	1.9	81.9
67.6m	Border & Sthrn	64	-3	3.1	7.18	3.39.5
21.1m	Brit Am & Gen	42½	-½	2.6	6.1	24.9
75.1m	Brit Assets Tst	51½	-1	3.6b	4.5	34.5
2,234,000	Brit Emp Sec	11	-½	0.9	8.5	15.7
105.4m	Brit Invest	169	+5	7.4	4.3	35.3
21.9m	Broadstone	164½	-4	9.0	4.9	30.4
16.4m	Brunner	102½	-2	5.8	5.6	26.6
5,740,000	Brycourt Inv	82	+2	3.9b	4.6	25.9
9,940,000	CLRP Inv	71	-2½	2.9	4.1	30.0
44.9m	Caledonia Inv	253	+3	12.9	5.1	24.4
30.2m	Caledonian Tst	85	+1½	3.0	3.5	46.4
1,083,000	Do B	83	-1	..	..	..
19.7m	Capital & Natl	133½	+2	7.4	5.5	..
617,000	Do B	129½	..	..	..	..
12.0m	Cardinal 'Dfd'	114½	-2	6.1	5.4	..
12.7m	Carliol Inv	128½	..	5.8	4.8	27.9
27.1m	Cedar Inv	70	-2½	3.9	5.6	26.5
23.5m	Charter Trust	58	+1½	3.3	5.6	26.6
45.9m	Clydesdale Inv	84½	-1	2.7a	3.2	46.4
1,372,000	Do B	84	+1	..	..	..
21.1m	Common Mkt	115½	..	3.0	2.5	..
33.4m	Cont & Ind	208½	+8	9.7	4.6	31.5
12.7m	Crescent Japan	203	-1	..	..	..
9,800,000	Crossfriars	80	-3	5.6	7.0	21.6
1,547,000	Cumulus	29½	-½	1.2	4.1	36.9
8,597,000	Delta Inv	165	..	..	..	..
6,377,000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	218	-4	21.6	10.0	18.6
3,953,000	Do Cap	151	+1	..	..	..
31.4m	Drayton Com	135	+1	6.8	5.1	26.3
47.0m	Drayton Cons	155	+2	7.1	4.6	28.2
56.9m	Do Premier	202	-1	10.2	5.0	28.1
31.4m	Dundee & Lon	68	+1	3.6	5.4	26.7
24.4m	Edin Amer Ass	133	+3	1.7	1.3	96.4
66.2m	Edinburgh Inv	239	+3	10.2	4.3	33.8
14.7m	Elec & Gen	51½	-1	2.4	2.9	43.8
8,641,000	Eng & Int	92½	-1	5.8	6.2	22.2
31.7m	Eng & N York	90	-4	4.6b	5.7	29.9
58.6m	Estate Duties	83½	-1	2.8	3.3	40.0
29.5m	First Scot Am	102	+1	4.3	4.2	33.3
118.0m	Foreign & Colnl	180	-2	5.7	3.2	47.6
9,500,000	Gt Japan Inv	190	-1	2.3	1.2	81.6
10.3m	Gen Funds 'Ord'	176½	-1	7.1	4.0	46.0
3,373,000	Do Cons	143	-1	..	..	..
17.5m	Gen Ins & Tsts	114	-2	6.1	5.3	24.8
9,684,000	Gen Scottish	91½	-½	5.1	5.6	26.8
10.3m	Glendevon	105	..	2.6	2.5	73.8
188.0m	Globe Trust	136	+4	7.6	6.0	21.9
7,692,000	Grange Trust	50	+1	2.3	4.1	35.4
52.3m	Great Northern	108	+1½	6.1	5.6	27.3
3,960,000	Greenfriar	95	-1	2.2	2.2	55.0
2,474,000	Gresham Hse	60	-1	4.6	7.6	19.5
62.9m	Guardian	65	+1½	4.1	4.9	29.7
127.7m	Hambros	104	-1	5.7	5.5	27.0
91.1m	Hill P. Inv	190	+1	12.0	6.3	24.1
18.1m	Hume Hldgs 'A'	83	..	7.2	8.7	16.3
121.4m	Indus & General	56¼	+¼	2.7	4.7	40.2
27.0m	Internat Inv	79	-1	4.2	5.3	26.2
32.0m	Invest in Suc	184	-4	4.6	2.8	52.2
52.8m	Inv Cap Trst	80½	+3	2.9b	3.4	47.2
16.0m	Jardine Japan	180	-4	1.3	0.7	..
8,582,000	Jersey Ext	199	-4	..	..	..
44.6m	Lake View Inv	100	-2	3.6	3.6	37.5
22.4m	Lon Deb Corp	110	-1	7.2b	6.5	22.9
26.7m	Ldn & Holyrood	123	-1	5.5	4.4	34.3
19.3m	Ldn & Montrose	202	-1	8.3	4.1	37.5
37.3m	Ldn & Prov Tst	120	-1	5.2	4.3	35.3
73.8m	Ldn Merch Sec	131	-11	2.1	1.6	..
4,467,000	Do Cap	130	-11	..	..	..
5,220,000	Ldn Pru Invest	67	-3	4.3	5.0	30.7
49.5m	Ldn Trust	111	-1	6.3	5.6	26.3
58.3m	Mercantile Inv	43½	+1	1.9	4.3	28.2
39.3m	Merchants Trust	78	-½	3.9	5.1	29.4
10.3m	Moorside Trst	107	..	7.6	7.1	22.1
7,631,000	New Throg 'Inc'	19½	..	2.3	12.0	12.2
7,550,000	Do Cap	151	+21	..	..	..
16.9m	North Atlantic	97	+2	4.1	4.2	33.7
33.2m	Northern Amer	108	+1	4.3	4.0	38.6
4,507,000	Northern Sec	129	..	5.2	4.1	29.5
6,637,000	Oil & Associated	60	..	3.2	5.3	27.9
22.3m	Pentland	128	..	6.1	4.8	31.1
3,525,000	Progressive Sec	68	..	4.2	6.2	22.1
36.1m	Raeburn	133	+1	5.8	4.4	31.7
27.7m	River & Merc	181	..	13.1	7.2	20.4
12.1m	River Plate	138	+2	9.9b	6.3	..
27.1m	Romney Trust	89	..	4.0	4.1	33.8
40.2m	Rothschild	212	+2	10.6	5.0	23.4
8,250,000	Safeguard	75	..	5.5	7.3	19.8
53.1m	Scot Amer	95	+2½	3.9b	4.1	..
3,189,000	Scot & Merc 'A'	99	..	4.6	4.6	27.7
78.4m	Scot Eastern	145½	+2	6.8b	4.8	34.8
6,300,000	Scot European	42	-2	2.3	5.4	24.7
89.9m	Scot Invest	106	-1	4.2	3.9	39.7
98.9m	Scot Mortgage	120½	+½	5.0	4.1	37.2
49.6m	Scot National	157	+2	5.5	3.5	41.1
39.0m	Scot Northern	111	..	5.1	4.6	33.7
73.6m	Scot United	93	+2	2.6	3.2	51.6
52.2m	Scot Western	102½	+1½	3.5	3.4	49.3
1,821,000	Do B	98	+1	..	..	..
38.4m	Sec Alliance	210	-1	9.6a	4.5	31.3
17.0m	Sec Gt Northern	93	+1	3.2	3.4	47.0
318,000	Do B	90	..	..	..	..
28.0m	Sterling Trust	189	-2	8.0	4.2	33.9
40.5m	Stockholders	102	..	3.6b	3.5	47.4
10.6m	Throg Sec 'Cap'	106	+2	..	..	..
32.6m	Throgmtn Trust	50½	-1	4.6	9.2	18.4
21.6m	Trans-Oceanic	182	..	7.6	4.2	32.2
19.2m	Tribune Inv	75	..	2.1	2.8	42.9
15.1m	Triplevest 'Inc'	63	..	6.7	10.6	14.3
9,540,000	Do Cap	159	+9	..	..	..
43.9m	Trustees Corp	143	..	7.4	5.0	28.6
7,846,000	Tyneside Inv	117	+3	5.8	5.0	27.7
36.8m	Utd Brit Secs	133	+1	6.7	5.1	30.0
66.6m	Utd States Deb	89	+1½	3.3	5.4	26.2
15.8m	Utd States Gen	198	-1	9.2	4.7	29.3
9,300,000	Viking Res	53	-1	1.7	3.8	50.9
10.0m	W'bottom Trust	210	+4	7.6	3.6	44.6
79.2m	Witan Inv	99½	-½	3.5	3.6	..
2,643,000	Do B	93	-1	0.1	0.1	..
11.3m	Yeoman Tst	197	-1	11.5	6.1	23.9
1,340,000	Yorks & Lancs	33½	..	2.3b	6.8	24.3
3,720,000	Young Co Inv	86	-1	3.5	6.3	25.1

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
92.6m	Brit & Comm	298	+6	14.1	4.9	8.4
13.0m	Fisher J.	172	..	2.3	1.3	5.5
64.5m	Furness Withy	241	+9	12.4	5.1	6.7
1,765,000	Hunting Gibson	102	-1	..	..	..
8,524,000	Jacobs J. I.	37	+1	2.8	7.6	15.1
25.1m	Manch Liners	220	..	7.7	3.5	20.1
131.8m	Ocean Trans	119	+5	12.6	10.6	6.1
125.7m	P & O 'Dfd'	89	+4	9.9	11.1	5.0

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
163.2m	Anglo Am Coal	690	+20	38.1	5.5	..
775.7m	Anglo Am Corp	348	+6	23.2g	6.7	..
390.9m	Ang Am Gold	£17⅞	-⅛	101	5.9	..
457.5m	Anglo Am Inv	£42¼	+1½	301	7.0	..
19.6m	Anglo Transvl	125	-4	72.5	6.3	..
15.6m	Do A	125	-4	72.5	6.3	..
340.2m	Asarco	111	-4	20.5	1.9	..
23.4m	Ayer Hitam	385	+5	66.0	17.2	..
6,311,000	Beralt Tin	55	-2	8.1	11.0	..
90.0m	Blyvoors	375	-35	59.7	15.9	..
8,775,000	Botswana RST	21	-1	..	..	..
13.4m	Bracken Mines	96	-1	19.5	20.3	..
38.4m	BH South	118	-10	..	..	..
101.9m	Buffelsfontein	£9⅞	-⅛	107	11.7	..
154.0m	Charter Cons	153	+6	13.6	9.2	..
274.7m	Cons Gold Fields	186	-1	13.7	7.4	..
1,425.5m	De Beers 'Dfd'	416	-1	32.9	7.6	..
72.1m	Doornfontein	227	-17	41.3	9.6	..
9,535,000	Durban Rood	411	-18	..	..	..
249.0m	East Dagga	35	-1	15.1	38.6	..
438.2m	E Driefontein	594	-20	52.0	8.5	..
13.1m	E Rand Prop	331	-2	..	..	..
2,700,000	El Oro M & Ex	40	-1	1.7	2.8	..
34.4m	Elsburg Gold	114	-4	6.1	5.4	..
193.3m	F S Geduld	415	-1½	158	9.3	..
3,591,000	Geevor Tin	143	+5	7.6	5.3	..
156.4m	Gen Mining	£19	-⅛	135	7.2	..
12.4m	Grootvlei	109	-1	18.8	17.2	..
—	Hamersley	197	-2	..	..	..
6,701,900	Hampton Gold	129	-2	5.3	4.1	..
103.6m	Harmony	382	-24	33.1	8.7	..
148.4m	Hartebeest	£12¾	-⅛	158	17.9	..
310.1m	Jo'burg Cons	£13½	..	105	6.7	..
70.0m	Kinross	389	-9	27.4	7.0	..
183.2m	Kloof	606	-13	25.1	4.1	..
9,780,000	Leslie	61	-1	6.1	10.0	..
42.3m	Libanon	533	-32	62.3	11.7	..
8,360,000	Lydenburg Plat	65	..	..	..	..
594.6m	MIM Hldgs	208	-3	5.2	2.5	..
7,600,000	MTD (Mangula)	38	..	4.1	10.8	..
42.1m	Malayan Tin	455	+10	..	..	..
3,307,000	Marievale Con	73½	-3½	35.0	47.6	..
8,683,000	Messina Trans	79	-7	..	..	..
—	Metals Explor	36½	+5	..	..	..
18.3m	Middle Wits	190	-5	15.8	8.3	..
339.8m	Minorco	190	-1	6.2	3.3	..
24.8m	Kingsate Explor	360	+10	13.3	3.7	..
—	Peko Wallsend	353	+16	..	..	..
133.8m	Pres Brand	£16⅞	-⅛	78.6	8.2	..
325.3m	Pres Steyn	£21⅛	-⅛	25.1	2.4	..
16.1m	Rand Mine Prop	150	..	8.5	5.7	..
200.9m	Randfontein	£37⅞	-⅛	252	6.8	..
577.1m	Rio Tinto Zinc	248	-16	14.4	5.8	..
117.2m	Rustenburg	95	-1	..	..	..
7,350,000	Saint Piran	63	+6	3.1	4.8	..
96.6m	St Helena	£9	-⅛	82.1	9.1	..
158.4m	Selection Tst	360	+30	28.3	5.7	..
36.3m	Sentrust	213	-2	18.9	8.9	..
3,960,000	SA Land	61	+3	..	..	..
—	South Crofty	57	..	6.3	11.0	..
244.3m	Southvaal	555	-17	13.1	2.4	..
18.7m	Sthn Malayan	325	+10	18.2	5.6	..
5,100,000	Sungei Besi	220	..	14.8	6.7	..
31.0m	Tang Cons	131	-13	10.0	5.5	..
1,338,000	Tanjong Tin	90	..	9.9	10.9	..
5,702,000	Tharsis Sulph	25	..	10.0	4.9	..
100.4m	Transvaal Cons	£13¾	..	60.7b	4.4	..
25.7m	Tronoh Mines	250	-10	19.6	7.8	..
48.7m	UC Invest	330	-5	28.3	8.1	..
191.7m	Union Corp	315	-10	24.2	7.7	..
279.0m	Vaal Reefs	£14⅛	-⅛	96.8	6.6	..
10.7m	Venterspost	213	-19	15.7	7.4	..
9,373,000	Wankie Colliery	37	-½	6.5	17.5	..
36.7m	Welkom	316	-1	33.0	10.4	..
343.2m	W Driefontein	£24⅜	-⅛	241	9.9	..
5,312,000	W Rand Cons	125	-2	11.0	8.8	..
73.5m	Western Areas	195	-11	9.5	4.9	..
210.9m	Western Deep	£18⅛	-⅛	67.9	3.8	..
134.3m	Western Hldgs	£20⅛	-⅛	207	10.3	..
345.1m	Western Mining	160	-17	1.8	1.5	..
89.2m	Winkelhaak	744	-10	80.9	8.2	..
17.7m	Zambia Copper	14½	-½	..	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
—	Ampol Pet	73	-½	..	..	..
3,120,000	Attock	91	..	..	..	..
3,470,000	Brit Borneo	166	+2	10.2	6.2	..
1,440.0m	BP	896	-12	33.5	3.8	..
123.8m	Burmah Oil	56	-4	..	..	..
5,075,000	Century Oils	60	-1	4.8	..	..
6,828,000	Charterhall	24½	..	..	..	..
571.7m	C F Petroles	£21½	-1⅛	311	5.2	..
8,371,000	KCA Int	31½	-1½	..	..	..
68.0m	Lasmo	340	-2	..	..	..
26.6m	Do Ops	355	-15	..	..	..
73.6m	Do 14% Ln	£98½	-⅛	1400	14.2	..
26.0m	Oil Exploration	200	-4	3.2	1.6	..
11.0m	Premier Cons	17½	-1	..	..	..
95.0m	Ranger Oil	£11¾	-⅛	..	..	..
5,608.6m	Royal Dutch	£40½	-⅛	147	3.6	..
3,105.0m	Shell Trans	582	+17	23.9	4.1	..
69.8m	Tricentrol	179	+8	2.0	1.1	..
100.7m	Ultramar	242	-4	..	..	..
22.0m	Do 7% Cnv	147	-4	10.6	7.2	..

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
8,670,000	Allied Ldn	51	-3	2.8	4.4	..
45.6m	Allnatt Ldn	229	-4	6.5	2.9	..
8,616,000	Apex Props	240	+10	5.9	2.5	..
3,401,000	Aquis Secs	21½	+1	1.0	4.7	..
11.8m	Beaumont Prop	85	+1	5.8	6.9	..
17.0m	Bellway Hldgs	71	..	4.4	6.1	..
22.0m	Berkeley Hmbro	133	+3	4.9	3.7	..
60.0m	Bilton Percy	185	..	9.4	5.1	..
449,000	Do Accum	175	+8	..	..	..
19.6m	Bradford Prop	250	+5	10.1	4.1	..
30.3m	British Land	45½	-2	..	..	..
37.6m	Brixton Estate	106	-2	2.9	2.7	..
42.1m	Cap & Counties	56	-2½	2.6	4.6	..
34.5m	Chesterfield	332	+7	6.1	1.7	..
689,000	Chown Secs	15½	-1½	..	..	..
5,120,000	Churchbury Est	320	-10	7.0	2.2	..
14.1m	City Offices	62	..	2.7	4.4	..
1,866,000	Control Secs	32	..	1.3	3.9	..
5,059,000	Corn Exchange	182	-2	3.2	1.6	..
5,510,000	Country & New T	27	-3	1.0	3.6	..
10.3m	Country & Dist	107	-4	1.3	1.2	..
17.5m	Dagian Hldgs	108	..	4.5	4.2	..
37.7m	Eng Prop	39½	-½	3.5	8.9	..
3,874,000	Estates & Gen	22	-1	3.8b	17.3	..
16.3m	Evans of Leeds	102	-1	7.8	7.6	..
41.2m	Gt Portland	212	-4	4.8	2.3	..
4,941,000	Guildhall	91	-1	3.8e	4.1	..
79.5m	Hammerson 'A'	623	..	8.3	1.3	..
61.6m	Haslemere Ests	264	-6	5.0	1.9	..
445.3m	Land Secs	241	-7	8.1	3.4	..
15.9m	Law Land	45	+1	1.5	3.3	..
12.5m	Ldn & Prov Sh	116	-5	12.6	11.0	..
8,385,000	Ldn Shop	71	-1	4.6	6.4	..
10.9m	Lynton Hldgs	125	-1	3.8	3.0	..
152.1m	MEPC	142	-2	2.6	1.8	..
6,834,000	McKay Secs	260	-5	2.7	1.0	..
1,015,000	Marler Estates	29	..	..	..	..
3,100,000	Midhurst Whites	41¼	+¼	..	..	..
33.6m	Mucklow A. & J.	130	-1	3.7	2.8	..
1,330,000	Municipal	275	..	7.7	2.8	..
17.7m	Peachey Prop	83	..	3.0	3.7	..
5,519,000	Prop & Rever	325	-10	7.8	2.4	..
17.0m	Do A	325	-13	7.8	2.4	..
37.1m	Prop Hldgs	312	+5	10.0	3.2	..
24.9m	Prop Sec	164	-4	3.2	1.9	..
2,341,000	Raglan Prop	4½	-½	..	..	..
2,020,000	Regional	94	-2	1.7	2.1	..
11.7m	Do A	91	-2	1.7	2.1	..
13.7m	Rush & Tompkins	125	-2	4.4	3.5	..
31.6m	Scot Met Props	105	..	2.9b	2.7	..
155.4m	Slough Ests	121	-1	3.8	3.1	..
70.1m	Stock Conv	264	+6	3.1	1.2	..
45.1m	Sunley B.	262	-18	6.6	2.5	..
32.5m	Town & City	12¾	-¼	0.6e	0.5	..
11.2m	Trafford Park	112	-3	5.7	4.3	..
10.2m	UK Props	24½	-1	0.3	1.6	..
2,677,000	Webb J.	17	-½	0.2	1.3	..
581,000	W'minster & Cty	17½	-1	..	..	..

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
4,343,000	Anglo-Indonesia	95	-1½	4.2	4.4	..
7,678,000	Bradwall FMS	56	-½	2.6	4.6	..
8,700,000	Castlefield	290	-20	5.0	1.7	..
10.6m	Chersonese	47½	-½	2.1	4.4	..
220.2m	Cons Plant	51	-½	3.0	5.9	..
482,000	Doranakande	63½	+4½	2.2e	3.5	..
1,473,000	Grand Central	10	..	0.5	6.5	..
109.7m	Guthrie Corp	392	-15	23.7	6.0	..
202.0m	Harrisons Malay	121	-2	6.1b	5.0	..
176.5m	Highlds & Low	119	-4	4.5	3.8	..
28.9m	Hongkong	215	+5	11.0	5.1	..
2,086,000	Killinghall	265	..	17.5	6.6	..
22.4m	Kulim Malaysia	52	+1	2.1	4.0	..
26.8m	Ldn Sumatra	181	..	6.1	3.3	..
9,797,000	Majedie	70	..	1.0	1.4	..
14.4m	Muar River	52	+½	0.7	1.4	..
29.8m	Plant Hldgs	74	-1	..	..	..
8,468,000	Sungei Krian	81	-2	2.3	2.8	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,867,000	Assam Frontier	305	..	24.6	8.1	..
4,979,000	Assam Inv	109	-3	10.6	9.7	..
7,554,000	Camellia Inv	298	..	3.0	1.0	..
779,000	Deundi	150	..	4.9	3.3	..
5,809,000	McLeod Russel	221	-4	20.6n	9.3	..
1,266,000	Moran	362	..	22.7	6.3	..
984,000	Surmah Valley	123	+4	10.0	8.1	..
9,387,000	Warren Plant	223	-7	22.2	10.0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
39.3m	Algoma Cen Rly	412	-1½	36.0	7.2	..
3,111,000	Calcutta Elec	75	-1	14.0	17.8	..
—	F Surr Wtr 4.9%	£46	..	490	10.7	..
3,181,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	34	..	350	10.8	..
35.2m	Gt Nthn Tele	163	..	11.0	3.1	..
156.9m	Imp Cont Gas	395	+17	14.0	3.5	..
—	Mid Kent Wtr	£37½	..	500	14.9	..
702,000	Milford Docks	90	..	4.1	4.5	..
2,200,000	Nigerian Elec	212	-5	20.0	9.4	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£34½	..	350	10.1	..

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend e Corrected price e Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment h Bid for company k Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings o Ex capital distribution r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax free y Price adjusted for late dealings .. No significant data.

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
—	Investment Dollar Premium	92¾% (91¾%)	..	..	..	..
—	Premium Conversion Factor	0.7825	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
2,247.1m	Bayer	£52¾	+1¾	156	3.0	22.5
—	Commerzbank	117	-½	45.0	3.8	18.5
394.1m	Cp Fr Paris	£29¾	-½	156	5.3	9.7
476.9m	EBES	£32	..	301	5.8	..
565.6m	Ericsson	£22	-½	59.1	2.7	28.0
—	Finsider	15	-2	..	..	..
72.3m	Granges	£10	-1	..	..	..
—	Hoechst	515	-15	15.8	3.1	16.6
—	Montecatini E	17	-1	..	..	..
—	Robeco fl 5	611	-15	29.9	4.9	34.9
941.5m	Rolinco Subs fl 5	495	-15	..	..	63.9
36.3m	Snia Viscosa	84	-4	..	..	..
—	Volkswagen	£89½	-1	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
252.8m	Brascan	£10⅝	+⅛	60.6	5.7	8.5
—	BP Canada	£11¾	-⅛	..	..	..
2,074.9m	Can Pac Ord	£13	+⅛	47.9	3.2	9.7
142.4m	El Paso	£13	..	41.7	3.2	24.4
—	Exxon Corp	£37⅞	+1⅛	..	..	..
915.1m	Fluor	£23⅝	-1⅛	63.7	2.2	12.6
—	Hollinger	£26⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
494.2m	Hud Bay Oil	£27⅛	-⅛	30.8	1.1	28.7
—	Husky Oil	£25⅛	-1⅛	..	..	..
492.5m	INCO	£12⅝	-⅛	51.7	4.3	18.6
267.1m	IU Int	£8⅞	-⅛	47.8	5.5	9.0
511.9m	Kaiser Alum	£25⅝	-⅛	87.7	3.4	..
143.7m	Massey-Ferg	£7⅞	-⅛	88.1	7.4	13.8
741.1m	Norton Simon	£14⅝	-½	47.8	3.2	11.8
—	Pacific Petrol	£26⅝	-⅛	..	..	..
—	Pan Canadian	£21½	-½	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	224	-4	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P.	£11⅛	-⅛	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£19⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
3.7m	White Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
151.6m	Zapata Corp	£12	+⅛	15.7	1.3	36.0

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
12.6m	Alexs Discount	260	-2	21.7	8.4	5.9
3,135,000	Allen H & Ross	310	-5	30.3	9.8	6.8
132.4m	Allied Irish	220	-3	11.4	5.2	6.3
10.7m	Arb-Latham	138	..	15.3	8.7	10.0
208.2m	ANZ Grp	304	-15	10.9	3.6	10.2
3,016.1m	Bank America	£20⅝	-½	57.0	2.8	14.2
156.0m	Bk of Ireland	410	-7	22.7	5.5	5.6
196.0m	Bk Leumi Israel	15	..	0.4	2.5	11.2
3,000,000	Bk Leumi UK	150	..	11.2	7.4	13.4
406.9m	Bk of NSW	600	-30	19.3	3.2	12.0
91.2m	Bk of Scotland	283	-3	16.0	5.8	7.2
292.6m	Bnks Trst NY	£27½	..	161	5.8	10.2
719.7m	Barclays Bank	355	+12	20.1b	5.7	6.1
13.0m	Brown Shipley	238	..	14.1	5.9	7.7
12.1m	Cater Ryder	280	..	25.6	9.2	..
817.5m	Chase Man	£29½	-1½	114	4.8	12.3
2,513.4m	Citicorp	£19¾	-½	61.6	3.1	11.9
11.7m	Clive Discount	78	..	7.0	9.0	8.9
152.8m	Com Bk of Aust	228	-14	9.4	4.1	10.6
71.0m	Com Bk of Syd	170	-5	7.6	4.5	..
118.5m	CC De France	£20⅜	-1⅛	95.0	4.6	14.7
3,970,000	First Nat Fin	3¾	-¼	..	..	..
3,075,000	Fraser Ans	10¾	-¼	..	..	..
27.8m	Gerrard & Nat	186	..	12.4	6.7	4.9
10.5m	Gibbs A.	53	-2	3.3	6.1	23.6
6,083,000	Gillett Bros	225	-2	23.2	10.4	5.5
46.5m	Grindlays Hldgs	137	-2	4.2	3.0	4.6
91.6m	Guinness Peat	250	-3	15.5	6.2	12.4
6,800,000	Hambros £10	£17	..	146	8.6	..
31.3m	Do Ord	184	-4	24.6	7.9	8.1
62.1m	Hill Samuel	97	-1	7.4	7.7	8.3
1,365.9m	Hong K & Shang	338	-12	7.8b	2.3	33.3
7,650,000	Jessel Toynbee	58	..	5.0	8.5	..
5,520,000	Joseph L.	210	..	12.0	5.7	10.4
25.8m	Keyser Ullmann	50	-3	1.0	2.0	6.7
5,400,000	King & Shaxson	60	..	5.2	8.7	4.6
58.0m	Kleinwort Ben	108	-8	6.2	5.8	7.9
434.1m	Lloyds Bank	273	-13	14.8	5.3	5.4
54.4m	Mercury Secs	126	-1	5.7	4.5	6.7
569.7m	Midland	363	-10	22.4	6.2	5.4
21.1m	Minster Assets	62	-1	5.3	8.6	5.5
283.0m	Nat of Aust	228	-1	9.3	4.1	9.1
173.0m	Nat Com Bk Grp	77	..	4.2	5.4	5.1
421.9m	Nat W'minster	275	-3	18.2	6.6	5.7
25.6m	Ottoman	£31½	+½	280	5.5	11.6
3,030,000	Rea Bros	53	..	2.5	4.5	11.0
177.5m	Royal of Can	£21¾	-½	71.8	3.4	21.6
33.0m	Schroders	430	..	17.7	4.0	9.7
3,030,000	Seccombe Mar	230	..	20.2	9.2	10.1
8,640,000	Smith St Aubyn	80	..	7.6	9.5	..
302.7m	Standard Chart	438	+5	29.6	6.8	5.6
32.0m	Union Discount	320	..	24.0	7.5	5.2
4,770,000	Wintrust	68	..	4.6	6.5	17.2

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
477.0m	Allied	86	-2½	6.7	7.7	11.8
480.1m	Bass Charrgton	167	-4	7.6	4.5	11.7
4,649,000	Belhaven Grp	50	-2	..	..	..
97.0m	Bell A.	280	-12	7.4	2.6	14.2
22.1m	Boddingtons	103	-1	4.0	3.8	10.0
20.9m	Brown M.	124	+2	6.1	4.9	14.5
13.6m	Bulmer HP Hldgs	134	..	4.9	3.6	7.9
7,416,000	Burtonwood	174	..	5.2	3.0	10.4
32.5m	C of Ldn Dfd	68	-1	4.6b	6.8	23.4
7,264,000	Devenish	198	-4	9.1	4.6	10.5
751.7m	Distillers	207	-15	31.0	5.3	9.7
68.8m	Greenall	133	-3	4.2	3.1	13.4
71.3m	Greene King	303	-5	12.1	4.0	14.8
137.9m	Guinness	160	-5	11.0	6.9	7.5
7,460,000	Hardys & H'sons	187	-3	10.9	5.8	12.6
38.1m	Highland	149	-5	4.4	3.0	22.2
25.6m	Invergordon	147	+1	2.3	1.7	13.6
36.3m	Irish Distillers	167	-1	6.1	3.6	11.7
20.2m	Marston	79	-2	2.8	3.6	9.9
172.8m	Scot & Newcastle	69	-3½	5.2	7.5	7.3
617.9m	Seagram	£18¾	+¾	41.9	2.3	13.3
179.8m	SA Breweries	81½	-1	7.0	8.6	4.4
7,020,000	Tomatin	130	-1	4.5	3.5	16.1
86.7m	Vaux	131	-8	6.1	4.6	13.8
211.4m	Whitbread 'A'	98½	-2	6.0	6.1	6.3
11.0m	Do B	100	-2	6.0	6.0	2.8
15.9m	Whitbread Inv	90	-2	6.1	6.8	21.8
37.3m	Wolverhampton	231	-7	9.2	4.0	13.7

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 08.09.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No.	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Change over week
Latest				
The Times Industrial Share Index	225.63	6.12	11.44	-7.91
Largest Coys	230.12	5.83	10.91	-8.24
Smaller Coys	211.14	7.00	13.34	-5.61
Capital Goods	253.20	6.62	14.11	-7.47
Consumer Goods	234.22	6.58	10.90	-7.58
Store Shares	209.49	4.04	7.90	+10.21
Largest financial shares	241.35	5.84	—	+1.06
Largest financial and industrial shares	230.75	5.50	—	-5.71
Commodity shares	289.21	4.97	12.72	-6.83
Gold Mining shares	346.45	8.45	15.02	-9.22
Industrial debenture stocks	94.56	8.99*	—	-0.21
Industrial preference stocks	55.91	12.44*	—	-0.13
3½% War Loan	31⅝	11.32*	—	..

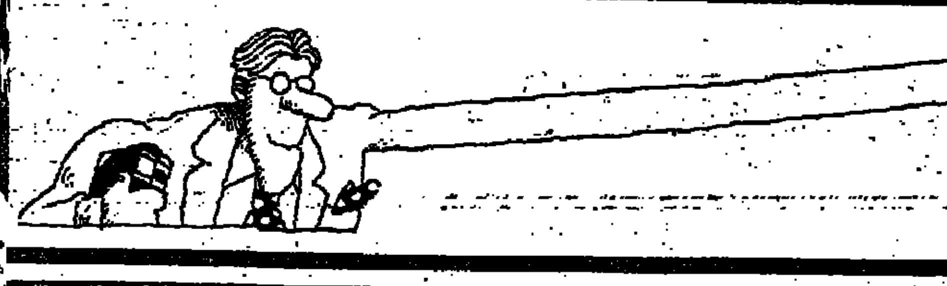
A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	237.32 (22.08.78)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1978	237.32 (22.08.78)	194.55 (02.03.78)
1977	222.98 (14.09.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.85 (05.05.76)	116.53 (27.10.76)
1975	158.92 (18.11.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.16 (23.02.74)	60.19 (12.12.74)
1973	199.71 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)

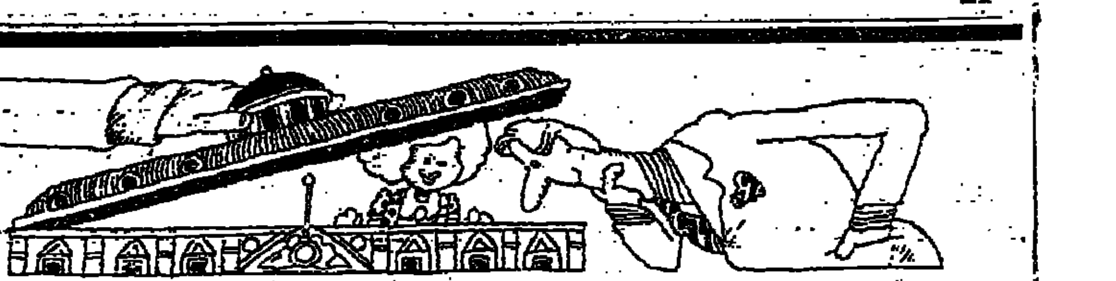
* Flat interest yield.

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هكذا من الإصل



Public & Educational



AUSTRALIA–SYDNEY

DIRECTOR

AUSTRALIAN GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT
UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Applications are invited for appointment to the position of Director of the Australian Graduate School of Management (AGSM) from 1st January, 1980. Professor Philip Brown, the AGSM's Foundation Director, wishes to relinquish the directorship at the end of 1979.

The AGSM is a specially funded national postgraduate management school established by the Australian Government to enhance the availability, quality and relevance of management education. It offers masters and doctoral programmes and intensive courses for experienced managers.

The Director's major responsibilities are to oversee the school's operations, to be a catalyst in the further evolution of educational activities of the highest international standard to meet Australian management needs, and to promote the AGSM within private and public sector management and in the community at large. The Director discharges these responsibilities under the general direction of the chief executive officer of the University—the Vice-Chancellor and Principal—and of the School's Board of Management of which he is a member. The Director may also hold a professorship in the AGSM. The appointment as Director will be initially for a period of five years. The appointment as professor would be in accordance with the normal terms and conditions of a professorial appointment in the University. The total remuneration of the Director is currently $A43,339 per annum, including entertainment allowances. *The University reserves the right to fill any position by invitation. Details of appointment, including superannuation, study leave and housing scheme, may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities*, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF. Other enquiries may be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Professor Rupert Myers, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, New South Wales 2033, Australia.

Applications close in Australia and London on 30th November, 1978.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

OFFICIAL FELLOWSHIP AND TUTORSHIP IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

The College proposes to elect an Official Fellow and Tutor in Physical Geography with effect from 1 October, 1979.

A part-time University Lecturership is associated with the Fellowship and the successful candidate will be eligible for appointment to this post by the Board of the Faculty of Anthropology and Geography.

Applications, giving particulars of qualifications and experience and the names of three referees, should be made by 31 October, 1978, to the Principal, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Nairobi—Kenya

Applications are invited for the following posts in the DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY.

SENIOR LECTURER IN SILVICULTURE.

Applicants should possess a BSc in Forestry and a PhD in Forestry with specialization in Silviculture, Forest Engineering or Forest Management; plus several year's teaching experience at University level. The applicants must be highly qualified in research undertaking as evidenced by published work. The appointee will be expected to teach at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels and to engage in research in his field of specialization.

LECTURER IN FOREST ENGINEERING.

Applicants should preferably be holders of a PhD in Forestry with specialization in Forest Engineering. The appointee will be expected to develop undergraduate courses in logging and transport systems and to undertake research in his area of specialization. Candidates who hold MSc in this field plus some teaching and research experience may be considered.

Salary scales: Senior Lecturer K£2,988-K£3,984 p.a.; Lecturer K£2,016-K£3,312 p.a. (K£1 equals £1.56 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £756-£4,770 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees, and £430-£3,252 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (reviewed annually and normally free of tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Family passages SSSF or FSSU; non-contributory medical scheme; subsidized housing or housing allowance. Detailed applications (two copies) with curriculum vitae and naming three referees to be sent direct to Registrar (Recruitment and Training), University of Nairobi, PO Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya, by 16 October, 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

Centre of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies

AGRICULTURALIST

Agriculturalist required for the Khabura Development Project, Sultanate of Oman. This is a rural development project funded by Petroleum Development Oman, in collaboration with and responsible to Oman Government Ministries and associated with the University of Durham. The Khabura Centre has its own small farm including fodder production units, flocks of sheep and goats. The agriculturalist would be particularly responsible for further developing and demonstrating to local people commercially viable and practical farming systems. Furnished accommodation, services, transport and annual leave fares are supplied. Salary starting £6,000 to £7,000 per annum sterling equivalent, depending on experience. Further particulars from Professor H. Bowen-Jones, Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, c/o Department of Geography, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, to whom applications should be submitted.

University of Sheffield

CAREERS ADVISORY SERVICE

Applications are invited from men and women graduates for a post of

CAREERS ADVISER

Candidates should preferably be between the ages of 28/45 and have a degree in Arts or Social Science subjects. They should have successful working experience in one or more of the industrial, commercial or public sector fields in which graduates are employed. Training and/or experience in counselling/vocational guidance would be an advantage. Initial salary on the scale £5,964 to £7,808 a year. Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, The University, Sheffield, S10 2TN, to whom applications (copies) should be sent by September 1978. Quote ref: 95/A.

University of Durham

LECTURESHIP IN EGYPTOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Egyptology to be filled from 1 October, 1979. The person appointed will be expected to contribute generally to the teaching of Egyptology, with particular emphasis on the later stages of the Egyptian language, and will have an adequate knowledge of Coptic. The salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale (£3,660-£7,308 per annum) together with normal pension arrangements. Applications (three copies) together with the names of three referees, should be sent not later than Saturday, 7 October, 1978, to the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Malaya

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the posts of

LECTURER

in the following Departments of the Faculty of Medicine:

ANAESTHESIOLOGY
MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY
ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY
OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY
PARASITOLOGY
PATHOLOGY
PHARMACOLOGY
PHYSIOLOGY
PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE
RADIOLOGY
SOCIAL AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
SURGERY
ANATOMY
OPHTHALMOLOGY
PAEDIATRICS

Qualifications and Experience: Candidates should have high academic qualifications and adequate experience in teaching and research. All clinical staff of the Faculty are required to undertake patient-care and service functions in the University Hospital which is managed by a Board of Management.

Staff with appropriate postgraduate qualification and working in a clinical department with patient-care responsibilities will be considered for the payment of clinical allowance by the University Hospital. This payment is subject to approval by the University Hospital Board of Management which when deciding will take into consideration qualifications and experience in the relevant speciality.

Salary Scales (all inclusive) (approx. stg. equiv.): £3,602 x £168—£3,939/£4,107 x £168—£4,443/£4,780 x £290—£6,182. Review Point £6,462 x £336—£6,799 p.a.

Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36, Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is October 14, 1978.

Centre of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies

PROJECT FIELD MANAGER

Project Field Manager required for the Khabura Development Project, Sultanate of Oman. This is a rural development project funded by Petroleum Development Oman, in collaboration with and responsible to Oman Government Ministries and associated with the University of Durham. Applicants should have wide rural interests and working experience outside the United Kingdom, preferably in the Arab world. A knowledge of spoken Arabic would be a strong qualification but its initial absence would not disqualify. The Khabura Centre has its own small farm unit and is designed to assist local people on a self-help basis, in a variety of commercially viable rural enterprises. Furnished accommodation, services, transport and annual leave fares are supplied. Salary starting in range £8,000 to £10,000 per annum sterling equivalent, depending on experience.

Further particulars from Professor H. Bowen-Jones, Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies, c/o Department of Geography, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham, to whom applications should be submitted.

Brighton Polytechnic

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT FOR COMMITTEES

£3,420-£4,320 plus £312 p.a. supplement

An Administrative Assistant is required to join the Secretariat Section of Academic Affairs to act as Committee Secretary to a number of Polytechnic boards and committees. Committee experience would be valuable, but young graduates would also be considered. An ability to write clearly and concisely and to work to strict deadlines is essential.

Application forms and further details from the Personnel Officer, Brighton Polytechnic, Moulsecoomb, Brighton, BN2 4GJ. Tel. Brighton 693655, ext. 2537. Closing date 22nd September, 1978.

Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
University of London

Applications are invited for the post of

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

of the Institute to start end of October, 1978. Salary scale £4,133 to £6,865, plus London Weighting Allowance (Grade 1A).

Previous administrative experience essential.

Further details may be obtained from the Secretary, Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, London SW3 6LT (01-352 1476).

Applications, together with curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the above address by Friday, 29 September, 1978.

PART-TIME TUTOR required for 'A' and 'O' level Accounts and Commerce.—Central London College, tel. 405 8644.

CIVIL SERVICE COLLEGE

Lecturers in Economics

The Civil Service College provides a wide range of management and developmental training for civil servants at its centres in Sunningdale and London.

Economics constitutes part of the syllabus for Administration Trainees; other courses in the subject range from introductory to advanced levels, and include specialist 'refresher' seminars for the Government Economic Service.

The planning and development of courses needs to be directed primarily towards the communication of basic ideas to non-specialists, and the demonstration of their application to government. Lecturers will be expected to use diverse teaching methods suitable to a variety of material and audiences. They will be encouraged to pursue research.

Candidates, aged at least 26, should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours (or equivalent) in economics or a related subject. Relevant teaching experience and a knowledge of the public sector advantageous.

Appointments, based at Sunningdale or London, are pensionable and will normally be for a period of 5 years or (in appropriate cases) on secondment for at least 2 years. Starting salary (London) will be within the range £6,400-£9,190; £465 less at Sunningdale.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 5th October, 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G/9920/3.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS FOR RADAR SEA-STATE SENSING PROJECT

An SRC grant has been awarded to the University for research into Remote Sensing of the state of the sea and surface winds by HF Sky-Wave and Ground-Wave Radar. Two Research Fellowship appointments are available from 1st October, 1978, (A) for 1 year for work on signal processing and computing aspects of the project and (B) for up to 4 years for conduct of HF Radar experiments. For the latter post desirable experience would be a familiarity with HF Communication and/or Radar techniques and ionospheric propogation. The work will entail field experiments; a willingness to travel within the U.K. essential.

The work has considerable interest and potential for oceanographic, offshore engineering and meteorological application.

Salary will be in the range £3,883-£4,565 (to be reviewed from 1st October, 1978) plus superannuation. Maximum starting salary will not exceed £5,367.

For further particulars please contact Professor E. D. R. Shearman, Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering. Applications (3 copies), including full curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent to the Assistant Registrar, Science and Engineering, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, by Friday, 22nd September, 1978. Please quote ref. T89.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

Institute of Social and Economic Research

HEALTH ECONOMICS RESEARCH PROGRAMME

RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited from graduates in Economics for the post of Research Fellow for two years from 1 January, 1979. The successful applicant will work on a project, financed by DHSS, concerned with reduction of drugs expenditure in a hospital sector in Carshalton, Surrey, where most of the work will be carried out.

Salary on the scale £3,189-£4,601 (plus London allowance). Starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience.

Six copies of applications, naming three referees, should be sent by Monday, 25 September, to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/6095.

The University of Papua New Guinea (PORT MORESBY)

Applications are invited for the post of

TUTOR/ASSISTANT LECTURER

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Preference will be given to candidates with teaching and research interests in Agricultural Geography and/or Human Ecology. The appointee will be required to make a major contribution to the Social Studies course in the Arts Faculty Foundation Year, and the Man and His Environment course in the Science Faculty. In addition he/she will have teaching duties in some of the more advanced Geography courses. There are ample opportunities for research in Papua New Guinea and if appropriate the appointee will be encouraged to enrol for a higher degree. Appointment will be for a period of two years in the first instance. Salary scale: K7,323-K8,393 pa (£1 sterling equals K1.55). In addition, an allowance of K1,300 per annum if single is payable. An extra K1,000 Marriage Allowance and K156 per child Child Allowance may also be payable. There is also provision of housing and annual leave fares. Detailed applications (two copies) with curriculum vitae and naming three referees plus small photograph to be sent direct to Secretary, Box 4820, University PO, Papua New Guinea by 6 October, 1978. Applicants resident in the UK should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Keele

Department of Adult Education.

DIRECTOR OF THE PRE-RETIREMENT EDUCATION RESEARCH PROJECT.

Applications invited for post of Director of a Research Project into Pre-Retirement Education for a fixed period of 3½ years from 1st January, 1979. Salary (on present scale) £5,954-£6,402 per annum with membership of Universities Superannuation Scheme.

Further particulars and application forms from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs., ST5 5BG to whom completed forms should be returned by 30th September, 1978.

University of Manchester

NORTH-WEST INDUSTRY RESEARCH UNIT

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Applications are invited from candidates with relevant postgraduate experience for two posts in the North-West Industry Research Unit, Department of Geography, to conduct survey research on industry in Manchester and Merseyside in connexion with the D.O.E. Inner Areas Programme. Posts tenable from October 1st for one year initially, with possibility of renewal for one further year. Salary range p.a. £3,883 to £4,631 (under review). Superannuation. Applications, naming two referees, to Mr. P. E. Lloyd, Department of Geography, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, by September 21st.

University of Bristol

CHAIR OF MENTAL HEALTH

The University, in conjunction with the Avon Health Authority (Teaching) and the South Western Regional Health Authority, invites applications for appointment to the Chair of Mental Health which will become vacant in August, 1979, on the retirement of Professor D. Russell Davis, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications by October 16th, 1978. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar of the University, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH.

THE SACRED HEART SCHOOL
BEECHWOOD
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT

Headship

The Governors of this independent Catholic boarding and day school for 380 girls (aged 11-18) invite applications for the headship from the commencement of the Spring or Summer Term, 1979. Further particulars can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Sacred Heart School, Beechwood, Pembury Road, Tunbridge Wells, TN2 3QD, and applications must be made by September 27th, 1978.

National University of Lesotho

Applications are invited for the post of

PROFESSOR/ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR

from well-established and experienced scholars in the field of either African politics and/or public administration. There are opportunities for research, publication and consultancy. Appointment tenable from January, 1979, which will be either on permanent and pensionable terms or on contract, normally for four years in the first instance. Secondment from another University would be considered. Salary scales: Professor R8,580-R9,000 p.a.; Associate Professor R8,250-R8,665 p.a. (£1 sterling—R1.67). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £2,994-£3,870 p.a. (sterling) for married appointee or £1,890-£3,766 p.a. (sterling) for single appointee (reviewed annually and normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. Non-contributory superannuation for appointees on permanent terms of service. Those on contract terms receive 25 per cent gratuity in lieu of superannuation for the first two years of the contract, rising to 27.5 per cent and 30 per cent for each subsequent and similar period of service. There is a 15 per cent inducement allowance for expatriates not qualifying for any supplementation scheme. Family passages; accommodation at reasonable rental; educational allowance; vacation and study leave. Detailed applications (3 copies) with curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees to be sent direct to Assistant Registrar (Appointments), National University of Lesotho, PO Roma, Maseru, by 12 October, 1978. Applicants resident in the U.K. should also send one copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further details may be obtained from either address.

University of Nottingham

DEPARTMENT OF THEORETICAL MECHANICS (Re-advertisement)

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the above department, to be effective from the earliest possible date.

Candidates should be qualified in a branch of mathematics which has some relevance to engineering, for example solid mechanics, fluid mechanics, electromagnetic theory, optimisation theory, numerical analysis, statistics, control theory or applied analysis.

The duties of the post will include the teaching of Mathematics to Engineering students and to Honours Degree level to students in Mathematics with Engineering.

Further particulars and forms of application, returnable not later than 30th September, 1978, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref. No. 597.

University of Birmingham
FACULTY OF LAW

LECTURESHIPS IN LAW

Applications are invited for one permanent and one temporary Lectureship in Law from 1st January, 1979, or earlier if possible. The temporary lectureship will be tenable until September, 1981. Salary £3,883-£7,754 (under review), with superannuation benefits. Persons with teaching and research interests in any area of Law may apply. Further particulars and application form can be obtained from the Administrative Assistant, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham, B15 2TT. Application forms should be returned not later than 15th October, 1978. Please quote ref. 78/9T.

BUCKINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

LECTURER IN ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Opportunity for a young man or woman—with professional qualifications and/or relevant degree—to contribute to the newly established School of Accounting and Financial Management. May suit person willing to study for higher degree in accounting.

Salary reflecting qualifications and experience. USS particulars and forms (returnable 30 September) from the Registrar, UCB, Buckingham, MK18 1EG.

The Board of Management for Methodist Residential Schools and the Governors of HUNMANBY HALL SCHOOL invite applications for the

HEADSHIP

which is expected to become vacant on 31 August, 1979.

Particulars are available from the Chairman of Governors, Hunmanby Hall, Hunmanby, Filey, North Yorkshire YO14 0JA.

University of Bristol

COMPUTER CENTRE

Applications are invited for the following appointments within the University of Bristol Computer Centre.

A COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAMMER

Applicants should preferably have some previous experience of writing communications software. It is hoped to make an appointment within the lower half of Range IA, the salary scale which at present is £3,660 to £6,179 per annum.

A HARDWARE SPECIALIST

Applicants will be expected to assist in the installation, testing and maintenance of communications equipment and peripherals. Implementation of interfaces, and advice to the Centre and the academic community on the impact of new technology and the exploitation of micro processors are also envisaged. The salary scale is expected to be Range IA as specified above, but for an exceptionally well qualified candidate it may be possible to make an appointment in Range II which at present is £6,954 to £7,308.

Salary scales are under review.

With the addition of a 6Mb Honeywell Multics system to the capabilities of the South-West Universities Network, the Computer Service is planning a two to three-fold increase in its user access facilities. These positions offer an excellent opportunity to join a small professional staff working in the forefront of the technology and would initially be concerned with the transfer of existing communications facilities to the new system.

Further particulars of these posts may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom applications, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 29th September, 1978

(please quote reference EB).

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION
HARPENDEN, HERTS, AL5 2JQ

STATISTICIAN

to be responsible for a continuing agricultural survey. The work involves liaison with collaborating organisations, organisation of data-coding, analysis and reporting of results. There will also be opportunities for research on problems of interpreting observational data.

Qualifications: Degree, HNC or equivalent qualification in Statistics with at least five years' relevant post-qualifying experience. Previous experience with responsibility for staff would be an advantage.

Appointment in grade of Higher Scientific Officer (£3,101-£5,448 p.a.). Starting salary according to experience. Non-contributory superannuation.

Apply in writing to the Secretary, giving names and addresses of two referees and quoting Ref.: 369 by 5th October, 1978. Further details on request.

University of Oxford

DIRECTORSHIP OF THE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The electors intended to proceed to an election to the Directorship of the Institute of Agricultural Economics which is now vacant. The stipend of the director will be £10,205 a year.

Applications (10 copies), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than October 13, 1978, by the Acting Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

The Directorship is open to both men and women.

The University of Sussex

CHAIR OF LAW

Applications are invited for the Chair of Law from candidates in any field of Law. The starting date will be 1st October 1979 and the salary will be not less than £9,443 p.a. with USS Benefits.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Staff Recruitment Officer, Sussex House, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RH to whom applications should be returned by 13th October 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA

Lecturer

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Lecturer in the Department of Genetics. The successful candidate will be tutor in charge of a new M.Sc. Course, for Applications of Genetics in Developing Areas, to commence in October 1979. Applicants should have had experience, preferably including plant or animal breeding, in one or more countries of the developing world and be qualified to teach courses on plant and animal breeding.

The appointment, which will date from January 1, 1979, or as soon as possible thereafter, will be for seven years in the first instance, and will be on the Scale £3,660-£7,308 plus USS/USDPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to whom they should be returned by Friday, October 13, 1978.

S.H./TYPING TEACHER

We are looking for a teacher of shorthand/typing to run a new secretarial college which is due to open January 1st, 1979. Salary circa £5,000 according to experience and qualifications.

Box 2581 K, The Times.

University of Rhodesia

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
CHAIR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

LECTURESHIPS IN ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from persons with engineering degrees and postgraduation experience for:

PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONIC AND POWER ENGINEERING; preferably with experience in Electric Power systems, electrical Machines, and Electromagnetics; and in the DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (preferably with experience in Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer and Mechanical Design).

Salary Scales (approx. Stg. equiv.): Professor, £10,461 x £271—£12,431; Senior Lecturer—£7,606 x £265—£8,491 x £313—£10,056; Lecturer Grade I, £6,899 x £259—£7,936; Lecturer Grade II, £4,260 x £224—£5,380 x £254—£6,678.

Subject to University permission limited extra earnings for consultancy may be retained in full. Above this limitation they are shared with the University.

Commencing salary according to qualification and experience. Family passages and allowance for transport of effects; installation loan; travel allowance for Sabbatical and Biennial (Professor) or Triennial (Lecturers) visits; superannuation and medical aid schemes. For persons recruited outside Rhodesia, unfurnished accommodation on or near the Campus, and within easy reach of good Junior and Senior Schools, is guaranteed for up to three years.

Appointments: These may be on permanent pensionable terms or for a fixed term of one or two years in the first instance. In the case of one and two year contracts a non-pensionable salary is payable as above plus a 10 per cent supplement. Unless born in Rhodesia expatriates on contract are exempted from Military Service.

Applications: One copy giving personal particulars (including full names, place and date of birth), qualifications, fields of special interest, experience and publications, and giving names and addresses of three referees should be sent by November 17, 1978, to the Senior Assistant Registrar (Engineering), University of Rhodesia, P.O. Box MP167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury, Rhodesia, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Overseas applicants please send an additional copy to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36, Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom further particulars may also be obtained. Applicants should state in their applications the earliest date available and also the preferred date.

British subjects considering applying for posts in Rhodesia are urged to consult the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (telephone 233 4145) or their nearest British Consular Office.

The University of Manchester

GEORGE HARRISON CHAIR OF BOTANY

Applications are invited for the George Harrison Chair of Botany which will fall vacant on October 1st, 1979, on the retirement of Professor D. H. Valentine. The other Chair in Botany is the Barker Chair of Cryptogamic Botany which is held by Professor John Colhoun. Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar. Applications (two copies, one suitable for photocopying), giving full details of qualifications, experience, research, etc., and the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL, by October 16th, 1978.

Trinity College, Oxford

OFFICIAL FELLOWSHIP IN MODERN HISTORY

The College proposes, if a suitable candidate presents himself or herself, to elect to an Official Fellowship in Modern History, tenable in association with a Common University Fund Lectureship, to take effect from a date not later than 1 October, 1979. Preference will be given to a candidate whose centre of interest lies in the XVII and XVIII centuries.

Further particulars may be obtained from the President, Trinity College, Oxford OX1 3BH. Closing date for applications is 1 October, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

Institute of Social and Economic Research

RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited from graduates in Economics or Economic Statistics for the post of Research Fellow for one year and nine months from 1 January, 1979.

The successful applicant will work at the Institute of Social and Economic Research on a project, financed by The Nuffield Foundation and supervised by Professor A. B. Atkinson (University College London) and Mr. A. K. Maynard (University of York), concerned with the factors affecting intergenerational income distribution. The data for this work has been collected from a follow-up study of the sons and daughters of the respondents to the 1950 Rowntree—Lavers study in York.

Salary on the scale £3,189-£4,601. Starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience.

Six copies of applications, naming three referees, should be sent by Friday, 29 September to the Registrar, University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/6072.

UEA

NORWICH

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the above post to commence on 1 January, 1979. Candidates should hold a degree or diploma in Physical Education and a higher coaching award of a national body of sport would be an advantage. An interest in all aspects of physical recreation is essential. The post should prove particularly attractive to specialists in their twenties. Stipend on scale with a maximum of £6,535 (subject to review) according to qualifications and experience, initial appointment will be within the range £3,883 to £4,382 plus USS benefits.

Details of the appointment are available from Establishment Officer, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ, to whom applications (one copy only) naming three referees should be sent not later than 29 September, 1978.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Research Associate

Applications are invited from geography or planning graduates for the post of

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

to work on an S.S.R.C. funded project involving the collection, processing and analysis of household movements data. Applicants should have skills and experience in survey and data processing.

The post is tenable for 15 months at a salary of £3,883 (under review). Further details and application forms from John Harington, Department of Geography.

Loughborough · *Leicestershire*

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Department of Engineering Science

The University proposes to appoint a University

LECTURER IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE

to hold office from 1 January 1979 or as soon thereafter as possible. The post may be held in conjunction with a Fellowship at Magdalen College for which separate application need not be made.

Candidates should have research interests and experience in the broad field of applied mechanics or civil engineering. The person appointed will be expected to assist in the general teaching programme in the department and to engage in advanced study or research.

Further particulars for both the University Lectureship and the College Fellowship may be obtained from the Acting Head of the Department of Engineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PJ, to whom applications including the names of three referees should be sent, to arrive before 31 October, 1978 (revised).

University of Birmingham

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
CENTRE FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL STUDIES

TEMPORARY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (RANGE 1B)

The Centre requires a Research Associate to undertake research on sports facility prototype schemes. Applicants should be qualified in social sciences, planning, geography, physical education or related areas and should have training and/or experience in social science research methods.

The Sports Council funded project will involve research and observation of a wide range of sports facilities which have been aided by the Sports Council. Considerable travelling around this country will be involved. Starting date to be arranged, but ideally 1st November, 1978 for 2½ years. Salary on the Research Associate (Range 1B) scale (£3,384-£4,882 plus superannuation).

Further particulars and application form from the Assistant Registrar (Commerce), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom the form, naming three referees, should be returned by Friday, 29th September, 1978, quoting reference C/227/A.

The University College of Wales
ABERYSTWYTH

PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE

Applications are invited for the above Chair, tenable from the earliest mutually convenient date after October 1, 1978.

Salary within Professorial range (minimum £8,900 per annum—under review).

Further particulars available from the Registrar, to whom applications (12 copies) with the names of three referees should be sent not later than September 29, 1978.

Cambridge University Library

Applications are invited from those with suitable qualifications for two posts of

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

to work on the Hebrew fragments in the Taylor-Schechter Genizah Collection. The posts in the first instance for one or two years, will be on the scale £3,425-£4,365 (under review). Further details may be obtained from the Librarian, Cambridge University Library, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9DR.

HENDON PREPARATORY SCHOOL for boys seeks teacher of general subjects.—01-203 3465.

LONDON LEADING TUTORIAL College still requires tutors in all sciences (especially chemistry) and maths.—Tel. 01-584 8674.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in English. Candidates should have a special interest in twentieth century literature. The appointment will be made within the first five points of the lecturers' scale (£3,883-£4,882). Further particulars may be obtained from Miss I. L. Broadmore, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies) should be sent not later than 16th October, 1978. Please quote Ref.: 963/A/T.

University of London
Goldsmiths' College
NEW CROSS, LONDON SE14 6NW

DIRECTOR

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR ORCHESTRAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the Directorship of the newly established National Centre. The Person appointed will be expected to take up duty at an early date. The Centre will, from September, 1979, provide teaching and study at a high professional level and students will be required to undertake a one year course leading to a College Diploma.

The Director will be responsible to the National Centre for Orchestral Studies Trust and the College Delegacy. Considerable knowledge and experience of the musical profession and the operation of orchestras are essential.

This is a new and challenging post and salary will be commensurate with the responsibilities and status.

Further detailed particulars of the College, the National Centre and the post including salary, can be obtained on written request to the Personnel Officer to whom applications (3 copies) with the names of three referees should be sent as soon as possible and in any case not later than 29th September, 1978.

University of Stirling

SECOND CHAIR IN ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are sought from suitably qualified candidates for a second Chair in Accountancy in the Department of Accountancy and Business Law (present Head of the Department, Professor J. M. S. Risk).

It is expected that the person appointed will have a special interest in one or more of the following fields: financial accounting including corporate accountancy; auditing; taxation; finance and investment; management accountancy including financial management; corporate planning; international accounting; public sector accounting.

It is hoped that the successful applicant will be in post on or before 1 September, 1979, at the latest.

Further particulars are available from the University Secretary (T), University of Stirling, Stirling FK9 4LA, Scotland, to whom applications should be sent before 31 October, 1978.

FRENCH TEACHERS required part-time by School of Languages, W.1. Ring 637 9727, 580 6346.

PHYSICS "A" level, tutor urgently required. Central London College. Tel. 01-405 8644 or 0279 85069.

TUTORS IN "A" LEVEL science and maths required now by London Tutorial College.—Box 2369 K, The Times.

PART TIME TUTORS required, Kensington, for economics to A level and O level accounts.—Tel 589 8810.

THE PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

APPOINTMENT OF VICE CHANCELLOR

(amendment of Salary Scale)

The Council of the University invites applications from suitably qualified persons for the post of Vice Chancellor of the Papua New Guinea University of Technology.

The Vice Chancellor is the Chief Academic and Administrative Officer of the University. The salary is Public Service Commission level 4, at K20,600 p.a. Overseas allowances will be payable whenever applicable. The appointment will be initially for a period of three years.

Candidates should preferably have a University degree together with demonstrated experience and understanding of technical processes, education or research, and considerable experience in education or research, preferably with a period as a University teacher. Experience in academic or public administration at a senior level would be an advantage.

Candidates should be able to demonstrate an understanding of, and sympathy for, the declared aspirations of Papua New Guinea for National development and a determination to see that the University's objectives reflect those National aspirations. Proven capacity for efficient management, and for providing leadership in a multi-cultural environment will be looked for, together with a reputation for fairness in dealings with staff, students and colleagues, and good personal relations with colleagues, subordinate staff and students. Successful tertiary administrative and academic experience in a developing country and a personal life style in keeping with National ways of life is highly desirable with an outgoing personality and ability to mix well. It would be an advantage if the holder of the post were married with experience and willingness to entertain staff and official visitors.

Applications should include particulars of age, marital status, qualifications, experience, present position, availability and the names and addresses of three referees from who confidential enquiries may be made.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Registrar of the University. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 30 September 1978, and these should be addressed to: I. Irving Gass, Registrar, Papua New Guinea University of Technology, PO Box 793, Lae, Papua New Guinea.

The University reserves the right to make an appointment by invitation at any stage.

An additional copy of application should be sent to the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

COMPUTING LABORATORY

RESEARCH IN COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND OPERATING SYSTEMS

Applications are invited for Research Associate posts on a project concerning the reliability and integrity of distributed computing systems. This Science Research Council sponsored project is a successor to earlier work on the design of highly reliable computing systems, and will involve both theoretical studies and the implementation of prototype systems.

Candidates should possess a Ph.D. degree, or equivalent experience in one or more of the following areas: Operating Systems, Compilers, Parallel and Distributed Systems.

Appointments will be for up to four years and are available immediately. The salary will be at a point on the University lecturer's scale £3,883-£6,556.

Applicants should forward a brief resume (three copies), together with the names and addresses of three persons to whom reference may be made, to Professor B. Randell, Computing Laboratory, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, not later than 30th October, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA

Chair of Electrical Engineering

The Council of the College invites applications for the vacant post of

Professor of Electrical Engineering

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar/Secretary, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to whom applications (10 copies) should be returned by 31 October, 1978.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

(a) POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIP
(b) CASE STUDENTSHIP

(a) Applications are invited for an S.R.C. Postgraduate Research Assistantship in lubrication research to work with Professor H. Marsh on bearing stability, dynamic loading and rotor dynamics. Applicants should hold a good honours degree in engineering and may be permitted to register for a higher degree. The appointment is tenable for three years from 1 October, 1978.

Initial salary on National Research Range 1B, £3,180-£5,660, plus superannuation.

(b) Applications are invited for a C.A.S.E. studentship to work with Dr. D. G. Gregory-Smith (in collaboration with Rolls-Royce Ltd.) on secondary flow and losses in axial flow turbines. Applicants should hold a good honours degree in engineering. The C.A.S.E. students will receive an S.R.C. Studentship supplemented by up to £500 per annum by the collaborating firm.

Applications (3 copies) naming two referees, should be sent by 22 September, 1978, to the Registrar and Secretary, Science Laboratories, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, from whom further particulars may be received.

University College London

PERSONNEL OFFICER

MANUAL STAFF

This post has been created in the Personnel Division of the College to deal specifically with the personnel and IR function for the College's 500 manual and ancillary staff.

Preference will be given to graduates (25-38 years) embarked on a personnel career and able to make an immediate contribution but this does not preclude others from applying. Experience of personnel management in the public sector would be an advantage.

Appointment on Grade IA within the salary range £3,310 to £6,636 (under review) plus £450 London Allowance according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary (Personnel) (T), University College London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT, to whom applications should be sent by 16 October, 1978.

ARCHAEOLOGIST

required for two years to coordinate effort on Roman site at Coleshill, Warwickshire. Salary within range AP4-5 (£3,933-£4,761 + £312).

Details and application forms, to be returned by 30th September, 1978, from Curator, Warwickshire Museum, Market Place, Warwick CV34 4SA.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

TWO LADIES required to do cooking and housekeeping in Mayfair flat. Excellent salary and accommodation, colour TV, etc. Good references essential. Tel. 01-493 1436 or write Box 2424 K, The Times.

BUTLER required (single) to run large country house in South East. Other staff employed. Good accommodation, car driver an advantage, excellent salary.—Box L101, Walter Judd Limited, 1a Bow Lane, London EC4M 9EJ.

CARETAKER / GARDENER / HANDYMAN. About 20 hours a week, would suit active retired person. Very nice house, rent, rates free, C.H., double glazed. —Telephone 0725 20547.

DIRECTOR COOK/MANAGER/ESS, £70 p.w., Victoria, for new contract serving up to 20 very high standard lunches to directors and senior executives. Applicants should have experience of high standard cooking, preferably for directors. Excellent conditions of employment, including 4 weeks' annual holiday, sick pay and pension scheme.—Please apply to Joyce Widdup, Bateman Catering Organization, on 01-310 9995.

RESIDENT COOK/CATERER with experience. Referee.—Padworth College, near Reading, Berks.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED NANNY MOTHER'S Help, 21, plus for professional family, Central London. Baby and boy, 6, £30 plus. Tel. 834 0445.

FOREIGN DIPLOMAT requires immediately Chauffeur/Butler. Good knowledge London. First-class references essential. Live out. Good basic salary and overtime.—Telephone a.m., 727 8040, ext. 237 or 242.

NANNIES, MOTHER'S HELPS. Lots of super jobs. Marylebone Nursing Service, 74 Marylebone Lane, W.1. 486 1055. No charges.

SAILOR/COOK wanted for busy charter season, W. Indies. Join prof. English skipper, aged 28, on Swan 48 in Bermuda, return U.K. for Cowes Week, '79.—Contact 01-603 2751 (eves.).

£300 MONTHLY for Nanny, Brussels area. Travel involved.— Evington Staff Agency, 4 Market Place, Leicester. Tel. 536261.

REQUIRED

ALL DOMESTIC STAFF.—Resident daily, perm/temp. Eaton Bureau 156 Sloane St, S.W.1. 730 9564.

DAILY DOMESTIC Helps available 3 months guarantee. Belgravia Staff Bureau 584 4343.

Commercial Properties & Services to the Business World

Warehouse scheme for Nottingham

A large new industrial and warehousing scheme worth some £4.5m is planned by London and Leeds, the property development subsidiary of the Ladbroke Group, for a site close to Nottingham.

The site is about 12½ acres at Ruddington Lane, Wilford, and was acquired from the Goring Estate and Property Co for about £450,000, including estate roads. Planning consent has been obtained for some 223,000 sq ft of space. It is to be built in phases.

Work is beginning on the first, which will be a terraced construction consisting of 62,500 sq ft with units varying in size from 2,500 to 11,000 sq ft, the first of which is to be available next spring. Rents are expected to be in the region of £1.50 a sq ft.

The site is to be landscaped and will have extensive loading and parking space. It is just two miles from the centre of Nottingham, close to the ring road and with good access to the M1 motorway.

Hugh Murray and Co and Grant and Partners acted for London and Leeds, and Grant and Partners and Walker Walton Hanson are letting agents.

Old Burlington Estates have concluded the funding with Barclaytrust of their proposed industrial and warehouse development at Woolborough Lane, Crawley, Sussex. The intention is to build about 153,000 sq ft in units from 4,000 sq ft on the eight-acre site.

Total capital involvement on the part of Barclaytrust, to include development finance, will be over £4m. The developers are proposing rents from £2.25 a square foot. Anthony Brown Stewart acted for Barclaytrust, and Edward Reeve for the developers. Letting of the scheme will be through Donaldsons and John Stickley and Co.

In Scotland, industrial warehouse units are available for letting on the new Longman Trading Estate near the harbour at Inverness. The scheme is being carried out by MDW Developments Ltd, with Pentland Securities as development consultants and project managers.

It offers units from 5,000 sq ft up to a maximum of 57,000 sq ft. Rents are £1.55 a sq ft and letting is through Bernard Thorpe and Partners, of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These agents, together with Chamberlain and Willows are also offering 100,000 sq ft of warehousing in a single unit on a site of eight acres at Bathgate, in West Lothian. The rent here would be 75p a sq ft.

In Buckinghamshire, J. Lyons and Co have sold a freehold factory of some 93,000 sq ft on a site of 4.35 acres giving on to Denbigh Road, in Bletchley, Milton Keynes, to the Dawson Group of Companies. The sale was by closed tender and the successful bid was over £350,000.

The factory was the only freehold property available in the area at the time of the sale, since the majority of the buildings there are on long leaseholds from the Milton Keynes Development Corporation.

The factory is also interesting as although the first part was built in the early 1950s it was subsequently extended in about 10 separate building operations to accommodate Tetley tea bag blending and manufacture, reflecting the increase in tea consumption after the war.

Leighton Goldhill and Partners and King and Co acted for Lyons.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society has completed the purchase of the Stadium Estate, at Luton, Bedfordshire, for £1.25m.

The estate, which is fully let to produce about £117,000 a year, comprises 10 units with a total area of 85,000 sq ft and was developed by London and Leeds Investment. Tenants include Thorn Electrical, Millets, Hardy and Co, and BP. Knight Frank and Rutley acted for the society, and Grant and Partners for the vendors.

Construction has begun on the Victoria Centre in Crewe, which is being developed by Asda (Associated Dairies Ltd) in conjunction with Crewe and Nantwich Borough Council.

It includes a new superstore of 60,000 sq ft to be occupied by Asda, which is due to be ready for trading next spring, and in all will provide a total of 124,000 sq ft.

A letting has already been agreed with Wades Department Stores for a store of 20,000 sq ft in the development, and there will be two other large units for which negotiations are in hand, plus 15 standard shops, though the letting of these is deferred for the time being.

Architects for the scheme are Holder and Mathias Partnership, of Cardiff, and letting agents are the Manchester office of Bernard Thorpe and Partners in conjunction with Henry Manley and Son, of Crewe.

In Bristol, Birds Eye Foods have leased Staple Hill House, Staple Hill, a decentralized office development close to the M32 and M4, carried out by a subsidiary company of the Modern Engineering (Bristol) Group.

The building, designed for use by a single occupier, provides about 14,700 sq ft net. The terms agreed were close to the rent of £2.50 a sq ft being asked.

Birds Eye was represented by Kirkwood Craig and Co, of London, and the letting was through Edward T. Parker and Co and Hartnell, Taylor and Cook, both of Bristol.

The joint letting agents have been instructed by the developers to find a buyer for the resultant investment.

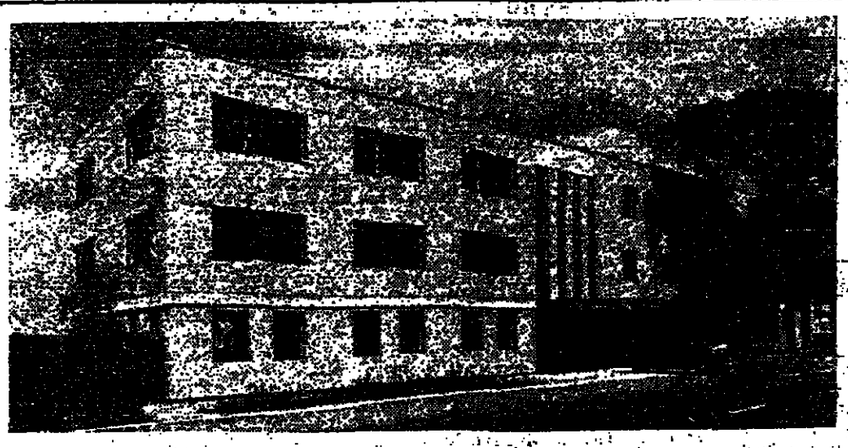
Modernized offices are available at Staple Hall, Stone House Court, London EC3. The building has been renovated by the Abbey Property Fund and now provides about 56,000 sq ft net of air-conditioned space. The work has included the construction of a new eighth floor.

A rent of £650,000 a year is being asked, to include the benefit of a small ground-floor shop let at £7,500 a year. The building is being marketed by De Groot Collis.

The Association of Certified Accountants, now at 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, has completed the assignment of the leases of their former headquarters at 21 and 22 Bedford Square to Heinemann, the publishing subsidiary of the Thomas Tilling Group.

The property comprises two buildings with a total area of 11,055 sq ft and was assigned at the total rent of £55,000 a year. Strutt and Parker advised the association.

Gerald Ely



Staple Hill House, at Staple Hill, Bristol: let at nearly £2.50 a sq ft.

Commercial and Industrial Property

313 Ballards Lane
Finchley N.12
Entire new office development
TO LET
or might sell
7,500 sq.ft.
*19 car spaces
*Fully carpeted
Full details from sole agents ref. DJG/CO
Strutt & Parker
13 Hill Street, London W1X 8DL
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UNIQUE PROPERTY
MARBLE ARCH
Very much smaller, within sight of Oxford St., Edgware Road suitable.
RESTAURANT/SHOWROOMS/OFFICES
S/c building. 17,000 sq. ft.
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12,240 sq ft net.
Car parking for aprox 70 cars. Main road position, close to town centre.
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Entire floor. Newly modernized. Rent £7.50 per sq. ft.
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Tel.: 01-437 2781/5107

SMALL SURREY OFFICE WANTED
Professional firm seeks smart adults. headquarters, 400-900 sq. ft., Guildford, Esher, Woking, Dorking areas. Please ring:
01-402 7533
Brighton 0273 732384
or (after 6 p.m.) Bramley 3527

OFFICE BUILDING W.11
2,750 SQ. FT.
LEASE TO BE SOLD
10 rooms, reception, small conference room, basement. Vacant possession, Enq.
01-229 9983

FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES required throughout London for numerous enquirers. Usual commission required.—Phone Brecker Grossmith & Co., 486 3531.

TOTTENHAM.—3,000 sq. ft. modern offices. Car park. Will divide.—Phone Brecker Grossmith & Co., 486 3531.

LONDON OFFICES required for many various applicants. Usual commission required.—Phone Brecker Grossmith & Co., 486 3531.

ALPINE type view land at Aberuthven, Perthshire for conversion to house development. Also suitable for chalets or camping. G. L. Scott, 33 Commercial St., Perth, Scotland. Telephone (0738) 35209.

Institutional Research Premises
Slough, Berkshire
12,240 sq ft net.
Car parking for aprox 70 cars. Main road position, close to town centre.
For sale freehold or may consider letting. Apply Sole Agents:
A. C. FROST & CO
Commercial Dept
3 High Street, Windsor
Berkshire SL4 1LE
Tel: Windsor (07535) 54555

HIGH YIELDING ESTATE in centre of Zurich for immediate sale. Suitable investors for hotel/office/apartments. Opportunity for Middle East investors.—Box 1776 K, The Times.

Services to the Arab World

ARABIC.—Various courses now. Phone Alpha, 01-629 3604.

HIGH YIELDING ESTATE in centre of Zurich for immediate sale. Suitable investors for hotel/office/apartments. Opportunity for Middle East investors.—Box 1776 K, The Times.

Investment Property

WILLESDEN GREEN, N.W.2.—Two freehold shops in multiple position. Vacant possession of upper parts, 4 rooms, etc. Shops let at £2,350 p.a. until 1979. Compulsory revision in April, 1979. Offers invited.—Gammond & Co., 01-452 7691.

Joint investment opportunity in the automotive exhaust business: Large international firm with 1,500 retail dealers across U.S. and Canada is establishing a retail dealer network for automotive exhaust repair throughout the U.K. and is seeking an active partner to work with. Principals only.

Please call September 12-17 for appointment
Mr. V. Loscalzo, pres. at Intercontinental Hotel
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Business for Sale

43 Berkeley Square, Mayfair, London, W.1.
A modernised period office building combining elegance and charm with a practical layout.
square 5,345 feet
Lift, impressive entrance and reception, close circuit T.V. security, fitted carpets, kitchen, dining room, PABX telephones, entryphone, telex.
Immediate occupation with minimum expense. Lease and fixtures and fittings for sale.
JOHN D WOOD
23 Berkeley Square, London, W.1
01-629 9050 Ref: BPFG or JLM.

YOUR OWN BUSINESS FOR £11,000!
Unique opportunity to emigrate. Retiring English owners of dog parlour selling 10-year-old business on Italian Riviera, and willing to teach their skill. Regular clientele. Write to:
The Cottage,
Stoborough Green,
Wareham, Dorset.

DEVON.—Fully licensed character restaurant seating 44. Central and unopposed. Spacious 4-bedroomed living accommodation. 15-year lease. Leasehold £20,000.—Box 2555 K, The Times.

Business Opportunities

BOOTS THE BOOSTERS
For incentives and awards, why not use Boots Gift Vouchers? Millions are given each year. With at least 50,000 different gift ideas at over 1,200 branches, you'll be sure your employees get what they want. For details, phone or write to:
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Incentives & Awards Division,
Gift Voucher Dept (T),
The Boots Company Limited,
NOTTINGHAM NG2 3AA.
Tel. 0602 56111, ext. 2233.

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shortly becoming available to established manufacturers with capability of producing and supply to construction and transport industries. The product below non-competitive, highly profitable and world-wide.
Principals write Box 2532 K, The Times.

WELL-KNOWN DESIGNER seeks financial partner for exclusive West End of London shop.—Box 2758 K, The Times.

PRIVATE Personal Secretary/Assistant, able to travel and handle in principal's absence. Fluent command over telephone and work entirely independently. Fine language. Organised, talent. Associated with Middle East.—Box 1766 K, The Times.

SOLICITORS' East End practice (Liverpool St.) 2 miles for sale following death. Suit partner/ young solicitor. £7,500 plus c.w.p.—Tel.: [illegible].

Investment and Finance

EXPERIENCED SALES EXECUTIVE
well connected home and abroad.
Has large sums of money available to acquire directorship or successful business wishing to expand U.K. and overseas life and pensions sales.
Write Box 2555 K, The Times

BRITISH NON-RESIDENT requires advice on investment of overseas funds. Invested parties please contact Box 2539 K, The Times.

MICHAEL LEWIS ASSOCIATES Ltd.—Registered plans for U.K. and expatriate pensions.—5 Cork St., W.1. 01-734 6050.

EASTBOURNE.—60 Freehold Licensed Garages, prominent site, fully let, low rent, valuable Reversions. £17,000. Telephone Hosiers Road 24299.

Hotels and Licensed Premises

WEST COUNTRY Georgian up-market licensed restaurant. Even Bonar and A.A. recommended plus offices and flats. Turnover £60,000, £70,000 plus rents. Principals only. Freehold £110,000.—Box 2551 K, The Times.

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Importers required for bath salt, etc.
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Tel.: 02-424305

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THE INABILITY TO EXPAND THROUGH LACK OF FINANCE
Forces me to sell a very successful Yacht Marketing Company owning the designs and moulds for 2 of the latest and best Sailing Cruisers available today. Excellent order books, good profits available. Major boat shows booked.
Price circa £55,000. Principals only:
Box 2554K, The Times.

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LOTTERIES
Charities, Sports Clubs, Local Councils or Operators currently running or about to run, a Lottery should contact the professionals for expert advice and keenly priced supplies of the most up to date scratch-off tickets.
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The Lottery Ticket Company Ltd.
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ART PHOTOGRAPHER
Would like to share working area and office. Islington. Studio 25ft. x 15ft. with W.C. & heating facilities, with Architect/Graphic Design type workers. £15 p.w. inc.
Box 2459 K, The Times

BUSINESS CARDS
Up-date your corporate image with a crisp modern business card. A choice of 12 styles from our designer range. Delivery 5 days. £2.50 per box, £11.00 per 500. Price includes VAT, post and packing. Write or phone for our style brochure.
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IF YOU WISH
TO EXTEND YOUR MARKETS TO EASTERN EUROPE
I can offer you experience gained in 20 years of doing business with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania.
P. Lanckens, 71 Clos de Linden, 1150 Bruxelles, Belgium.

EXPORTING TO NIGERIA.—British business man in Nigeria on assignment until March 1979 and beyond would accept consultancy on any aspect of Nigerian trade.—Box 2556 K, The Times.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION wanted, U.K. Manager of an International Company requires [illegible]

ARCHITECT SURVEYOR. Engaged [illegible]

TELEX.—Europe, Overseas, Daily [illegible]

PRESTIGIOUS ADDRESS. — [illegible]

COMPUTERISED SYSTEMS for all business applications. Examination [illegible]

PHONE MATE [illegible]

Country property

West Somerset
Unique 16th century cruck beamed village home in 1 acre of mature gardens in need of extensive renovations, with 3 bedrooms, lounge, dining room with Inglenook and bread oven, kitchen with Aga, sep. w.c. and large studio. Plans and permission for 2nd bedroom.
£30,000 o.n.o.
Tel.: Stogumber 248

Delightful Country Cottage
Porlock, Exmoor National Park. 2 bedrooms (1 dbl./1 sgl.), fully fitted k. & b., utility yard. Situated in the beautiful Hawkcombe Vale, within easy walking distance of countryside, shops, sea. Recently renovated and refurbished. Ideal for holiday and retirement. £18,000.
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London & Suburban property

PLEASANT FAMILY HOME NEAR FULHAM BROADWAY
4 beds., 2 recep., utility room and attractive open plan dining/kitchen living area, with french doors to large garden. Also sunny roof terrace. Gas c.h. pretty bathroom also shower room. Excellent decor throughout.
£59,500 Freehold
Ring 01-603- 9583

TEDDINGTON
Modern semi-detached town house. 4 bedrooms, 2 bath. open, split-level reception/dining room, playroom/study, sep. cloakroom. Fully fitted kitchen. Full c.h. Price of £42,500 to include all furniture and carpets.
Tel. 01-943 1490

BATTERSEA
Sought after Shaftesbury Estate. Ideal family house, converted from two terraced houses in quiet tree lined street. 3 reception rooms, antique spiral staff case, 4 bedrooms and bathroom, large kitchen, overlooking pretty paved garden. Gas C.H., Freehold.
£58,000
Tel.: 223 3299

TOWN HOUSE, W1
Tastefully and [illegible] maintained and in extremely good decorative order throughout, comprising double reception room, fully fitted kitchen, [illegible] bedrooms, bathroom, delightful walled garden.
£75,000 FREEHOLD
BRECKER GROSSMITH & Co. 486 3531.

Properties under £25,000

MOCK GEORGIAN
CARSHALTON
1 bedroom flat, 24ft lounge/dining room, G.H., fully fitted k. & b. Attractive setting with front lawn. Easy reach to London.
£17,950.
Tel. 01-481 8671 (day)
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Conveniently situated in W.11. Spacious & sunny accommodation. Own entrance, 3 bedrooms, sitting room, fitted kitchen, bathroom, terrace. Recently decorated. Carpets throughout. Gas C.H. 99 year lease.
£24,500 for quick sale.
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PROPERTY TO LET
SUFFOLK/ESSEX BORDER.—Attractively furnished cottage access to Queen Anne Gentlemen. Double bedroom, sitting room (inglenook fireplace), bathroom/kitchen. Lounge, all mod. cons. Ideal weekends or weekdays. 22 hrs. London. £25 p.w. inc. Sudbury 3014.
DELIGHTFUL CHOBHAM. Detached furnished house.—See Rentals.

London Flats

PORTLAND PLACE, W.1.—Exceptional 3rd floor flat, 2 reception rooms, 2 dbl. beds., maid's room, 1 bath, modern kitchen. To be let unfurnished by famous interior designer regardless of cost. Long lease £24,000, to include many valuable contents. Brechin & Co. 01-408 1677.

LANCHESTER COURT, Seymour Street, W.2. — Spacious, newly decorated and furnished ground floor flat, dble. reception, 4 beds., 2 baths, cloakroom, excellent kitchen, 46-year lease at £200 p.a. £176,000 to include all contents. Brechin & Co. 01-408 1677.

HILL ST., MAYFAIR.—Luxury 3rd floor flat, 40ft. reception room, 3 beds., 2 baths, cloakroom, garage, 72-yr. lease at £550 p.w. £250,000 to include new high quality carpets, curtains, fixtures and fittings. Brechin & Co., 408 1677.

HILL ST., MAYFAIR.—Luxury 3rd floor flat; 40ft. reception room, 3 beds., 2 baths, cloakroom, garage, 72-yr. lease at £550 p.w. £250,000 to include new high quality carpets, curtains, fixtures and fittings.—Brechin & Co., 408 1677.

MAYFAIR, Shepherds Street.—Third-floor flat, self-contained with 2 bedrooms, 1 reception, dining room, kitchen and bathroom. 20-year lease (renewable). All [illegible] including hand-painted murals, fixtures and fittings. £16,000. Rent £350 per annum plus rates.—Telephone 499 7580 or 629 2787.

KENSINGTON. — Immaculate top floor 3 room flat. Lift. Private garden. £55,500. 78-yr. lease. Lhrose 6J2 6654.

FINANCIAL

UNILEVER N.V.
4½% Redeemable Cumulative Preference sub-shares of Fl. 10 issued by N.V. Nederlandsch Administratie- en Trustkantoor
The first half yearly dividend for 1978 of 2½ (Fl. 0.54) Serial No. 64 will be paid on and after 2nd October, 1978. To obtain this dividend certificates must be lodged on listing forms obtainable from one of the following banks. The listing form includes an undertaking to mark the certificates which need not be lodged with the form.
Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA.
Northern Bank Limited, 2 Waring Street, Belfast BT1 2EE.
Allied Irish Banks Limited, Securities Department, 3/4 Foster Place, Dublin 2.
Clydesdale Bank Limited, 30 St Vincent Place, Glasgow.
Further details of the dividend may be obtained from the above named banks on and after 29th September, 1978.
EXCHANGES of original shares for certificates of sub-shares and vice versa will be SUSPENDED from 15th September, 1978, to 29th September, 1978, both dates inclusive.
Certificates will only be accepted for exchange after 29th September, 1978, provided that all dividends declared prior to that date have been claimed.
N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR
London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BE.
9th September, 1978.

4½% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Original Shares
The dividend will be paid on and after 2nd October 1978 against surrender of Coupon No. 64. Coupons should be sent to one of the Paying Agents in the United Lands accompanied by an income tax form for relief from Dutch tax obtainable from Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA, from which latter details of the dividend may be obtained.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD
Notice is hereby given that merchandise and articles received by the Railways at stations mentioned, the owners of which are known or have refused delivery, will be sold by auction at the Goods Depot, Alfred Road, Acton Road, London, W.3, if not claimed within fourteen days from the date of this notice, will be withdrawn on application to Messrs. Anstey Horne & Co., 51 Newbury Street, St. Bartholomew's, London, E.C.1. Sale commences 11.30 a.m. on 4th October, 1978, with view day 4th October.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of ONE & ONE DESIGN Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 16th day of October 1978, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Kevin Grant Goodman, of 2 Bernard Street, London, WC1N 1LE, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally, or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 24th day of August 1978.
K. D. GOODMAN, Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948, to 1976 and in the Matter of A. B. JAGGERS & CO. (Liquidation) (Voluntary Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Wednesday, the 27th day of September 1978 at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose mentioned in Section 294 of the said Act.
Dated this 6th day of September 1978.
By Order of the Board,
V. BECKER, Director.

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited copies of which are available on request.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court No. 002658 of 1978 In the Matter of BRIGHTWISE Limited and No. 002659 of 1978 In the Matter of DEUNDI HOLDINGS Limited and No. 001997 of 1978 In the Matter of GADEK INDONESIA Limited and No. 001999 of 1978 In the Matter of ARBOUR COURT INVESTMENTS Limited and No. 002659 of 1978 In the Matter of ARBOUR COURT ESTATES Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1948
NOTICE is hereby given that PETITIONS were on the 25th day of August 1978 PRESENTED to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in respect of
(1) the above-named BRIGHTWISE Limited for the confirmation of the reduction of its capital from £170,000 to £56,510 by cancelling and extinguishing Shares in accordance with the terms of a Scheme of Arrangement;
(2) the above-named DEUNDI HOLDINGS Limited for (a) the sanctioning of a scheme of arrangement and (b) the confirmation of the reduction of its capital from £500,000 to £36,987.50 by cancelling and extinguishing Shares in accordance with the terms of the said Scheme of Arrangement;
(3) the above-named GADEK INDONESIA Limited for (a) the Sanctioning of a Scheme of Arrangement and (b) the confirmation of the reduction of its capital from £275,000 to £55,765.40 by cancelling and extinguishing Shares in accordance with the terms of the said Scheme of Arrangement;
(4) above-named ARBOUR COURT INVESTMENTS Limited for (a) the Sanctioning of a Scheme of Arrangement and (b) the confirmation of the reduction of its capital from £300,000 to £130,000.70 by cancelling and extinguishing Shares in accordance with the terms of the said Scheme of Arrangement; and
(5) the above-named ARBOUR COURT ESTATES Limited for the confirmation of the reduction of its capital from £180,000 to £0.70 by cancelling and extinguishing Ordinary Stock Units in accordance with the terms of the said Scheme of Arrangement.
The said Schemes of Arrangement provide that the amounts by which the respective Capitals of the said Deundi Holdings Limited, Gadek Indonesia Limited, Arbour Court Investments Limited and Arbour Court Estates Limited are to be applied in paying up in full Shares of the said Companies to like amounts.
And Notice is further given that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before The Honourable Mr. Justice Brightman at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September 1978.
Any Creditor or Shareholder of any of the said Companies desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of any of the respective Reductions of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.
Copies of the said Petitions will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 11th day of September 1978.
ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO., 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DD. Solicitors for the said Companies.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of S.A. Dibbs Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation)
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Tuesday, the 26th day of September 1978 at 2.15 p.m. to be followed at 2.30 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.
Dated this 25th day of August 1978.
NORMAN BARRINGTON CORK, Liquidator.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948, to 1976 and in the Matter of DAVID CONSTRUCTION Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation).
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Tuesday, the 26th day of September 1978 at 2.15 p.m. to be followed at 2.30 p.m. by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidator's Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.
Dated this 25th day of August 1978.
By Order of the Board,
V. BECKER, Director.

Company No. 1266998
Registered in England
In the Matter of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967 and in the Matter of K.D. INSPECTION (PRESTINEX) Limited Registered Office and Business Address: Riverbridge House, North Quay, Great Yarmouth.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London EC2 on Thursday, 14 September 1978 at 3.00 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Section 294 of the said Act.
Dated this 6th day of September 1978.
By Order of the Board,
V. BECKER, Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002751 of 1978
No. 6 (Note 2b)
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of INTERMAK Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding-up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 29th of September 1978 presented to the said Court by Blyth Hasel Limited, 75 High Street, Southwold, Suffolk, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October 1978, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
HEWITT, WOOLLACOTT & CHOWN, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th day of October 1978.

MULTINATIONAL GAS AND PETROCHEMICAL SERVICES LTD. (In Liquidation)
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 283 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above-named company will be held at the Chartered Institute of Secretaries Institute, 20, Aldermanbury, London EC2V 7BY, on Wednesday 27th September, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of electing a Committee of Inspection and other Creditors to the Committee of Inspection.
Dated 7th September.
C. MORRIS, Liquidator.

EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL COLLEGE
G.A.' and 'O' levels. Courses for examinations January and June, 1979, start September 18th. English, Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics, Further Mathematics, Physics and Zoology for January, 1979. These subjects and Law, Economics, Economic History, Government, History and Sociology for June, 1979. Full-time permanent tuition. Large fully equipped labs. Ninetieth consecutive year. 108 Great Russell Street, London WC1. 01-636 9612.

GCE 'O' & 'A' LEVELS
Full and part-time day courses beginning September '78 in Maths., Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Economics, Accounts, Commerce, Politics, Sociology, History and English. Apply to:
Holborn Tutorial College, 47 Red Lion Street, Holborn, W.C.1. 01-405 3614

G.C.E. DEGREE and professional exams. Tuition by post. Free Prospectus.—W. Millman, M.A., (Dept. A), Witney Hall, Oxford OX8 6PR. Tel. (0993) 84851 — 24 hours.
SECRETARIAL COURSES.—Intensive, 6 mths. Thoroughly Oxford 71650.
D'OVERBROECK'S. Private tuition 'O' & 'A' levels, all subjects. Entrance specialist. Prospectus from 37 Hayfield Rd., Oxford. Tel. Oxford 67755.
ARABIC.—Various courses now.—Phone Alpha, 01-629 3604.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

KENNEDY SCHOLARSHIPS 1979
Up to twelve Kennedy Scholarships are offered for postgraduate study in the academic year 1978-80 at Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These Scholarships are available to United Kingdom citizens under the age of 26 who will have graduated from a British university or polytechnic by the time of taking up an award in 1979, or graduated or matriculated in 1977.
Value of Scholarship £6,000, plus tuition and cost of transatlantic travel.
Details of eligibility and application procedure obtainable from University or College of Further Education Registrars or The Association of Commonwealth Universities (KKT), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Closing date for applications at Universities/Colleges/Polytechnics: 18 October, 1978.

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(continued on page 23)

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Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



Joyce Gardner, Britain's only professional woman snooker player. She appears in tonight's Green Tables (ITV, 8.30)

● Panorama, that grand old man of television current affairs programmes, can still teach the striplings a thing or two when it comes to initiative. Tonight (BBC 1, 8.10) it is first on British TV screens with a comprehensive report on present-day Vietnam. Tom Mangold, who once reported the war for BBC News, went back to a now Marxist Vietnam with his producer, John Penycate, to find out what 30 years had done to it. Not everyone Mr Mangold talked to had official approval to chat with him, a factor which ensures that the programme has more than one political bias. Interestingly, Mr Mangold found that Saigon, despite food shortages, petrol rationing and a 10 pm curfew, has one thing it never had before: a sense of dignity.

● There are interviewers who ask questions and do not listen to the replies. There are others who listen but do not seem to have heard anything. Mavis Nicholson listens, hears, thinks—and only then does she ask the next question. In short, she is the complete interviewer and she is a credit to Wales, her native country, which is noted more for its good speakers than its good listeners. This afternoon (ITV, 2.0) she listens to the singer Frankie Vaughan and I hope you will listen to her. I should add that she is good to watch, too.

● It is a futile exercise to keep on bemoaning the fact that Dad's Army, repeats excepted (BBC 1, 6.50), is no more. It has reached the end of the road, and that's that. Tonight's episode is not one of the best, but even when the series was one degree under, it glowed with quality. It should be compulsory viewing for all comedy writers, actual or putative, who might think it is enough for characters just to be idiotic (like the deplorable Selwyn Froggitt in the ITV series) for them to be funny also. They have, above all else, to be recognizable human beings, existing simultaneously at several levels, the silly and the wise, the cruel as well as the kind. Like the Dad's Army platoon, in fact.

● Today (Radio 4, 12.27) sees the final of the Brain of Britain contest. Competing for the title are a Kent schoolmaster, a statistician from Warwickshire, an illustrator from Bath and a civil servant from County Antrim. Robert Robinson chairs these excellent programmes. He knows when to chide and when to encourage and excels in both departments. His wit has a fine cutting edge which some listeners (I am not one of them) find unpleasant.

● This is the last week of the Proms and tonight the concerts (Radio 3) come from two venues, which ought to keep the technicians on their toes. At 7.30, direct from St Augustine's Church, Kilburn, there is choral music of the 17th century, with the BBC Singers and Ars Nova. At 9.30, from London's Round House, there is Stravinsky's Ragtime and Octet, Ravel's Three Mallarmé Poems and the Introduction and Allegro, and (at 10.40), Schoenberg's Pierrot lunaire.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

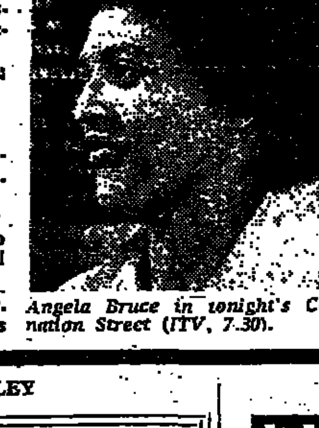
6.40, Open University (until 7.55): 6.40, Production Systems; 7.05, Learning Problems; 7.30, Art as Performance.
12.45 pm, News and weather.
1.00, Pebble Mill: The edition includes Middle Class Peasant, with Terence McLaughlin.
1.45, Mr Benn: Ray Brooks tells the story of Spaceman (r).
3.55, Play School: the story is Christine Hewitt's First Day at Camp, with Barry Boxall's photographs. (BBC 2 11 am.)
4.20, Hong Kong Phooey: comedy cartoons (r).
4.40, C.B Bears: new series of cartoon films about a furry trio who became sleuths.
5.00, John Craven's Newsround: mini-newspaper for youngsters.
5.10, Blue Peter: July 4 celebrations in New Orleans and progress report on Goldie, the retriever.
5.40, News, with Kenneth Kendall.
5.55, Nationwide: daily magazine.
6.50, Dad's Army: the lovable old lads pretend they are fifth columnists (r) (see Personal Choice).
7.20, Olivia: a music and comedy programme about the fantasies and delights of childhood. Singing star Olivia Newton-John's guests include ABBA and the James Clevland Choir.
8.10, Panorama: filmed report from Vietnam—the first from that ravaged country since foreign journalists were expelled after the fall of Saigon (see Personal Choice).
9.00, News, with Kenneth Kendall.
9.25, Film: High Plains Drifter: pretentious, allegorical Western directed by, and starring, Clint Eastwood. A small frontier town makes Mr Eastwood its sheriff to protect itself from a vicious gang. Made in 1973.
11.05, *Tonight: this edition is* presented by Denis Tuohy, Valerie Singleton and Donald MacCormick.
11.45, Weather, regional news.
BBC 1 variations: WALES; 1.45, Pill Pala (for children). 4.40, Pippi Hosanhir (also for children). 6.50, Heddiw (news programme).

BBC 2

6.40 am, Open University (until 7.55): 6.40, Biological system respiration; 7.05, Water resources; 7.30, Circadia rhythms.
11.00, Play School: same as for BBC 1, 3.55.
11.25, Introducing Let's Go: repeat of yesterday's programme in which Brian Rix "trailers" a new series for the mentally handicapped which starts next week.
4.55, Open University (until 7.00): 4.55, *Miroslav Holub*; 5.20, Oceanic crust; 5.45, Maths; 6.10, M101/24, Modelling, cranes; 6.35, Statistics and Reliability.
7.00, News, with sub-titles for the hard-of-hearing.
7.05, World Chess Championship Report: Jeremy James with another summary of the Karpov-Korchnoi tussle.
7.30, News and weather.
7.40, Grapevine: last of the present series. A self-help group from Huddersfield learn how to start their own community newspaper.
8.10, Moira Anderson's World of Music: the guests include Marco Bakker, the baritone from Holland and Martin Best, who sings to his own guitar (r).
9.00, Jack High: third programme in a week of outside broadcasts from the Kodak Masters Bowls Tournament at Worthing. England's David Bryant takes on South Africa's Bill Moseley, hotly fancied for the Masters title.
9.30, A Curtain Call for Molière: last in this six-part romanticized series. How the jealous Lully (he wrote the music for Molière's plays) plots to deprive the playwright of the king's patronage.
10.20, International Tennis: The US Open Championships from Flushing Meadow, New York. Tonight: the ladies' singles final.
11.00, News and weather.
11.10, Supertramp in Concert: repeat of a programme about the band first shown in November last year in the Sight and Sound in Concert series.

THAMES

9.30 am, Superspy: thriller series.
10.20, Cartoon Time: Rin Tin Tin.
10.30, Little House on the Prairie: So that they can buy a present for the minister, Laura and Mary invest Sunday school funds.
11.20, The 21st Century: the problems involved in working a four-day week.
11.45, Cartoons.
12.00, Paperplay: Susan Stranks demonstrates how to make a glow-worm.
12.10 pm, Pipkins: animal fantasy for children, with instructional content.
12.30, At the Embankment: Irish folk music.
1.00, News.
1.20, Thames news.
1.30, About Britain: Clive Gunnell walks through Cornwall. First of three programmes.
2.00, Summer After Noon: Mavis Nicholson talks to Frankie Vaughan (see Personal Choice).
2.25, Film: The Gypsy Moths. The story of three sky divers (cast headed by Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, Gene Hackman).
4.20, Clapperboard: The Arthur Askey story, including his films. First of two-part interview.
4.45, Enid Blyton's Famous Five: what is the sinister secret of Mystery Moor?
5.15, Gambit: answer the right questions and married couples can win some money.



Angela Bruce in tonight's Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30).

5.45, News.
6.00, Thames at 6: find out what is happening in the Thames area. Andrew Gardner is presenter-in-chief.
6.35, Crossroads: setback for George Biggins.
7.00, Cooper—Just Like That: Jokes, tricks, sketches and general anarchy featuring the world's worst magician.
7.30, Coronation Street: stomach troubles.
8.00, A Soft Touch: comedy series. Jack enters the world of male modelling, but it is Alison who snatches the spotlight.
8.30, This England: the lives of three professional snooker players. A new series.
9.00, Best-Sellers: The Bastard (part 2). Historical romance. Philip Kent gets caught up in the American War of Independence.
10.00, News.
10.30, The Bastard (continued).
11.15, The World of Liberace: portrait by Tony Palmer.
11.45, Close: James Coyle reads a Wordsworth poem.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am, News Briefing.
6.10, Farming Week.
6.30, Today. Magazine.
8.45, A High Wind in Jamaica (6).
9.00, News.
9.05, Start the Week.
10.00, News.
10.05, Wildlife.
10.30, Daily Service.
10.45, Story: Heat Wave.
11.00, News.
11.05, Tolstoy's diaries, letters.
11.50, Announcements.
12.00, News.
12.02 pm, You and Yours.
12.27, Brain of Britain.
1.00, World at One.
1.30, The Archers.
1.45, Woman's Hour.
2.45, Listen with Mother.
3.00, News.
3.05, Play A Pawn in the Game (David Martin).
4.35, Story: Sword in the Stone (6).
5.00, Reports.
5.35, Party Political Broadcast (Liberal Party).
5.40, Serendipity.
5.55, Weather.
6.00, News.
6.30, Share and Share Alike.†
7.00, News.
7.05, The Archers.
7.20, From Our Own Correspondent.
7.45, Play: Play Donkey (Stewart Conn).†
9.00, Welsh Voices: Alun Richards.
9.30, Kaleidoscope.
9.59, Weather.
10.00, World Tonight.
10.30, Archaeological magazine.
11.00, Story: Zorba the Greek (11).
11.15, Financial World Tonight.
11.30, News.
12.20-12.23 am, Inshore Forecast.
VHF: Regional news and weather: 6.50 am, 7.50, 12.55 pm, 5.55.

Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather.
7.00, News.
7.05, Concert: Rossini, Mozart, Haydn.†
8.00, News. 8.05, Grieg, Liszt, Sibelius.†
9.00, News.
9.05, At the Court of Maximilian I.†
9.35, Concert, part 1: Schumann, Goehr.
10.45, Concert, part 2: Goehr, Beethoven.
11.35, Concert: Mozart, Bruckner.†
1.00 pm, News.
1.05, Piano Recital, Medtner, Schubert, Szymanowski.†
2.00, Matinee Musicale.†
3.00, Music for Organ.†
3.50, Music of Latin America.
4.30, New Records.†
5.15, Bandstand.†
5.45, Homeward Bound (mf).
6.05, News (mf).
6.10, Homeward Bound (mf).
6.30, Lifelines (mf).
7.30, Proms, part 1: Purcell, Pachelbel, Buxtehude, Bach.†
8.50, Creation and the World of Science.
9.30, Proms, part 2: Stravinsky, Ravel, Mallarmé.
10.20, Death of Cervi Brothers.
10.40, Proms: Schoenberg.†
11.35, Grieg, Piano music.†
11.45, News.
11.50-11.55, Schubert Song.†
RADIO 3 VHF: 6.00-7.00 am, 5.45, 7.30 pm, Open University.

Radio 2

5.00 am, News.
5.02, Tony Brandon.†
7.32, Ray Moore.†
10.02, Jimmy Young.†
12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk.
12.30, Pete Murray's Open House.
2.30, David Hamilton.†
4.30, Waggoners' Walk.
4.45, Sports Desk.
4.47, John Dunn.†
6.40, Party Political Broadcast (Liberal Party).
6.45, Sports Desk.
7.02, BBC Northern Radio Orchestra.†
7.30, Alan Dell.
9.02, Humphrey Lyttelton.†
9.55, Sports Desk.
10.02, Pop Score.
10.30, Star Sound.
11.02, Brian Matthew.
2.00-2.02 am, News.

Radio 1

5.00 am, As Radio 2. 7.02, Dave Lee Travis. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Peter Powell. 2.00 pm, Tony Blackburn. 4.31, Kid Jensen. 7.30, Alan Dell (joins Radio 2). 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-2.02 am, As Radio 2. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am, With Radio 2. 10.00 pm, With Radio 1. 12.00-2.02 am, With Radio 2.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

10.20 am, Survival. 10.45, How. 11.10, Young Ramsay. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Healthy Eating. 1.00, News. 1.20, Newsdesk. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: She Wore a Yellow Ribbon (John Wayne). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, In search of Dead Sea Scrolls. 5.45, Thames. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Thames. 11.15, Angling Today. 11.45, Closedown.

Southern

9.30 am, Adventures in Rainbow Country. 9.55, David Niven's World. 10.20, The Invaders. 11.05, Remarkable Rocket. 11.30, Return to Planet of Apes. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farm Progress. 1.00, News. 1.20, Southern News. 1.30, It's the Narrow Boat Show. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: The Storyteller (Martin Balsam). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. 7.00, Thames. 11.20, News. 11.30, Celebrity Concert. 12.25 am, Weather, followed by Personal Growth or Decay.

Granada

9.30 am, Sesame Street. 10.25, Valley of the Dinosaurs. 10.45, Cartoon. 10.55, The Nature of Things. 11.45, Handful of Songs. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Galloping Gourmet. 1.00, News. 1.20, Dodo. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Above Us the Waves (John Mills). 4.20, Thames. 5.10, What's New. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Father Dear Father. 7.00, Thames. 11.15, Survival. 12.20 am, Closedown.

Scottish

10.50 am, Stone of Destiny. 11.15, Concert in Campus. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Survival. 1.00, News. 1.25, Local News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: Three Guns for Texas (Neville Brand, Philip Carey). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Batfink. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.25, Crimedesk. 6.35, Father Dear Father. 7.00, Thames. 11.15, Late Call. 11.20, Jeremy Taylor. 11.50, Closedown.

Grampian

9.25 am, First Thing. 9.30, Canada at War. 10.00, Winston Churchill. 11.00, Captain Scarlet and Mysterons. 11.30, Lost Islands. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Old House—New Home. 1.00, News. 1.20, Grampian News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film, Gypsy Moths (Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Dynomutt, Dog Wonder. 5.45, News. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.05, Laverne and Shirley. 6.35, Thames. 11.15, Reflections. 11.20, Red Baron. 12.15 am, Headlines. 12.20, Closedown.

Anglia

9.30 am, Child Life in Germany. 9.55, 21 Years On. 10.20, *Little House on Prairie*. 11.05, Mr John's Green Gold. 11.30, Stars on Ice. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, First Steps in First Aid. 1.00, News. 1.25, Anglia News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: Columbo (Peter Falk). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, The Practice. 5.45, News. 6.00, About Anglia. 6.35, Thames. 11.15, Charles Aznavour. 12.15 am, Reflection.

Yorkshire

9.30 am, Wildlife Cinema. 10.00, The Herbs. 10.15, Fountain House. 11.10, Rolf Harris Show. 11.35, Star Maidens. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farming. 1.00, News. 1.20, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film, A Time for Giving (Kim Darby, Pete Duel). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Beachcombers. 5.45, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, Thames. 11.15, The Protectors. 11.45, Closedown.

Ulster

11.05 am, A Reason for Living. 11.30, Friends of Man. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, News. 1.20, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, See You Monday. 2.30, Film: Africa—Texas Style (John Mills). 4.18, News. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Cartoon. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Reports. 6.35, Laverne and Shirley. 7.00, Thames. 11.15, Monday Night. 11.25, Photography in Focus. 11.55, Bedtime. 12.05 am, Closedown.

HTV

10.00 am Sesame Street. 11.00, World Worth Keeping. 11.30, Electric Theatre Show. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.00, News. 1.20, Report West. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: In the French Style (Stanley Baker, Jean Seberg). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Undersea Adventures Of Captain Nemo. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Report West. 7.00, Thames. 11.15, Streets of San Francisco. 12.15 am, Weather.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 1.20 pm, Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25, Report Wales. 2.00, Hamdden. 6.00, Y Dydd. 6.22, Report Wales. 10.00, News, followed by Report Wales. HTV GENERAL SERVICE: As HTV West except: 1.25 pm, Report Wales. 6.22, Report Wales.

Border

9.45 am, Survival. 10.15, Young Ramsay. 11.10, Clue Club. 11.35, Apache. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, Gardening Today. 1.00, News. 1.20, Border News. 1.30, Thames. 2.00, Houseparty. 2.25, Film: Shakiest Gun in the West (Don Knotts). 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Partridge Family. 5.45, News. 6.00, Lookaround. 6.20, Special Edition. 6.35, Thames. 11.15, Danger in Paradise. 12.10 am, News. 12.13, Closedown.

Tyne Tees

9.25 am, The Good Word. 9.30, Who's Afraid of Opera? 9.55, Davy Crockett. 10.45, Inner Space. 11.05, Symi. 11.35, The Beatles. 12.00, Thames. 12.30 pm, In search of ghosts. 1.00, News. 1.20, North-East News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, The Family. 3.20, Generation Scene. 3.35, Cartoons. 3.50, Lassie. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Friends of Man. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, Thames. 11.15, Revolver. 12.00, Epilogue.

Channel

1.18 pm, News. 1.30, Thames. 2.25, Film: McCoy—The Big Rip Off. 3.45, Woody Woodpecker. 4.20, Thames. 5.15, Return to Planet of Apes. 5.45, News. 6.00, Channel News. 6.10, Beachcombers. 6.35, Thames. 10.28, Channel News. 10.32, Thames. 11.15, Music in Camera. 12.00, News in French.

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PROF. MALE, 25+, £35 p.c.m. Own Room. W.11.—Tel. 727 8922.

FLAT SHARING

PROFESSIONAL WOMAN, 40-60 yrs. to share house, inner Surrey area, with similar. Must be animal lover. £40-£50 p.w. incl., nog.—Tel. 398 3270 after 6 p.m.

SW11.—Man own room £16 p.w. and C.H. Telephone 730 4195, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

3RD GIRL to share flat in South Kensington. Own bedroom. 25+. £67 p.c.m. 370 4941.

GREENFORD.—2nd prof. male own room. £60 p.c.m. incl. 675 1471.
OWN ROOM in Putney house with col. T.V. £19 p.w. inc.—874 0344 after 6 p.m.
W.14.—Prof man for flat with 2 others. Mon.-Fri.—Tel. 01-603 0362 (8-10 p.m.).
SLOANE SQUARE.—Girl, luxury house, own double bed./bath. £50 p.w.—235 9164.
HIGHGATE.—Prof. male to share house.—340 9114 after 6.30.
S.W.1.—Luxury flat, very large room. £27 p.w.—834 1089.
BARNES.—Prof. girl, 25+, to share cottage. Own room. £51 p.c.m. excl.—876 8596 (eves.).
N.W.6.—Fourth prof. female, 28+. Own room. £78 p.c.m.—445 6409 (after 6).
W.8.—Own room, spacious flat. Shared facilities. £37 p.w.—Tel.: 937 6715 (after 7 p.m.).
FULHAM.—Prof. male, 27+ share flat. Own room. £20 excl.—01-381 3212.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOME, own charming room. £28 p.w.—Tel. 581 3008.
LITTLE VENICE.—Grad., 26+. Own room. £85 p.c.m.—286 5614 after 6 p.m.
PROF. PERSON for large room in super house, Wandsworth. £83 p.c.m.—223 7594.
W.2.—Prof. male, 25+ Own room in flat.—Tel. 403 0228.
S. KEN.—Prof person, own room, mews flat. £22 p.w.—Tel. 589 0511 (eves.).
NR. KENSINGTON. Own room. £19 p.w. exc.—603 2632.
GIRL, 25, seeks single room in flat, easy reach Holborn, to £20 p.w.—Sarah, 881 6511 office. 262 8904 from 6.30.
JOURNALIST, 20s, seeks a maison d'etre. Flat or share. Around £20 p.w. South pref.—01-540 0430 before 5.30 p.m.
IMPECUNIOUS female president college union urgently requires self-catering accom. Daily bath, easy access British Museum.—059 451 477.
HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—One girl to share house. £65 p.c.m. inc.—883 1069.
S.W.3.—Girl, early 20's, share room.—352 9174.
WIMBLEDON AREA.—Share house, own room professional person only: £15 p.w.—947 4583.

RENTALS

GARAGE SPACES available off Curzon St., in high security underground garage. Quarterly in advance. Tel. 493 6644.

TWICKENHAM.—A detached fully furnished 5 bedroom, C.H. house available until July 1979. £400 p.m. Butt & Horne 568 5992.

MALE TEACHER, 26 (painter/pianist), urgently requires self-contained flat (2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom), suitable for painting and practising. Central London (SW1, Barnes, Hammersmith, Fulham, Camden, W11). Maximum rent £40 p.w.—Reply to Mr. C. Hedley-Dent, 117, St. Georges Square, London, SW1.
MAYFAIR.—Well furn. flat in luxury block, avail. now for 1 year renewable. 1 dble bed., 2 recept., k. & b. + sep. cloak room. C.H., C.H.W. inc. 24-hr. port. £175 p.w.—Hampton and Sons. 493 8222.
CHELSEA, S.W.3.—Bright, modern flat 1 bed., 1 recept., k. & b. £65 p.w. Cheval Estates, 937 0745.

RENTALS

FERRIER & DAVIES
6 Beauchamp Place, S.W.3
01-584 3232/3/4/5/6.

£55 2 rooms, k. & b., St. John's Wood.
£60 3 rooms, k. & b., Streatham.
£65 3 rooms, k. & b., Clapham.
£75 5 rooms, k. & b., Garden flat, Fulham. Family only.
£100 2 bedroomed maisonette heart of Chelsea.
£135 3 roomed flat, Knightsbridge. Note: Unfurnished.
£150 4 bedroom, 2 bath., 2 recept. Amazingly all brand new house in Chiswick on Green.
£150 5 bed., 2 recept., house in green, and village-type Richmond.
£150 Smart Pimlico mews 3 bed. house, garage, keys to garden and tennis court.
£500 9 rooms, 2 bath., Lancaster Gate, near park. Smart owners live in Paris.
£500 Cadogan Square. Lady X's 4 roomed flat for an extremely discerning tenant.

SINNET FERRIER

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1. Charming cottage-style maison, 3 dble. beds., 2 large recept. + terrace. Mod. k. & b. £150 p.w. Chelsea, S.W.3. Purpose built flat, beautifully furnished (antiques), dble. bed., recept./diner, k. & b. + shower. £110 p.w. neg. Maida Vale, W.9. V. quiet brand new luxury 2 rooms, k. & b., in serviced block. £80 p.w. LRS. 584 5837/1003.

NEAR WELWYN, HERTS.—Exceptional modern house, newly decorated, beautiful secluded position. 2 double, 2 single bedrooms. 30 minutes by train, King's Cross. To let, fully furnished, one year or more from October. £380 per month. References required.—Telephone Bulls Green (043879) 681.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Spacious fully furnished s/c maisonette, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, kitchen, bath, gas C.H. Ready Sept. £100 p.w. 0454 414329 or 01-286 3267 (Tues.).

MARBLE ARCH, W.2.—Luxury town house in immaculate condition. 3 beds., large recept. American kit., 3 baths., 2 sep. W.C. Garage. Long/short let. Century 21 Estates. 486 6921.

KENSINGTON / KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 2 luxuriously furn. flats in modern blocks. 3 beds-3 beds, large recept., modern kit. & 2 baths. Long/short lets. Quintess 584 9175.

KENSINGTON, W.8.—Furnished flats with 1 or 2 bedrooms, etc., from £85 p.w. Minimum let 1 year. Phone 937 7087/6868.

GLOUCESTER RD., S.W.7.—Highly rec. 4-bed. house. Extremely well furnished and equipped. Suit visiting family. 1 year +. £200 p.w.—Around Town Flats. 229 9966.
BRANHAM GARDENS, S.W.5.—Charming 2 dble. beds., recept., k. & b. Washing mach., c.h. £85 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck. 584 3721.
CHATSWORTH COURT, Kensington.—Spacious furn. flat. 3 beds, 3 recept., 2 b. & all amenities. Min. 1 yr. £135 p.w.—Kennedy & Dunphy. 580 3505.
QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7.—Selection of spacious and comfortable 2-bedroom flats, all with recept., k. & b. (no sharers). £78 p.w.—Ruck & Ruck. 584 3721.

RENTALS

LIPFRIEND & CO.

St. John's Wood. Modern 4 bedroom, 2 recept. 2 bath. house. Garage. Close tube. £350.
Knightsbridge. Elegant 4 bedroom, 2 recept., 2 bath town house. £240.
Chiswick. Spacious 6 bed., 2 recept. 2 bath house, utility room. £140.
Putney. Modern 4-bedroom, 2 recept., 2 bath. house. Garage. £150.
Baker St. Well-furnished 3 bedroom, large recept. apartment. £120.
King's Rd., Chelsea. 2 bedroom apartment, large recept. £90.
Wembley. Modern 3 bedroom house, large recept. Close Tube. £70.
W.C.1. Close British Museum. 3 bedroom, 2 recept., apartment. £90.
Bayswater, 2 bedroom, large recept. apartment. Close Tube. £85.
Kingston. Detached residence. Master bedroom, bath en suite, 2nd bedroom, bath en suite, plus 4 bedrooms & bath, 3 recept., super luxury kitchen and utility room, exquisite furnishing in country situation yet 20 mins. Piccadilly. £350.
Highgate. Detached modern 5 bedroom, 2 recept., 3 bath. apartment. £300.
Regent's Park. Super luxury 2 bedroom, 2 recept., 2 bath. apartment. £200.
Chiswick. Modern 4 bedroom, 2 bath., large house with boat, mooring facility. £175.
Finchley. 4 bedroom, 2 recept., 2 bath. house in good condition. £130.
01-499 5334

FERRIER & DAVIES
6 BEAUCHAMP PLACE
584 3232/4/5, 6 & 4132

£45—City East End Border house. New and very well equipped. Sharers accepted.
£70—Two rooms, k. & b. in W.14. Smart and modern.
£75—Three rooms, k. & b. in W.8. Sparkling clean, c.h. inc.
£95—Two rooms, k. & b. W.8 in quiet backwater.
£175—5 large elegant rooms, unique position and decor, off Knightsbridge. / Kensington Square.

SINNET FERRIER

UNFURNISHED FLATS. Grosvenor Square. 2 Super flats in prestige block. (1) Ground floor garden view, 2 double beds, 2 recept., 3 bath., cloakroom. £185 p.w., incl. service charge, excluding rates. (2) Third floor, 5 double beds., 2 *huge recept.*, 3 *baths.*, American kitchen, plus maid's quarters, 3 rooms, bathroom. Rent £500 p.w. incl. service charge, excluding rates. Aylesford and Co. Tel. 351 2383.

ST JOHN'S WOOD.—Super furnished 3 bed., 2 recep. home with garage and garden. Within 100 yds. Regent's Pk. Very light pleasant home. 6 months minimum let. £150 p.w. 01-586 2665.

MAYFAIR. Super luxuriously furnished modern flat. 1 double bedroom, living room, kitchen and bathroom, col. TV. Italian furniture and lots of plants. All linen, etc. Avail. now. 499 3069.

CHELSEA. — Luxuriously furnished town house, 4 beds., 2 bath, 2 ine recep., mod. kit./breakfast room, laundry/utility. C.H. Gdn. Caretaker. Refs. read. £260 p.w. 1 yr +. Tel.: 076 121 593.

MAYFAIR. Superb brand new designer's quiet 2-bedroomed mews cottage. Luxuriously furnished and fully equipped to highest standards. 499 3069.

PHILLIMORE GDNS., W.8.—Super, spacious ground flr. maisonette, 2 dbl. beds., 2 recpt., bathroom, shower room, kit., patio; £120 p.w. Marsh & Parsons, 937 6091.

BELGRAVIA, S.W.1.—Unusually fresh and stylish maisonette. 2/3 beds, double recept., dining room, garden, c.h. £135 p.w. Tel: 7303466.

HOUSEPROUD LANDLORDS . . . You have the home—we have the ideal tenant, so phone Cabban & Gaselee, 01-589 6491.

CHEYNE WALK.—Large studio, beautifully decorated, separate dining area, excl. mod. k. & b. Long let £75 p.w. Tel.: Mistral Estate Agency, 351 5151.
SHERIFF & CO.—Luxury flats and houses, short and long lets. Visitors. To £1,000.—229 6637/8200.
RUCK & RUCK 584 3721.—Quality furn. flats/houses for long lets needed urgently and available. Ideal tenants looking.
VISITING ACADEMICS. We have furnished flats—easy access to British Museum, Helen Watson & Co., 637 9090.

CABBAN & GASELEE
Hampstead, flat, 1 bed. £55. Kensington, modern flat, 3 bed., carport, £75. Chiswick, flat, 3 bed. plus study, £80. 1-bed flats in W.9, S.W.3, W.1, £80 each. S.W.7, maisonette, overlooking gardens, 3 bed., £110. Sloane Square, flat, 4 months, 2 bed., £110. Kensington, palace views, 3 bed., 2 recept., flat, £120. S.W.1, flat, 5 bed, all machines, £130. Riverside flat, 2 bed, £150. S.W.1 house, 4 bed, 2 bath, all U.S. machines, £350.
589 5481

SABBATICAL leave in London? Several good furn. properties avail. to suit academic/medical tenants: Dulwich, S.E.19, cont. City/West End, mod. flat, 3 bedrooms, recept., k. & b., 8th floor (lift, C.H., etc.), £60 p.w.; W.2, 3 bedrooms, recept., k. & b., C.H., use of prvt.gdns., £75; Canonbury, N.1, close City/West End, house with 3/4 bedrooms, 1/2 recept., k. & b., shwr rm., gdn., C.H., £90. Birch & Co. 01-958 1162.

AMBASSADOR on 2/3 yr. posting in U.K. seeks elegant home, either Central London or Richmond area. 4/5 bedrooms, 3 bath and drawing rooms. Furnished for receptions essential. Up to £500 p.w. Church Bros. 439 0580/7053.

THREE university students urgently require 2 three-bedroomed s.c. flat/house in central or N.W. London. Willing to pay up to £15.00 p.w. each for minimum of one year. Telephone 01-488 1898 (daytime).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Chelsea, Bayswater.—Studios, 1/3 bedrooms, 1/2 baths, C.H., col. T.V., phone. Serviced daily. Long/short lets available now. £75—£270 p.w. Waterpoint Ltd. 01-589 1105.

S.W.11.—Fully equipped 4-bedroomed terraced house available immediately, with central heating and patio. To let for 9 months. £80 p.w. References required. Telephone: 223 3091.

SPACIOUS.—Family house Stamford Brook, W.12.—5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 recept., studio, fully furnished, fitted carpet, c.h., utility, garden. £135 p.w. Tel.: 946 1146 or 876 4839.

MAYFAIR, W.1. Super spacious elegant flat. 1-2 beds., 1-2 recepts., 2 baths, pine kit./dining room. Avail. min. 4 mths. Apply Landway Securities, 235 0026.

SWISS COTTAGE.—Luxury town house 3 beds., 2 baths. Air-conditioning, garden. £195 p.w. Tel. 488 2184. No agents.

WEST END, nr. Regent's Park. Luxury furnished flat (in service block, parking avail.). 2 bedrooms, shower room en suite, modern sep. bathroom, kit. & large recep. Avail. now, 6 months-1 yr. £105 p.w.—01-486 7578/724 2503.
BUSINESS accommodation and office facilities. See Commercial Services.
BLACKHEATH.—Comfortably appointed bungalow available for short let Oct. to Dec. Suitable for couple or small family. £60 p.w. Phone 852 5067 after 6.30.
BELGRAVIA. Luxury bachelor m/t. serviced flats, from £53 p.w. 235 3892.

RENTALS

SLOANE ST. FLAT
Self-contained, 2nd Floor, comfortable, fully furnished flat, large Victorian rooms, bedroom, living room, bathroom, kitchen, separate w.c. Suitable company flat or private tenant. £75 p.w. inc. heating, lighting and rates.
TEL: 235 7177
(OFFICE HOURS)
for appointment

Cutlass
We do not claim to be magicians, we do try harder to find good tenants for good properties. If you wish to let a flat or house in London, please telephone us to discuss your requirements. We have long-established contacts with many banks, companies and embassies and we need good properties for responsible applicants.
Cutlass & Co., 01-589 5247

DELIGHTFUL CHOBHAM
Detached furnished house with garden back and front. 4 bedrooms, 1 reception, 1 reception/diner, fully fitted kitchen with deep freeze; fitted carpets throughout. Within easy reach of village and main line station (London 30 mins.). Available from mid-September initially for 2 years. Suitable for family. Rent from £50 p.w.
Tel. EAST HORSLEY 3349

BATH, AVON
Ground floor flat, s.c., 2 bedrooms, lounge, kitchen, bathroom. Recent conversion, all electric c.h., fully equipped, 5 mins. Milsom St. 8 months min. let. £30 p.w. 0537 32774.

BRYANSTON SQUARE, W1. Modern luxury flat, new furniture and decorations. Lounge, 3 beds, kitchen/diner, bathroom, central heating, lift. Min. 6 months letting. £1,300 pm incl. Michael Laurie & Partners. 379-281 Whitechapel Rd., E.1. Tel. 377 0770.

MONTPELIER ST., S.W.7. Luxury house, beautifully furnished, completely redecorated. 3 bedrooms, luxury bath, dressing room en suite, second bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Garden. £250 p.w. Might sell. No agents. Telephone: 589 9975.

MAYFAIR, W.1.—Fantastic fully *furnished mews house on 3 floors* with garage and roof garden. 3 beds., 2 recepts., cloakroom, bath. and fitted kitchen. Available now. Long let. £250 p.w. Sturgis & Son, Park Lane. 01-493 1093.

BAYSWATER, W.2. Small attractive 2-bed flat avail. 1 year. £70 p.w.
Around Town Flats.
229 9966.

W.1.—Modern Italian style furn. flat, 3 dble. spacious recepts., k. & b., c.h., c.h.w. incl. £140 p.w. James & Jacobs. 930 0261.

HOLLAND PARK. Pretty well furn. 3 bed 2 bath maisonette, suit visiting family. £90 p.w.
Around Town Flats.
229 9966

EPPING FOREST areas. 30 min. City. Houses and flats. From £40 p.w. Forest Bureau. 01-530 4314 or 989 8100.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Two dble. beds., recept., k. & b. £130 p.w.—Eaton St. James, 499 1665.
PENTHOUSE in Curzon St. available now till June, '79. Fantastic views, Hi-fi, cine, video. Rent by negotiation.—Homeguide, 936 6153.
HIGHGATE BORDER.—Luxury s.c. first-floor flat for 2. Very spacious. 1 double bed., lounge, kitchen and bathroom. £40 p.w.—348 5405/340 1213.
HEYCOCK & CO., of 40 Beauchamp Place, SW3, will help you find or let your flat or house.—Please ring 01-584 6863.

RENTALS

GK George Knight & Partners
9 HEATH ST., NW3 6TP
Telephone 01-794 1125
Messages 01-794 9287

GOLDERS GREEN. Only a short walk from "The Old Bull and Bush" and The Heath is this quiet 1st floor flat of living room 18ft x 15ft, two large bedrooms, kitchen/dining room and bathroom. There is use of a laundry room and availability is immediate for a minimum of 6 months at £90 p.w. to include c.h and hot water.

WESTMINSTER. A 3rd floor flat (lift) with well proportioned rooms and furnishings of good quality. It is situated in a handsome mansion block near the Cathedral and has:— hall, living room 24ft x 18ft with door to balcony, two comfortable double bedrooms, fully fitted kitchen and bathroom. Dimplex radiators. Available 8th October for long let at £115 p.w. to include hot water and 24-hour porterage.

HAMPSTEAD. A freshly decorated and well furnished flat situated near the hub of the village. Large bright living room with twin sofas and masses of bookshelves, two bedrooms, dining room or 3rd bedroom, good kitchen and tiled bathroom. Own c.h. and fully equipped for a long let at £140 p.w.

HAMPSTEAD. A superb flat with furnishings and decorations of exceptional quality. It is in a detached house in Redington Road and would provide a business person or couple with impressive accommodation for a minimum term of 6 months. Living room with arch to study, dining room, two very comfortable double bedrooms, excellent kitchen and fine bathroom. Own c.h. every*thing provided. £175 p.w.*

We receive instructions daily from discerning clients to let the best but not necessarily the most expensive homes in all parts of London.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SERVICE FLATS
First-class 2-bedroom service flats in Avenue Road, near Regent's Park. £175-£220 p.w.
For details contact:
HARLINGDON CO., LTD.,
45 Portland Rd.,
London, W.11.
Tel.: 231 4378

OUTSTANDING APARTMENT in prestige block, Regent's Park, comprising 3 bedrooms, 2 bath (1 en suite), drawing room, featuring elegant bay windows, heating & C.H.W. inc. £300 p.w. Church Bros. 439 0587.

WEYMOUTH ST., W.1.—Newly decorated, furnished, fully equipped ground floor flat. Large lounge, double bedroom, suit co. director/visitor, minimum 6 months. £95 p.w. Colour T.V.—Ring 485 2607.

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE. — 3 bedroom, 3 *storey house in quiet cul-de-sac*, close Tube, 2 baths, dressing room, dining room/kit., recept., C.H., phone, fully furn. £175 p.w. Marie Carter. 435 0604.

S. KENSINGTON. Owner's own ultra modern flat, 1 bedroom, huge recep., fully fitted kit., shower room and sauna. Plaza Est. 584 4372.

SHORT LET? Centrally located luxury flats in the best areas. £40-£400 p.w.—Flatland, 69 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-828 8251.

S.W.1. Overlooks the Palace. 3 bed, dble. recept., American kit., 1½ bath., luxury flat. Long short lets. For immediate viewing call Palace Properties, 486 8926.

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE luxury serviced apartments. Short/long lets. Central London. Luxury Flats Ltd. 01-937 0077/4434.

LANDLORDS ONLY.—Can K.A.L. Fulham help in letting your property? Our areas are Fulham, Putney, Battersea, Clapham, Wandsworth.—351 3331.
HYDE PARK, W.2.—Spacious 1st floor flats in modern p.b. block. 1/3 bed., 1/2 recpt., k. & b. Avail. now. Long let. £130 p.w. inc. c.h./h.w.—K.A.L.—381 2337.
CENTRAL LONDON.—Furnished flat, 1 bedroom, lounge, k. & b. £120 per week. 8-10 weeks only.—Telephone: 821 1063 or 581 3489.
EXCEPTIONAL.—Luxury 3-roomed flat. New k. & b. £55 inc.—730 8921.

CHORLEYWOOD (close M1/M40/A40)
To let—exceptional country estate with luxurious main residence and two additional dwellings. Fully furnished. Magnificent swimming pool. Barbecue complex: sauna: gymnasium: billiard room. A luxury establishment in 60 acres available for short lease of two years. Ideal company let.
B. S. Hall & Co.
8-4 High Street,
Ruislip, Middx.
Tel. Ruislip 74111.

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VIDEO PARTNERS. Selective social introductions. Filmed interviews.—30 Baker St., W.1. 486 4244/5.
FLORENCE. Learn Italian quickly and well at the British Institute. Courses October 3-December 22; October 3-December 1; October 3-November 10; October 3-October 27; November 7-December 7. New Intensive Courses 20 hours a week. Accommodation arranged with Italian families. Apply British Institute, Lungarno Guicciardini 9, 50125 Florence. Tel. 284 031.

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PLEASE CHECK your AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisemetits. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

Thou shalt call, and I will answer thee: thou wilt have a desire to the work of thine hands. Job 14: 15.

BIRTHS

BOSMAN.—On September 6th, at Ipswich, to Janet (nee Loyd) and Terence—a daughter.

BOWLES.—On September 10th, at St Barth's Hospital, London, to Cynthia (nee Chatterton) and Stephen—a daughter, (Elise Helen).

BOCKER.—On September 5th, to Amanda (neee Davenport) and John Fred—a daughter (Sophie Louise).

FERGUSON.—On Sept. 7th at Winchester. To Susan (nee Depford) and Ronald—a son, Andrew.

GIWA-OSAGIE.—On September 5th at King's College Hospital, to Angela (nee Robinson) and Osato—a daughter (Uwa Iri Owen), a sister for Yuki.

HOPKINS.—On Sept. 7th, at King's College Hospital, London, to Mary Catherine and Gordon—a son (Edward James).

HUGHES-THOMAS.—On September 2nd, at home to Michael and Susan (nee Lemmon)—a daughter (Amy Olivia), a sister for Zoë.

KENNEDY.—On Sept. 7th, to Georgina and Neil (nee Tolhurst)—a son (James), a brother for Caroline, Angus and Elizabeth.

MALET.—On 8th Sept., at the Westminster Hospital to Cherry and Greville—a daughter.

McAULEY.—On 4th September, at Kingston Hospital to Christine (nee Walsh) and David—a daughter (Charlotte Frances), sister for John and Clare.

BIRTHS

McGUIRK.—On Sept. 6th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Sheila and Russell—a son (Brendan Russell).

SYKES.—On Sept. 6th, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Tisha (nee Soames) and Tim—a son (Antony John Adam).

WIGGS.—On September 6th at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, to Coleen (nee Tankard) and David—a son (Matthew Stewart).

MARRIAGES

FAIRLEY : BRUNTON.—On September 9th, quietly, Dr. Graeme Thomas Fairley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fairley, of Loanhead, Midlothian, to Miss Sheila Elizabeth Hilary Anne Brunton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfree Brunton, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

JAMES : FELTHAM.—On September 8th, on Bird Island, Seychelles, David James, of Fulham, and Dian Feltham, of St. John's Wood.

RUBY WEDDINGS

LOCKHART : WALKER.—On 10th September, 1938, at Southport. Douglas Stuart Mullinger Lockhart, Clerk in Holy Orders, to Hilda Mary Walker. Now at 39 *Charlton Rise, Ludlow, Salop.*

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

MALCOLM : MANN.—On September 11th, 1928, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Arthur William Alexander, to Hester Mary. Now at "Faraway", Sandwich Bay, Kent.

DEATHS

BARLOW.—On Sept 7, 1978, peacefully, at an Oxford nursing home, the Hon Dorothy Barlow, *wife of* the late Capt Nield Barlow, formerly of Milcombe, mother of Christopher and the late Diana. Funeral service, Milcombe Parish Church, Wednesday, September 13th, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Memorial gifts if desired to the Rev S. R. Bolton, The Vicarage, Bloxham, Banbury.

CAMPBELL.—On 8th September, suddenly at home, Denis, aged 56, beloved husband of Hester, and father of Francis, Laurence and Nicholas. Service at University College Chapel, Oxford, at 2.15 p.m., on 14th September, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, donations, if desired, to the British Heart Foundation.

DE-KNOOP.—On 2nd September, 1978, Rubie. Funeral Service at Beaumont Church, Thorpe-le-Soken, 11.45, Tuesday, September 12th, and cremation at Colchester Crematorium at 1 p.m.

ERLEBACH.—On September 8th 1978, at New Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, Clive Hindley Erlebach, M.B.E., F.C.A., aged 87 years, of 3 Bown Bridge Rd, Little Abington, Cambridge. Funeral service at Cambridge Crematorium, on Friday, September 15, at 11.30 a.m. Please no flowers. Donations may be sent for "The Friends of New Addenbrookes Hospital" to H. J. Paindin Ltd., Funeral Directors, 43, High St., Linton, Cambridge.

GLENNY.—Twin Maisie passed peacefully away in her 82nd year on 7th Sept., 1978, at St. Matthew's Nursing Home, Northampton. Funeral private.

GORDON.—On September 4th, peacefully, at home, Barbara (nee Bulis), widow of Hugh Septimus, aged 93 years, much loved mother and grandmother, and wise and dear friend. She will be greatly missed.

HARRISON.—On September 9th, in hospital, John of Esher, the first Surrey County Architect. Cremation private, no flowers or letters, please.

HARVEY.—On Sept. 9th, 1978, in his sleep at home, after a short illness, Basil, beloved husband of Helen, dearly loved father of Julian, Tessa, Moriarty, and Stephanie Noble. Grandmother of Adrian, Nigel, Francesca, Philip, Matthew, Daniel, Edmund, Laura and Eleanor. Funeral at St. Peter's, Freshford, on September 12th at 11.30 a.m. Cut flowers only please, or donations, if desired to Cancer Research.

JAMES.—On September, 9th 1978, at Ashford Hospital, Maurice Lewis, of Dolphin House, 117 Sandgate High St., Folkestone, aged 51.

LITTLE.—On 8th September, 1978, at St. George's Nursing Home, Milford on Sea, after a long illness, Commander David Pitt Cairn Little, R.N., aged 69 years, Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club 1964 to 1970. Dear husband of Kathleen and father of Edwina Pugsley and Caroline. Funeral Service at Boldre Church near Brockenhurst on Friday, September 15th, at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu to Lymington Branch R.N.L.I., Account Lloyds Bank would be appreciated.

***MALONE.**—On September 8th*, Major George Malone, widower of Ela and greatly loved father of Deirdre, of Little Thatch, Hook near Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire. Funeral Wed. September 13th. Requiem mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, at 10 a.m. Enquiries to Maslin Funeral Service, Wootton Bassett, telephone 2324.

MARSHALL.—On 7th Sept., peacefully, at Highcroft Nursing Home, Weston-super-Mare, Kathleen *Burton (nee Boraston)*, aged 98 years, wife of the late Dr. W. B. Marshall of Norwich, dearly loved mother of Rosemary and John, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral on Tuesday, 12th Sept., 11 a.m., at Stradsett Church, Stradsett, King's Lynn, Norfolk.

McGIBNEY.—On 7th September, 1978, Peacefully, David aged 57 years of Antron House, Chapel St., Penzance, late of The Abbey.

***MONTGOMERIE.**—On Sept. 8th,* 1978 at the London Hospital, Clive aged 73 years of Halstead House, Stixwould, Lincoln, dearly loved husband of Mary and father of John and Robin. Funeral Church, Wednesday, Sept. 13th at 11.30 a.m. *No flowers* or letters please.

SEILER.—On 8th September, 1978, suddenly at Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, Henry Edmund Seiler, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P., beloved husband of the late Winifred *Marjory*, 243 Colinton Rd, Edinburgh and father of David, Ronnie and Eileen and brother of Lena. Funeral on Wednesday 13th September at Hillpost Cemetery, Bearsden, at 2 p.m.

SEYMOUR.—On September 10th, in *his 94th year, Horace* Seymour, of Bratton House, Westbury, Wiltshire. Funeral private and no memorial service at his own request.

DEATHS

VASEY.—On 8th September, 1978, passed peacefully away, Annie Violet, a wonderful lady whom we will sincerely miss. Cremation, 10.30 a.m., Wednesday, 13th September, 1978, Hither Green Crematorium. No flowers, please.

WEBB-CARTER.—On September, 10th, peacefully, at home, Rosemary, wife of Brig Brian Webb-Carter and mother of David and Evelyn. Funeral Thursday, 14th September, at 11 a.m., at St Peter's Church, Bishops Waltham.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

AMBLER.—A service of thanksgiving for the life of Geoffrey Hill Ambler, will be held at Bradford Cathedral on Tuesday, 12th Sept., at 12.30 p.m. No mourning.

IN MEMORIAM

POLAK (Pollak), **KARL.**—On this day, his 100th birthday: a kind and brave man, beloved father of Rudolf and grandfather of Charles and Katharine. Also remembering his daughter, Hana, and his grandchildren Vera and Petr, his brothers Ludwig and Viktor, and his sister Karoline, all killed—like him—during the war. Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor.

***MORE O'FERRALL, FRANK,** died* September 11th, 1976. Lovingly remembered today and every day.—Angela, Susie, Tessa, and Emma.
"Lifted forever beyond the tyranny of Time."

PETER MACFADYEN.—Happy birthday and much love.—M. & D.

PRONGER.—Au revoir, Betty.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

SCHOOL : Mentally Handicapped PTA. Registered Charity raised £45,000 for £50,000 Hydrotherapy Pool. Inflation now requires £70,000. Help *desperately needed.* Long-term loans sought, donations, grants, ideas. Contact Chairman Jerrold, Chalford Hill, Stroud, Glos. 045-388 3590.

VIVITAR LENSES, Cameras, Flash Guns, etc., etc. from Euro Foto.—See For Sale.

VIDEO PARTNERS selective social introductions. See Services.

LONDON School of Bridge, 38 Kings Road, S.W.3. 589 7201.

200,000 PIECES of reject china.—See *Summer Sales.*

JOIN A CONTACT GROUP of volunteers taking out elderly housebound people. Contact needs drivers with cars one Sunday afternoon a month. 01-240 0630.

MAZE Durgan 1st September. Lost again ? Hope to find Box 2539 K, The Times.

GARAGE spaces off Curzon St.—See Rentals.

1977 Winnebago Motor Caravan, new condition.—Ref. Motors Col.

THE CHEAP DETECTIVE. Lou Peckingpaugh's the name. Ring 01-409 2123 or meet him in Leicester Square this week.

POST EXCAVATIONS Assistants M3. Archaeological Rescue Committee.—See Gen. Vacs.

SECRETARY/P.A. Wanted. £4,000 p.a.—See Creme de la Creme.

COMPETENT JOURNALIST/camera-*man/naturalist.*—See *Situations Wanted.*

GIRL interested in sharing country home with family on Argyll coast with opportunity of overseas travel. Please write Box 2349 K, The Times.

FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY (formerly Friends of the Poor). 42 Ebury Street, London SW1W 0LZ, have been helping frail, elderly people ever since 1905. Please enable us to give them some extra comfort during the chilly Autumn months.

BUTLER/VALET for attractive post in Hants.—See Dom. Sits.

SOCIETY OF CIVIL and Public Servants.—Negotiations Officer, Edinburgh.—See General Vacancies.

ANTIQUE furniture and fine art—a most interesting job available in *London.*—See General Vacancies.

YOUNG Chelsea Bridge Club and School. 20-35 age group. 373 1665.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER offers working facilities.—See Commercial Services.

SAILOR/COOK wanted for Charter W. Indies.—See Domestics.

CITROEN Super CX 2200. 1976.—See Motor Cars.

ROSENTHAL China and Glass need a Sales Asst. in West End store.—See Gen. Vacs.

YOUNG, Dynamic, attractive PA/*Secretary for the Managing Director.*—See Creme.

WANTED.—Automatic motor for Garrard radiogram type A70. 01-257 1131.

OLD PAULINE—Scott Club. Golden Jubilee Dinner. Dec. 8th, 01-979 7165.

MARBLE Arch 2 room flat. See Short Lets.

ARE YOU a sec. with no s/h ? Work in a friendly environment. See Sec.

RECEPTIONIST. Travel Company. Knightsbridge.—See Non-Sec. *Appointments.*

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HAY FEVER, cigarette smoke, etc. Relief now possible.—See Services.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION, Southwark. Digger/supervisor wanted, min. 2 months.—M. Dean, Slace. 01-407 1989, lunchtimes.

SEVERAL NEW HOMES in London have already enjoyed the tasteful decor and furnishing of Cathy Downing from Washington D.C. Cathy firmly believes that home renovations or home transformations can be done at modest cost, particularly as her overheads are kept to a minimum. If you want the job done superbly and still be able to *afford to live in your* home, ring Cathy on 01-373 0576 and she will be at your service. N.S.M.H.C.

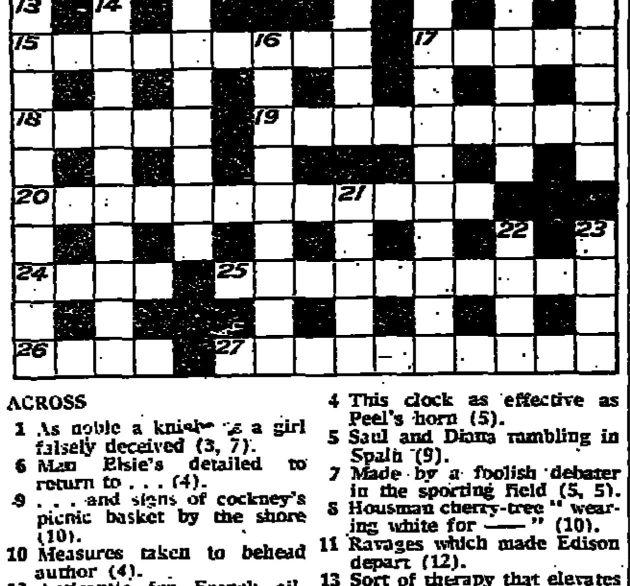
DAIMLER.—Double six Vandem Plas. 1976. R reg.—See Motors.

HOUSEKEEPERS LOOK HERE ! *Fantastic positions.*—See Domestics.

BEETHOVEN'S Choral Symphony. St. Bart's Hospital Choir (ILEA) needs young voices to sing in a performance on Dec. 30 in the Albert Hall in aid of the NSPCC. Rehearsals begin Sept. 25 at Bart's. Further details from Robert Anderson, 01-937 5146.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER required. See Domestic Situations.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,001



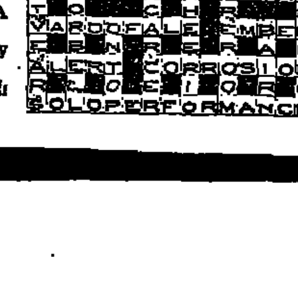
ACROSS

1 As noble a knight ... a girl falsely deceived (3, 7).
6 Man Elsie's detailed to return to . . . (4).
9 . . . and signs of cockney's picnic basket by the shore (10).
10 Measures taken to behead author (4).
12 Antiseptic for French ailment of Jekyll's alter ego (12).
15 Flowers of course with vegetables (5, 4).
17 Hero ostensibly content to settle for sleep (5).
18 Possibly the big community spirit (5).
19 Relinquished note—players about finished (9).
20 Uganda once in Cromwell's time (12).
24 Instrument for bringing the swag back (4).
25 Like some law-makers of NATO in instalment form (10).
26 Toy gives you both endless fun (2-2).
27 Figures to get first in a branch of science (10).

DOWN

1 Her name in lights ? A heavenly one (4).
2 Old source of easy money (4).
3 Ladies entertaining high society ? (3, 9).
4 This clock as effective as Peel's horn (5).
5 Saul and Diana rambling in Spain (9).
7 Made by a foolish debater in the sporting field (5, 5).
8 Housman cherry-tree "wearing white for —— " (10).
11 Ravages which made Edison depart (12).
13 Sort of therapy that elevates a poet's love of thee (10).
14 The only cog that's displaced by industrial science (10).
16 Turn men into the subtle net of the law (9).
21 Cook needs the right oven (5).
22 So many Arabian tales repeated by her ? (4).
23 A girl's unending cry of woe (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,000
Answer to opening clue "The Times Crossword"



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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 22 AND 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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2 BEDROOM Service Flats, St. Johns Wood—See Rentals Col.

AUSTRALIAN FAMILY need you !—See Domestic Situations.

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BATTERSEA.—Shaftesbury Estate.—See London & Suburban Property.

MAGNIFICENT BLUE JENSEN Coupe, 1976.—See Cars.

A LEVELS and Oxbridge. Try d'Overbroeck's.—See Educational.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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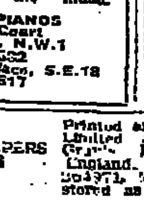
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A Special Report

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Japan



Concern Is Focused on the Yen's Rapid Climb

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO (IHT) — The Japanese government is determined it can and will reach Premier Takeo Fukuda's growth target of 7 percent in this fiscal year, but some worrying signs still remain.

Most concern is focused on the punishing effects of the yen's rapid appreciation. While most export industries found to their surprise that they could live with an exchange of 220-230 yen to the dollar, a 180-190 rate is clearly a very different matter.

If it continues, quite a few exporters are going to be in trouble. The economy cannot hope to escape some deflationary consequences.

But what worries the planners even more are signs that the economy might follow the pattern set in the last two years — a sharp rise in the early months followed by a sagging decline.

If this happens, and it is still too early to say for sure that it will, a growth of 5 percent seems the best that can be hoped for. This is roughly the same as the real growth rate in the previous fiscal year.

Rapid Increase

This year began with a rapid increase of 2.9 percent in the mining and manufacturing output index, coupled with a solid growth in the gross national product of 2.4 for the first quarter. At an annual rate, it represented a GNP growth of close to 10 percent.

Suddenly, Premier Fukuda's much-criticized growth promise began to look good. But the pace was not sustained. The following quarter saw an increase of only 1.7 percent in the output index (seasonally adjusted), and the forecast for the current quarter is around zero.

Official forecasts began to suggest that unless further stimulation was provided, the economy would fail to reach the growth target by 1.3 percent.

Predictably, the government then announced a supplementary budget of 2.5 trillion yen ($13 billion) for public works and housing which, it said, would provide precisely the needed extra growth of 1.3 percent. Some questioned how a budget which cannot be passed until later this year was going to turn around the economy before the end of the fiscal year (March 31, 1979).

Tough Election

The more cynical were quick to note that Mr. Fukuda faces a tough election later this year to hold his postion as leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and, with it, the premiership.

At the Bonn economic summit, Mr. Fukuda went out of his way to identify himself with the growth target of 7 percent. (The next economic summit is to be held in Tokyo next year.) He now has every interest in being actively concerned about the economy, particularly since he owes his present position to a reputation for economic expertise.

Politics aside, the prospects for the economy are mixed. Optimists, such as the head of the economic planning agency, Kiichi Miyazawa, ignore the sagging output figures. For them, the inventory figures are far more important, and here there are clear signs of improvement. The past 12 months have seen a fall of 8 percent overall, with particularly heavy declines in such problem industries as iron and steel and nonferrous metals. Even more than in most other economies, Japanese producers are highly sensitive to inventory levels, and the high levels of the last three years have been a *major brake on production.* But some soft spots remain. Manufacturers still show a strong disinclination to spend money on new plants and equipment.

True, things have improved somewhat since the heavy declines in the latter half of last year, with some increase in the first half of this year and a cautious optimism for the remainder. But at 16 percent of GNP, total equipment investment is well below the peaks of more than 20 percent in the years before the oil crisis.



Skyscrapers rise above the changing city of Tokyo.

Even in money terms, manufacturing investment is still a good 25 percent less than the pre-crisis peak of 2 trillion yen annually.

But the economy also has its bright spots. The most obvious is the rapid increase of investment in non-manufacturing equipment. With a jump of around 10 percent predicted for this year, this is clearly becoming the growth sector for the overall economy. Admittedly, much is concentated in semi-governmental facilities such as those for generating gas and electricity. As such, it comes more under the heading of government pump priming rather than a response to genuine demand.

The rapid growth in recent years of supermarkets and fast-food outlets is one sign of the scope the economy has for further growth by modernizing its inefficient service sector.

Another cause for hope is the rapid improvement in enterprise profitability. It is now clear that the pressure to cut surplus staff, to sell unused assets and to repay unneeded loans has left much of Japan's private enterprise looking much sleeker and fitter than before.

Added to this is the lowering of the wholesale price index as import prices fall.

Major Advantage

The virtual halving of interest rates over the past two years has also been a major advantage. Many of Japan's heavily overborrowed companies have increased profits 10 to 20 percent simply through lower interest payments. True, the fall of interest rates has left the banks in an unfavorable situation, but they are not finding much sympathy for their problems.

Higher profits mean more business confidence and eventually, it is hoped, more investment — once the investment opportunities can be found.

Will the opportunities emerge? The Japanese economy has four basic engines of growth-inducing demand — exports, consumer spending, private investment and public works.

Of these only one engine is operating at full pace — public works. The other three are very definitely sputtering, and it is expected that exports will have to get much worse before they can get better.

In theory, public works is also the most dangerous of the four engines. It drains budget funds. It is inflationary.

Dismay

The conservative Finance Ministry makes no secret of its dismay as the government's regular annual increases of 30 percent in spending on public works has forced the budget to rely on borrowed funds to well over the critical limit of 30 percent (it is currently 37 percent).

But the government is not without its rationale. Spending on public works has had strong ripple effects on some of Japan's most depressed industries — cement, steel, heavy machinery and now basic chemicals.

The same money that is used to stimulate the economy via a tax cut, for example, would simply end up in higher bank deposits.

And given Japan's lack of capital stock, public works has high productivity. In other words, a new road or hospital finds ready users.

On the other hand, some of the public works are obvious pork barrels. Why, for example, does Japan suddenly need three bridges to span the Inland Sea and link the island of Shikoku to the main island of Honshu?

Housing

If "construction is beautiful" — and this is roughly what the government says when it refuses obstinate opposition demands for a large tax cut in the coming supplementary budget — then more emphasis could be placed on housing. Far more than roads, bridges and even hospitals, housing clearly is a backward area of the economy, with consumers discouraged by high prices.

The government has promised more funds for housing loans, but observers note that this would only be a beginning.

In the debate about 7-percent growth, the problem that started it all — Japan's runaway trade surpluses — has been almost completely forgotten.

Mr. Fukuda did not make his promise as part of some desperate bid to revive a sick economy. On the contrary, he has argued in the past that high growth rates are bad for Japan. His promise was for a specific purpose — to promote domestic demand as a way to cut export pressure and increase import demand. At the time, a yen-dollar exchange of around 220 was seen as little better than a national disaster.

Mr. Fukuda solemnly promised that if his target was reached, the

(Continued on Page 4)

Stop-and-Go Samurai Bond Market Now at a Stop

By Stephen Bronte

TOKYO (IHT) — Yen denominated bond flotations by foreign entities, known as Samurai bonds, have suddenly lost their appeal.

The collapse of the Samurai bond market this summer has no doubt been the biggest disappointment for the Japanese brokerage community this year, and underwriters are now having difficulty placing Samurai bond issues by the most highly rated borrowers.

During the first six months of this year they were some of the hottest moving securities in the financial world. However, brokers who were predicting more than one trillion yen in new issues for this year are now facing a chorus of complaints from investors who are unable to dispose of their yen denominated securities on the secondary market.

The recent bearishness of the Tokyo Samurai bond market is not surprising considering the market's stop-and-go history. In 1970 the Asian Development Bank was the first institution to borrow in Japan through the flotation of yen denominated bonds. At that time the Japanese economy was booming, and the export of a little capital to charitable causes like the World Bank or Third World nations fit in with the country's foreign policy initiatives. By the end of 1973, total public and private yen bond flotations had reached over 270 billion yen.

The oil crisis brought the development of the Samurai bond market to a halt. Because the huge increase in the price of oil, Japan's largest import, was causing a frightening drain on the country's foreign exchange reserves, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) banned further Samurai bond issues.

After an 18-month hiatus, Samurai bonds made their comeback in 1976, when in the light of Japan's recovering balance of payments position, MOF allowed a few small offerings.

Open Doors

Since then, the number of MOF approvals of foreign yen bond issues has risen considerably. Until early 1977 MOF had set a low ceiling of one or two Samurai bond issues per month. But once Japan's balance of payments surplus started to reach levels that were causing international friction, the ministry opened the doors to a hoard of new foreign issuers.

MOF's new policy reflects more than high-minded ideals of internationalizing Japan's capital markets. If foreign institutions borrow money through yen bond flotations, they are required to immediately convert the funds into dollars or other foreign currencies. This has the effect of supporting the dollar on the foreign exchange markets and holding down the value of the yen, therefore keeping the competitive advantage that Japanese exports have in the world markets.

MOF is hoping to gain other *benefits from its new open-minded* policy. The capital outflows that result from the flotation of Samurai bonds in Tokyo help to reduce Japan's controversial current account surplus, which came to $8.81 billion for the first six months of this year. The resulting conversion of the proceeds from yen bond issues would also indirectly trim down Japan's massive gold and foreign currency reserves, which totaled $29.3 billion at the end of June, the third largest in the world after West Germany and Saudi Arabia.

From January to July this year Samurai bond placements were proceeding at the rate of 90 to 100 billion yen a month. With the yen soaring to new highs, foreign investors were snapping up the securities and in the process engaging in a little currency speculation. Although foreigners are limited to buying only 25 percent of each new issue, there are no restrictions on the secondary market. Japanese institu-

(Continued on Page 6)

Just a Beginning

...na Trade 'Going Fast' ...ough New Agreement

By Alan Lunn

...(IHT) — Trade be... Japan and China will ... than 40 percent this ... last, and that is just a ... according to Japanese ... and government offi...

... Japan-China long-term ...ment was signed in Feb... ast four major deals to... a billion dollars have ...d between China and ...ompanies, including a ...ment on a still mill, a ...sion and TV-parts man... complex, a polyurethane ...n artificial leather facto... ...ozen others are near the ...e, according to the Ja... ...al Trade Organization ... a semi-governmental ...promoting trade.

...ng so fast, even people ... the signing (of the trade ... don't know all of the ...ived," said Hiroji Hirai, ... the Association for the ... of International Trade.

...uary agreement calls for ...rovide technology and ...h $7-8 billion in the first ... (1978-82) of the eight... ...nd $2-3 billion worth of ... materials and machin... this material is expect... ...ld in the first three to

...er Quantities

... return, will supply Ja... ...ude oil, coking coal and ... — 47.1 million tons of ...15-5.3 million tons of ... and 3.3-3.9 million tons ...al in the first five years. ...or the final three years ... by 1981, with the provi... ...he quantities for each ... be larger than those for ...nust increase from year

...der the agreement must ... billion over the eight

... trade not covered by ...nt is also expected to ...istically, at least equal... ...re likely surpassing the ... of the agreement.

...ely reported figure of ... (total trade over eight ...ry moderate estimate," ... Watanabe, president of ...China Economic Coop... ...sociation and the man ... negotiate and write the ... along with the Japan... ...y of peace and friend... ... in August. "My esti... ... on simple calculations, ...n-China trade will reach $10 billion a year in five years, and $20 billion a year in 15 years."

Other government officials agree with Mr. Watanabe. The Kyodo News Agency reported that Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto, who will visit China in September, will attempt to boost the $20 billion target set out in the agreement much higher.

High Gear

Japanese businessmen, thwarted in their past efforts to exploit China's 800-million person market by China's insistence on tying politics to trade, have already begun moving into high gear.

Contracts already signed in the six months since the agreement was completed include:

- color television integrated circuit, picture tube and glass TV tube valve manufacturing plants to be built by Tokyo Shibaura Electronic Co. (Toshiba), Hitachi Ltd., and Ashi Glass Co., totaling $210 million.
- an ethylene plant to be built by Nikkiso Co. and Marubeni Corp. in Taching, costing $230 million.
- an artificial leather making facility supplied by Kurare Co. for about $25 million.
- a polyurethane processing plant to be built by Nihon Polyurethane for about $25 million.

In addition, basic agreement has been reached and contracts are expected to be signed in September for one of the biggest projects — a still mill and related facilities at Paoshan, to be constructed under the guidance of Nippon Steel Corp., at an estimated cost of up to $300 million.

Other Contracts

Other contracts near completion are:

- a project involving several ethylene-product plants for $130 million. Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Show Chemical are all competing, with one, two or three of the four likely to get the contract.
- still-mill-related facilities for the Paoshan mill (no estimate available).
- a shipbuilding yard for $100-200 million. Hitachi, Fuji Heavy Industries and Mitsui Shipbuilding are competing.
- a $250-300 million power station complex to be built by Tokyo Electric Power.

And finally, two huge projects not covered under the treaty — ex-

(Continued on Page 2)

Westerners Trying a Hand at Calligraphy

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO (IHT) — Not long ago, calligraphy was considered an art incomprehensible to the average Westerner. As an art form devoted to the reproduction in various styles of the Chinese ideograph, it was regarded as totally alien to cultures built on Western alphabets.

Now, those who held such notions are being proved wrong. Calligraphy exhibitions in Europe and the United States in recent years indicate a growing interest in this traditional Oriental art form. More and more Westerners in Japan are attending calligraphy schools. While it would hardly be right to describe the situation as a boom, there has been a definite upswing in interest that was not apparent 10 years ago.

Takuma Iijima, a professional calligraphy master who is staging exhibitions of his works in Paris, Cologne and Koblenz in September and October, says one reason is the closeness of certain calligraphic forms to Western abstract painting. "Besides," he adds, "artistic appreciation transcends cultural boundaries. Miro (the Spanish painter), for example, has a good understanding of Japanese calligraphy, and his lines have much in common with our brush strokes."

A remarkably young 45 years of age, Mr. Iijima is deputy secretary-general of the Japan Calligraphy Association. He was introduced to calligraphy by his parents, who are both masters in the art.

Beginning

Calligraphy began as an art in China some 3,000 years ago and was introduced to Japan about 1,500 years later. Mr. Iijima, who has recently visited China, reports that today Japan is more active than China in this field.

Chinese characters emerged out of primitive picture symbols that, like the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt, were devised in the likeness of the objects they represented. And, indeed, some characters today — like mountain, river and horse — still maintain a visual resemblance to their meaning. However, as language became more sophisticated, the limitations of visual resemblance led to the use of lines and dots, so that most characters became abstract representations.

Brush writing is a required course in Japanese schools from the third grade of primary school to the third year of middle school. This covers children from ages 9 to 15. But the purpose, like that of penmanship, is to teach the basic forms required to write legibly.

Japanese place more importance on properly formed characters in ordinary correspondence than do Westerners with good penmanship. There is also only one correct order in which the lines and dots of each character must be drawn.

There are several styles of Japanese calligraphy. The most formal is called *kaisho* in which each line, curve and dot is clearly identified in relation to the other components of the character. *Kaisho* characters are rather square and the lines are straight. Then there is the slightly less formal *gyosho*, in which the lines are softer, sometimes blending into each other. *Sosho* is still more informal, with the lines appearing to flow into one another so that the characters seem far more abbreviated than in *kaisho* or *gyosho*.

There are also *tensho* and *reisho*, styles used some 2,000 years ago and rarely practiced today except by experts.

Differences

One of the major differences between Chinese and Japanese calligraphy is that the Japanese use their own *katakana* and *hiragana* phonetic alphabets that they combine with Chinese characters. These alphabets were invented in Japan some 1,300 years ago. Originally simplified forms of Chinese characters, they were later fitted to the pronunciation of the Japanese language and used in sentences.

Until 1945, some 4,000 Chinese characters were used in Japan. But to simplify the language, this was reduced to around 1,900. In many cases, characters have been simplified to fewer strokes than the form in which they were introduced from China.

In the art of calligraphy, however, only the original characters are used.

"The original characters are far more aesthetic," Mr. Iijima says. "The abbreviations used today are simply for convenience and speed."

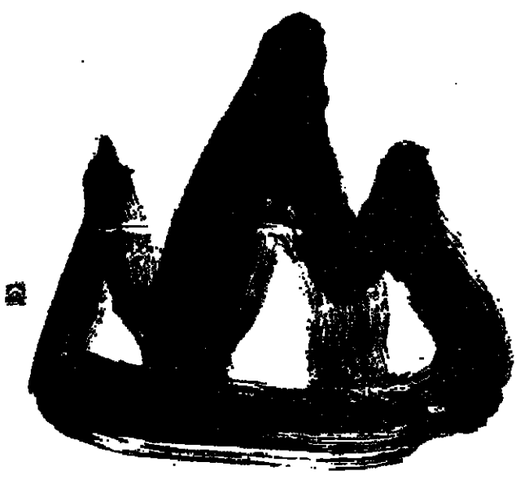
The art of calligraphy took a setback after World War II. Occupation authorities banned it on the same grounds they banned judo, kendo and other *do* (way) arts. Any *do* was associated with militarism and thus considered inconsistent with democracy. Calligraphy is *shodo*, or the way of writing.

The ban was lifted after 10 years. With calligraphy's revival, the various

(Continued on Page 3)



Iijima uses hiragana to form the word 'life.'



A character for 'mountain' by Takuma Iijima.

日本

Emergency Imports Raising as Many Problems as They Solv

By Rene Lebowitz

TOKYO (IHT) — On Aug. 12, Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto announced that he had reached an agreement with the Economic Planning Agency chief, Kiichi Miyazawa, to triple Japan's proposed emergency imports from 4 billion to $12.5 billion.

At the same time, Toshio Doko, head of the powerful Keidanren, Federation of Economic Organizations), was reported to have mentioned a figure in the neighborhood of $15 billion. Mr. Komoto himself had talked about a $10 billion import proposal as early as April, well before Premier Takeo Fukuda finally announced his $4 billion package just prior to the July Bonn summit.

These days, few people take the higher figures seriously. Minister of Overseas Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba told one reporter that $5 billion is probably about the most that can be expected this year.

While the plan has been generally welcomed at home, foreign businessmen and diplomatic observers have not been unanimous in their praise. The very fact that an emergency import plan is required would tend to show, at least from the foreign point of view, that all is not well with Japan's policy on imports in general.

Different View

The Japanese view on the issue is quite different. Mr. Fukuda has said on many occasions that the lack of foreign goods available in Japan is the fault of foreign businessmen who have not bothered to study the peculiarities of the Japanese market and who are not prepared to make the necessary investments, either financial or cultural, in order to grow here.

While former Foreign Minister Iichiro Hatoyama could lecture visiting journalists last year on the need for foreigners to study the Japanese language, by 1978 the Japanese trade surplus had become so apparent that what could be described as surgical cuts were necessary to remove the glut of dollars that had piled up in Japan. Various amounts are used to indicate the Japanese surplus. The most dramatic one is the $20.4 billion black figure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1978. Projections for the fiscal year ending on the same date next year show a surplus of possibly $28 billion — about half of that amount being with the United States.

It had been hoped that the de facto dollar devaluation started by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal a year ago, with a dramatic statement that the dollar was overvalued, would correct the trade imbalance by making U.S. goods cheaper in Japan and conversely Japanese goods more expensive on the U.S. market. By June 1978 the value of the dollar had declined by 20 percent without an appreciable change in U.S.-Japanese trade patterns. A summit of the world's seven leading economic powers was due in Bonn on July 16-17 and, as one diplomat put it, "We were headed for another round of Japan-bashing."

On June 12, reports began to circulate of a $4 billion emergency import plan and a beefing up of the Japanese overseas development aid program. As the plan began to take shape it became evident that the government would consider buying a number of U.S.-made wide-bodied jets, and that imports of raw materials would be bought in large blocks for stockpiling. The aid program would be doubled, although just what figure would be multiplied by two would be left for further debate.

Foreign Reaction

The foreign reaction to the emergency plan was to label it as "pre-summit cosmetics" in view of the small amounts on which the government was actually willing to commit itself. The premier announced that wide-bodied jets would be purchased for the use of members of the Cabinet and that domestic airlines would retire aging Mitsubishi turboprops and buy U.S. or European planes. This part of the plan came to about $650 million. Japanese power companies would sign for $1.2 billion worth of uranium ore, and oil imports worth $2.2 billion would also be arranged.

The Japanese approach is summed up in the following report in the English-language Yomiuri: "Government leaders believe this plan shows Japan's positive attitude to reduce its trade surplus and that Japan can now calm foreign criticism over its trade surplus at the Bonn summit. . ."

Western diplomatic sources, however, expressed doubts even before the Bonn summit got under way, saying that the $4 billion figure was insufficient and that the uranium deal had hardly taken shape. Moreover, Japan was experiencing a shortage in oil storage facilities, and this cast doubt on the likelihood of a $2.2 billion deal.

In reaction, one foreign businessman said, "The Japanese are not increasing their machinery imports. They are just insuring the sources of raw materials for their own industries at an earlier date than they might have planned."

Canada

The $1.2 billion uranium deal has caused Japan's present suppliers of uranium, notably Canada, to worry that Japan might be forced to buy U.S. uranium in order to please the United States for political reasons. Not only does Canada supply 40 percent of Japan's uranium needs, but the country also enjoys a favorable trade balance with Japan to the tune of $1 billion dollars, compared with the $8 billion red figure the United States had with Japan for the 1977 calendar year.

Canadian officials said they do not mind Japan buying enrichment services from the United States several years in advance (Japan's U.S.-designed light-water reactors require enriched uranium). What worries them is the possibility that the United States might enter the uranium ore market with a mammoth deal that would call for sales of unprocessed uranium (to be processed at U.S. enrichment plants) from the Department of Energy's emergency stockpiles.

Reports from Washington indicate that an agreement is likely to be reached within a few months on enrichment services amounting to $1.5 billion that would take care of Japan's needs until 1985. The fact remains, however, that while emergency imports may be necessary to offset trade imbalances, they inject an element of uncertainty in traditional trade ties.

For one thing, U.S. opinion is by no means united on the advisability of selling uranium to Japan. Some U.S. officials believe uranium is like money; it is always in demand so there is no reason to give it away at present.

Only recently, there was a major diplomatic dispute between Japan and the United States on the issue of reprocessing, and Canada went so far as to cut off uranium supplies to those countries that did not wish to sign its strict safeguards agreements on the reprocessing issue. Thus there is some confusion among foreign diplomats as to just whose emergencies the uranium imports are intended to take care of: the United States, with its balance of payments problems or Japan, sorely in need of a steady supply of energy.

After the oil crisis, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry embarked on an ambitious program to increase the country's stockpiles of crude oil from 42 to 90 days. The plan has run into trouble because of the expense of buying up real estate on which to build tank farms as well as opposition from environmentalists and local residents to such facilities being in the neighborhood. A temporary solution was found by storing crude oil in mammoth tankers that would otherwise have to be mothballed because of the depressed tanker market.

Some people have questioned just where Japan is going to put $2.2 billion of crude oil for which there is no immediate domestic demand. A simple calculation shows that at $11 per barrel Japan would require 57 mammoth 500,000-ton tankers to store $2.2 billion worth of oil.

A Dilemma

The matter of emergency airplane imports has also presented Japan with an unusual dilemma. Air traffic in Japan does not serve the same important function as in the United States or Europe. Domestic airlines can fly jumbo jets only to a limited number of airports. Although officials at Toa Domestic Airlines said in late August that they will purchase a fleet of stretch DC-9s, the deal is hardly enough to satisfy the $4 billion import plan, let alone the recent beefed-up $12.5 billion version. Part of Japan's jumbo jet imports are actually leasing arrangements whereby a Japanese company will buy four Boeing 747s and lend them to Korean Air Lines and British Airways.

However, the fact that the emergency import plan contains the very problems it attempts to solve is illustrated by the bureaucratic problems in expediting the airplane leasing idea. A total of $100 million has been earmarked for leasing planes to third countries, but only a handful of Japanese corporations are allowed to touch the deal because it involves financing by the Japanese Export-Import Bank and the government has ruled that only 100-percent-pure Japanese firms can handle Eximbank funds. The rule goes further to exclude Japanese firms that have even one foreigner on their boards of directors. Moreover, government regulations call for a March 31, 1979, deadline for the deals, something that one airline industry insider said is impossible.

Ships

Part of the $4 billion import plan also called for a clever arrangement whereby Japanese ships at present under foreign registry would be re-registered in Japan and then loaned to those Japanese overseas subsidiaries that are using them and that had them registered abroad in the first place. This aspect of the emergency import plan has not been greeted with enthusiasm by foreign businessmen looking for an entree into the Japanese market for foreign goods.

In the end, the imports call essentially for a continuation of Japan's present patterns of business: importing raw materials and — with the exception of jet aircraft — exporting finished products.

The much-publicized decision of the premier to purchase jumbo jets for the personal use of Cabinet members only served to remind foreign businessmen that foreign firms would be barred by what is called in Japan "administrative guidance" from bidding for the majority of government orders. One businessman working for a U.S. electronics firm called the pre-Bonn announcement of the import plan "ironic." A representative of a West German company in the same field said, "We gave up bidding for government orders a long time ago because we know we have no chance."

Nihon Telephone and has a $2.7 billion annual ment budget, but becau publicized closed deals, go to only particular firm diplomatic cables back h capitals make plain, it is ly fair to accuse the Ja conspiring to keep foreig their markets. Decisions on very low levels and policy take a long time down.

While the emergency raise just as many proble solve, U.S. Assistant Se Commerce Frank Weil sa ust in Tokyo that he opp idea of merely laying the Japan for its huge trade s

Mr. Weil said, "For eve to foreign imports to Jap one against exports by firms from the United St emphasized that the tra ance issue is not going to overnight and that both the United States are goi to look at long-entrenche

The emergency impo would appear to highlig cessity to change the co Japan's imports — not me quantity.

Trade With the Chinese Is 'Going Fast'

(Continued from Page 1)

ploitation of China's offshore oil deposits and a massive remodeling of its rail system — are also moving forward.

No one will estimate how much is involved in the oil exploitation, but two officials put the railroad project at $2-3 million. Other countries are competing heavily with Japan for both the jobs, but Japan has a major advantage, and some officials predict contracts for parts of both projects will be signed before the end of the year.

China's 10-year modernization plan means that the nation is finally eager for outside help, particularly from Japan. But the Japanese, happy as they are to oblige, are facing a couple of problems that could dampen the rosy predictions now being made.

First of all, there is the oil China intends to use to pay for most of Japan's technology and equipment. Japan, like most industrialized countries, badly needs oil. Unlike most, it has none of its own. But Japanese oil companies put up stiff resistance to setting the amounts as high as they are in the eight-year agreement.

Oil company spokesmen said they have neither the refining nor the storage facilities to handle that much oil. In addition, they said, Chinese oil is heavier in paraffin than Mideast oil.

The Japanese government has been engaged in a running fight with the companies for several years over the first point. The government wants to expand storage and refinery capacity, and it wants the companies to pay, at least in part.

So far, no solution has been reached, but one will be needed almost immediately if the expansion is to be accomplished before Chinese oil begins pouring into Japan. If no solution is found, many of the planned contracts may go to other countries that can take the oil, because that is nearly the only way China can pay for the things it wants to buy.

An Analysis

A second problem, not mentioned by most of those concerned here, was brought up in JETRO's analysis of how trade will develop over the next eight to ten years.

The JETRO analysis notes there were three earlier attempts at industrialization in China — 1953-57, when China imported industrial plants from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries; 1963-65, when China bought more than 20 industrial plants from Japan and Western European countries following the deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union, and 1972-74, when China bought another 170 plants, again from Japan, the United States and Western European countries.

"Each plant introduction period of the past came to an end within three to four years after it started, with political struggles preceding or following the period," JETRO's analysts wrote. ". . .All of these political conflicts clearly indicate that China's introduction of overseas technology and industrial plants was always subjected to a series of political struggles involving confrontation between those favoring such introduction and those against it."

The JETRO analysis points out that introduction of foreign technology necessitates a large expansion of domestic investments — as a rule of thumb, three times the cost of the imports.

"This being the case whose investments in large dustrial projects come fro tional treasury, will have fiscal expenditures while increase fiscal revenue, w result in an increased b the Chinese people in run," the analysis said.

"Furthermore, acc industrialization. . . is lik sult in preferential treatme searchers and engineers in volved as well as the techno volved in promoting the in projects, thereby expand disparity between the int class and the worker-farm and between industrial ci farming villages."

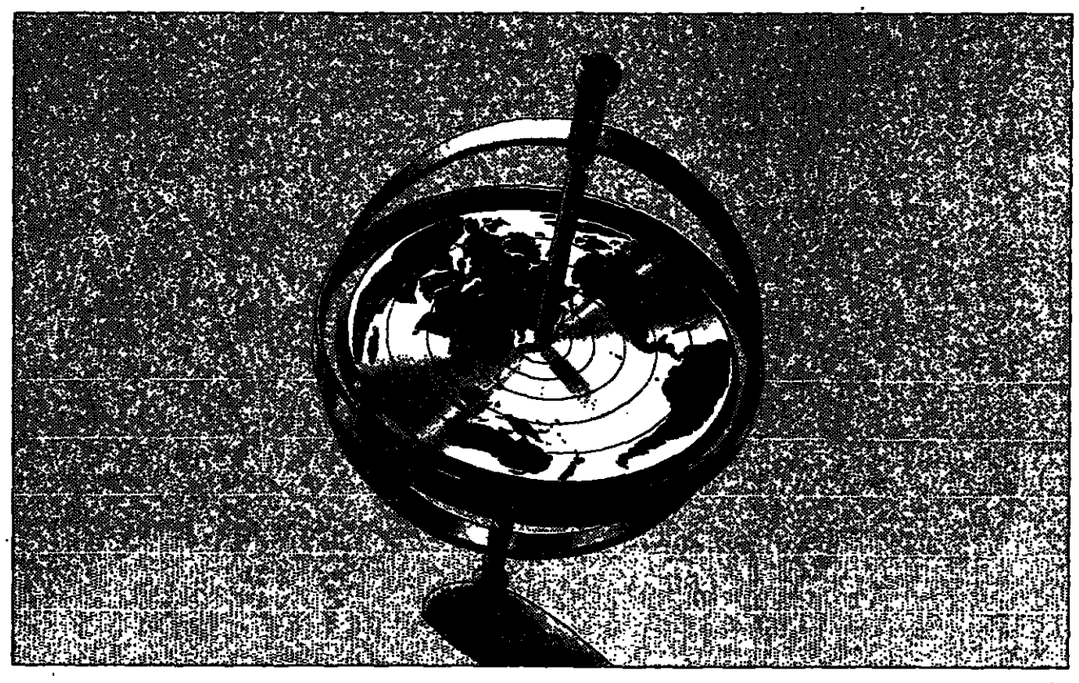
The JETRO report notes er, that this time, China is industrialization more than other time in the past, and i that need will overcome the tion that is certain to arise.

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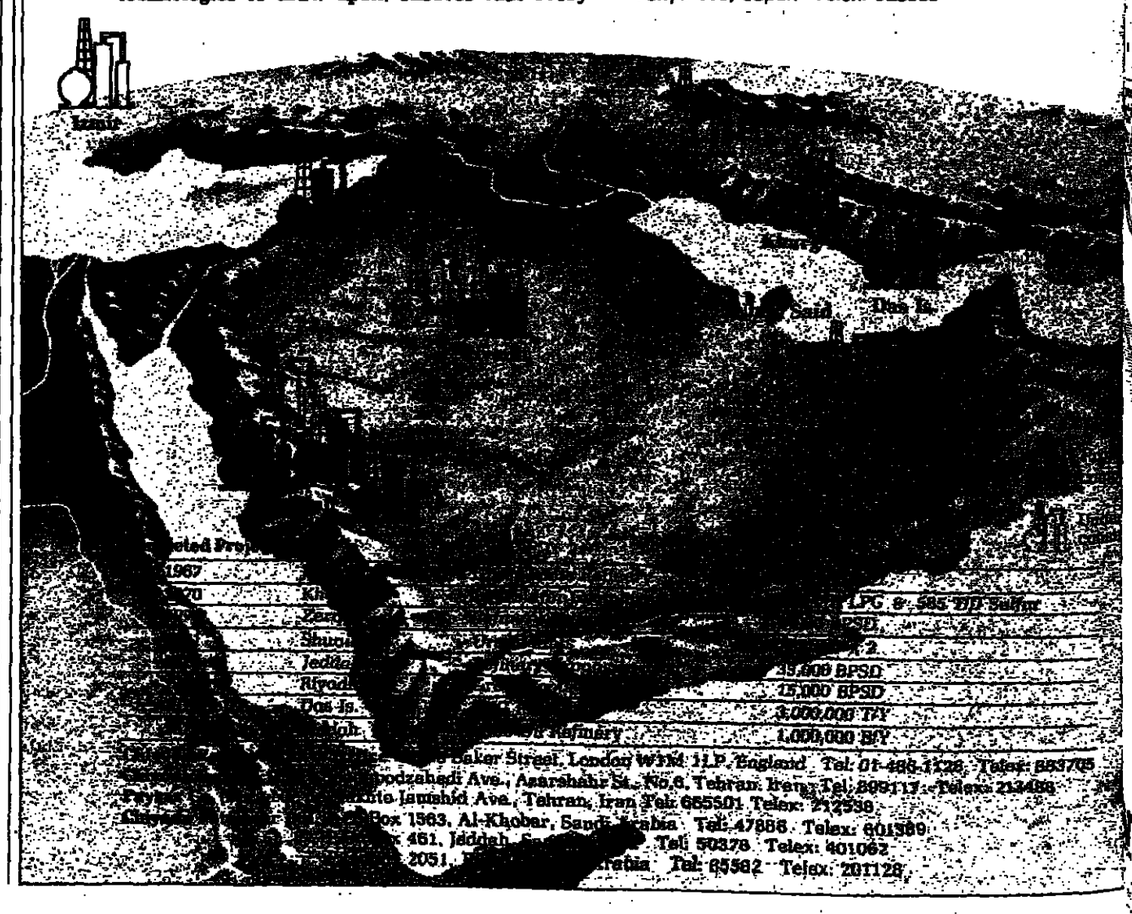
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日本

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oreign Firms Require Great Patience to Crack Local Marke

y Noel Mortimer

O (IHT) — A curious ase has been coined by officials in the course of discussions: "Promotion access creates frustration." is up the most fundamental in Japan's relations with g partners: the continuing trating inability of export- rack the Japanese market, the promises of the Japa- ernment to promote more

overnment's promises have from empty, however. In a ress conference in Tokyo, sistant Secretary of Com- rank Weil praised the "vig- olitical will" shown by the ent to open more of the e market to foreign trade. ese government officials n that the Japanese market s free as Western markets. he real problem, as some e officials freely acknowl- private conversation, is not h institutional as cultural orical. olve the problem would re- ajor changes in Japanese at- towards the rest of the s well as in the very struc- he Japanese economy. Such cannot be brought about nt.

bureaucrats and business- defensive about the out- rld. Despite the nation's ic success, most Japanese their economy as more vul- than it actually is. The rea- such attitudes, of course, is -poor Japan's high degree ndence on the outside world ital supplies of raw materi-

's success in coping with ts of the 1973 oil crisis may engthened the Japanese be- he resilience of their econo- they still lack confidence. uld appear that Japan's eco- success since the oil crisis, ore impressive than many e see it, has in fact been *less* many foreigners have ai- for. Government planners ll not succeeded in putting nomy on a track of stable, based growth. Such growth orrect the severe structural ons in the economy that are red responsible for the now ortably high level of unem- t. Critics complain that many Japanese officials still do not realize that by opening up the economy to more foreign competition, it could probably best cope with those structural distortions while at the same time reducing the bitterly resented Japanese trade surplus.

Another attitude is outright resentment among many Japanese towards what they perceive as unfair treatment in the past by the Western industrialized world. A recent example is the apparent role played by the United States in "talking up" the yen during its phenomenal rise from nearly 300 yen per dollar at the start of last year to around 190 now.

To most objective analysts, the yen looked seriously undervalued at 300 to the dollar and today it appears only marginally overvalued, if at all.

Japanese officials fully realize this. They also realize that little "talking up" was required, given the size of Japan's trade surpluses. But there still appears to be resentment both inside and outside the government that somehow Japan has been penalized for its economic success.

All this means that despite orders from the government to boost imports in accordance with sincere promises to foreign governments, the bureaucracy may still be inclined to wrap imports in red tape.

Thus, introducing new products into Japan can still take months and even years, as applications are carefully studied by a seemingly endless line of bureaucratic authorities.

The fundamental economic philosophy that lies behind Japan's postwar growth miracle could be summed up as "exports are good, while imports (of anything but essential supplies) are bad."

Such beliefs die hard, especially among bureaucrats. Imported manufactured goods may be rising because of powerful efforts by government leaders, but they still account for only 27 percent of total imports. A strong increase in that percentage is expected to take time, since it implies a basic change in the Japanese industrial structure.

Another feature in the Japanese economy that requires restructuring is the complex and inefficient distribution system, which imposes enormous markups on the prices of imported goods and which seems impenetrable to foreign exporters. No less than 10 million Japanese, out of a total work force of around 55 million, are employed in wholesale and retail businesses.

If the Japanese government were to decide overnight to raze thousands of inefficient, two-man retail outlets and replace them with a few supermarkets, it is conceivable there could be some benefit for foreign exporters. But this would hardly help the Japanese unemployment situation.

Another hard reality is that Japan, like other major industrialized nations — notably those in the European Economic Community — is determined to protect its agricultural sector from excessive foreign competition. Since they wish to maintain their self-sufficiency in food, the Japanese can hardly be blamed for this.

The obstacles to imports into Japan created by traditional attitudes and by structural economic problems can be vividly illustrated by two examples.

The first, taken from the agricultural sector, concerns beef imports. The price of one pound of domestically produced beef in a Japanese store is hovering around 4,500 yen (about $23). The astronomical retail price reflects the fact that producer prices — because of inefficient, small-scale production methods — are currently around 570,000 yen per head of cattle, more than four times the level, for example, in the United States. The high price also reflects the immensely complex distribution system for beef, which means that the producer's price has been tripled or quadrupled by the time the beef is sold in the shops.

In order to protect Japan's 450,000 cattle farmers from competition from lower-priced imported beef, a semigovernmental body, the Livestock Industry Promotion Corp., has a monopoly on imports of livestock products and imports beef under fixed annual quotas.

When domestic wholesale beef prices rise above a certain level, the LIPC releases imports; when domestic prices are too low, imports are temporarily cut off.

Imported chilled beef is sold to specially appointed trade groups. By the time it has passed through the distribution chain, it is at best only slightly cheaper than domestic beef. At that point, the retailer himself is often tempted to mix up the imports with domestic beef to raise his profit margin.

As for frozen beef, this is almost exclusively released through bidding and auctions to selected trading groups. Because sales are deliberately made at times of high demand, the groups' bid prices are close to prevailing domestic levels. A small portion of the imported frozen beef is sold directly to 2,300 government-appointed meat stores, which are besieged by consumers until the limited stocks run out.

At first sight, there are a number of ways in which the system could be altered to benefit the Japanese consumer, without destroying the livelihood of domestic cattle farmers.

A proposal made recently by a group of private-sector economists was to take exclusive control of beef imports away from the LIPC and allow anyone to import beef. The economists calculated that wholesale beef prices would drop by about 50 percent and the government would be able to earn enough in tariffs and surcharges to subsidize domestic farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture, however, opposes the proposal on a number of grounds. One argument is that demand may not rise as much as the economists calculated, so the proceeds from official levies on imports would not come close to covering the necessary subsidies. Another argument is that if demand did rise as fast as the economists forecast, it could cause a sharp rise in the price of imports themselves.

These arguments may be valid enough as far as they go. But the reasons of the Agriculture Ministry to maintain tight control over imports of beef and other agricultural products have little to do with subsidy payments and import prices.

One reason is that the ruling Liberal Democratic Party is fearful of risking alienation of even a part of the strong farm vote. More fundamental is Japan's deep fear of increasing its dependence on imported food supplies in addition to its forced dependence on imports of industrial raw materials.

In a recent agricultural white paper, the Agriculture Ministry stated its belief that there was no longer much room for major growth in food imports. Overdependence on imported food could endanger the nation's food supply, the white paper said, because the international supply-demand relation of agricultural products, although it may be temporarily slack, is tight in the long range. Japan should become as self-sufficient as possible in food, the paper concluded, and should not be made the scapegoat of trade conflicts.

Whatever the validity of the ministry's attitude, its rigidity has so far excluded even minor changes in the system that would benefit the Japanese consumer and [illegible] foreign exporters of Japanese [illegible] practices, while probably doing no significant harm to Japan's vital agricultural interests. As things stand, overseas exporters of agricultural products will continue to have a tough battle trying to improve their access to the Japanese market.

The second example of obstacles to imports is Japan's failure to bring down retail prices of imported goods in line with the sharp appreciation of the yen.

This reflects a variety of phenomena.

First, businessmen anywhere in the world need compelling reasons to lower prices. Unless Japanese companies selling imported goods are convinced they can make a net gain through higher volume sales at reduced prices, their price levels will be maintained until some authority forces them to come down. Some Japanese traders believe that the local consumer will not buy imported products if they are too cheap. The traditional view that imported manufactured goods are best marketed as luxury items is still strong enough to persuade many retailers to choose the [illegible] of low sales volume and high profit margins.

Second, in this nation the process of lowering prices on imports is complicated by the intricate distribution system. Each middleman is tempted to take a slice of the yen revaluation profit for himself, so that by the time a product gets to the shops, the price is almost the same as it was before the yen began its rise.

Another factor is that major Japanese corporations — including the huge general trading companies that handle an enormous chunk of the nation's import and export trade — are widely believed to have been pocketing revaluation gains on imports in order to subsidize their exports and thus remain competitive on overseas markets.

The government insists it is doing all it can to pass the exchange-rate gains to the consumer where appropriate. (Part of the gains government economists argue, should not be passed on to the consumer directly in the form of lower retail prices, but would be better used for capital investment by major companies. This would stimulate the economy as a whole and benefit the consumer indirectly through increased employment opportunities and higher wages.)

The Japanese government has done a great deal to boost imports in the last year or so. It has set up a Trade Facilitation Committee with the United States to examine specific problems encountered by U.S. exporters to Japan. It cut tariffs in advance of the conclusion of the Geneva-based multilateral trade negotiations. It dispatched a buying mission to the United States and in October will receive a U.S. sales mission. And it has drawn up a program of "emergency imports" expected to total at least $4 billion in the current fiscal year.

The remaining barriers to imports illustrate the awesome difficulties the government faces in implementing an import-promotion policy. The barriers can be circumvented, as many foreign corporations have already learned. But cracking the Japanese market for almost any product still requires great patience, persistence and time, as well as the willingness to accept lower profit margins, at least initially, than Western companies are used to.

Westerners Trying a Hand at Calligraphy

(Continued from Page 1)

"schools" that existed before the war disappeared. Schools, such as the different schools for flower arranging and the tea ceremony created by masters to perpetuate their particular styles, have no meaning in calligraphy. "Calligraphy is a highly individualized art in which no two artists can be exactly the same," according to Mr. Iijima.

While a few schools for teaching calligraphy exist, most instruction today is by private teachers throughout the country. "I couldn't say how many teachers there are," says Mr. Iijima, "perhaps tens of thousands. But if you add up their students, the total number of calligraphy enthusiasts runs into the millions."

Most Japanese adults who attend calligraphy schools are housewives and working women interested in the art as a hobby. The ability to write well with the traditional Japanese writing brush today is a social asset that people took for granted before the Meiji Restoration 100 years ago. Until Meiji, all Japanese writing was with a brush, called *mohitsu*, the structure of which required a degree of skill in manipulation that could only be acquired by practice. The introduction of the pen and pencil made writing easier but eliminated the artistic factor.

How do Japanese appreciate calligraphy as an art form? Mr. Iijima says Japanese look at the calligraphic character in three ways.

"One," he explains, "is the beauty of its shape. The second is the beauty of the character's lines. Japanese consider this second aspect particularly important. The third is the meaning of the character itself."

Westerners, Mr. Iijima says, appreciate calligraphy in terms of the beauty of shape and lines which, he says, "is only natural since most Westerners do not understand the Japanese language."

He adds:

"Westerners seem to be especially interested aesthetically in two aspects of calligraphy. One is *nijimi* and the other is *kasuri*."

Seated and Calm

Nijimi is formed when the ink spreads and stains into the paper beyond the stroke created by the movement of the brush. *Kasuri* is the lines created by the hairs of the brush in a pattern that gives the impression that not enough ink has been applied.

"Executing calligraphy requires intense preparation and concentration," Mr. Iijima explains. "The calligrapher must first of all be seated in the proper manner. As he moves the ink stick back and forth on the ink slab wet with water to prepare the ink, he calms himself in order to achieve the right psychological frame of mind. In other words, *shodo* (the way of writing) serves to develop the spirit."

For Westerners, Mr. Iijima has prepared a special explanation. "The artistic character of calligraphy," he writes, "can be summarized in the following three points:

"(A) Art created in a calligrapher's area of activity concerns characters or letters having certain rules and regulations on their construction. Calligraphy is realized when the calligrapher can grasp the meaning of the character (*kanji*) and impart his own subjective feelings into its expression. The calligrapher must become one with the meaning of the *kanji* and find in it a subjective response which he communicates through his art. The calligrapher uses *kanji* as a motif to express his way of perceiving life.

"(B) In writing a character or characters, the calligrapher is required to use lines and points (dots) to achieve his concept in one breath and in a continuous movement, without stopping to think and reason along the way.

"On finding some points with which he is dissatisfied, he is not allowed to mend or to stop his movement. And the calligrapher should try to express his heart and soul through his work, with a frankness and purity beyond his consciousness.

"(C) Being a calligrapher is achieved in *sumi* (black ink) without the artist being concerned with the effect of colors and forms. Calligraphy must be done according to the way of life and not through preconceived images or ideas."

If this sounds esoteric in English, it is a lot more comprehensible in Japanese. This brings to mind the remark of a Westerner who, on viewing an exhibition of Japanese calligraphy, observed, "It is both mystic and alien, yet most pleasing to behold."

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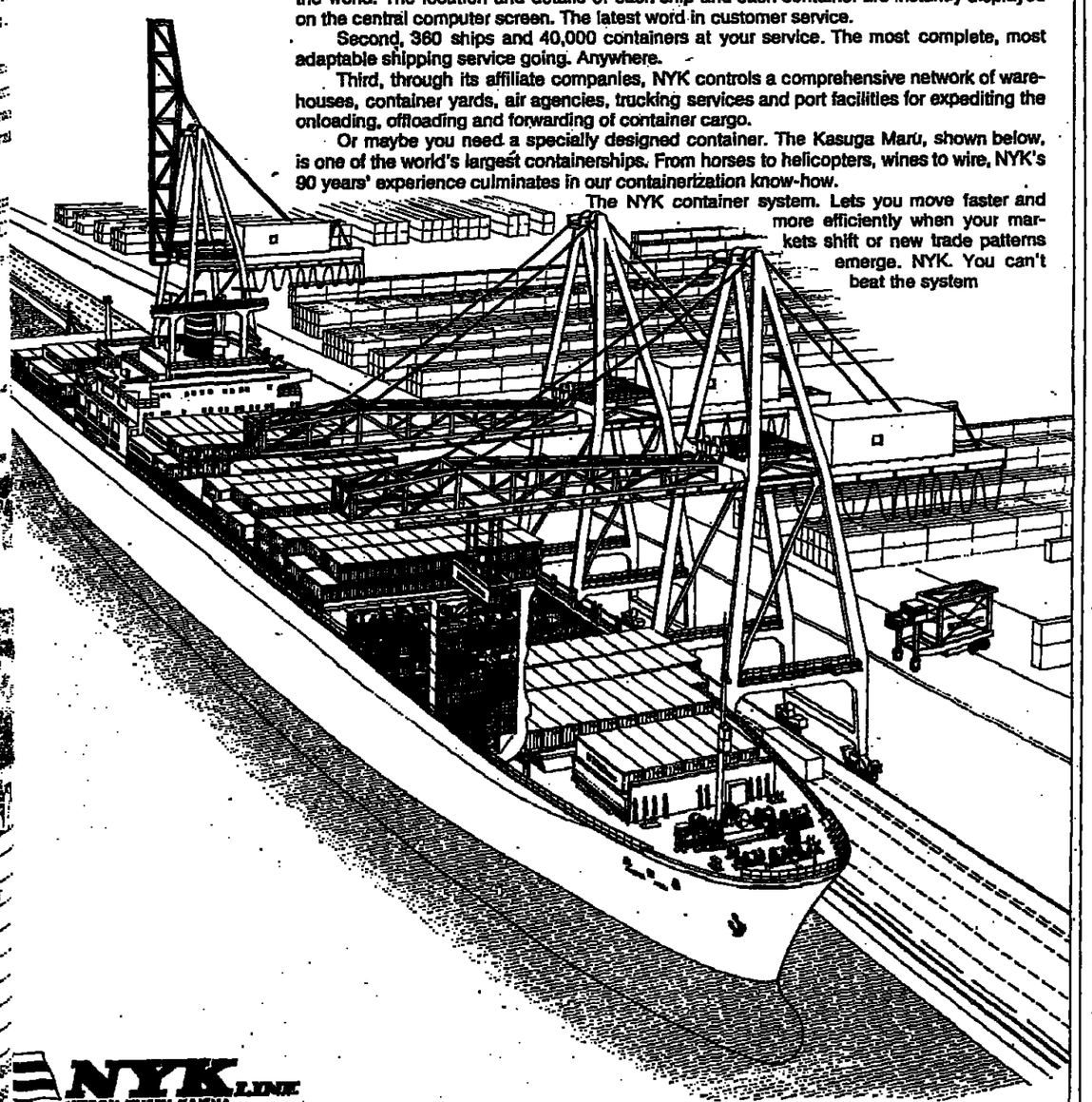
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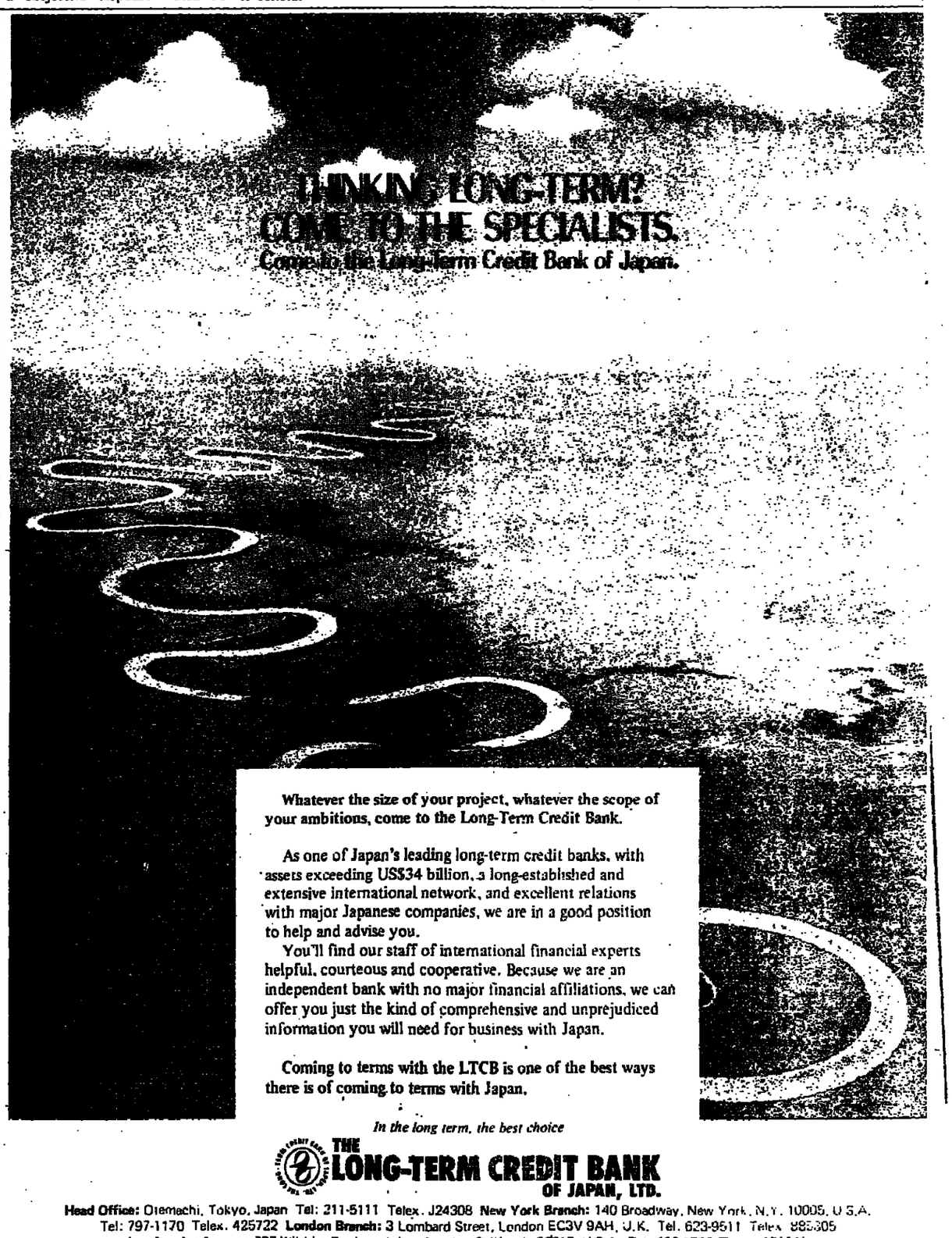
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Medium and Small Industries Are Fighting for Survival

By Robert Y. Horiguchi

TOKYO (IHT) — In times of crisis, it is usually the small people who suffer the most.

This is the situation in Japan today. Squeezed between the effects of a soaring yen and growing competition from developing Asian nations, medium and small export industries are engaged in a grim fight for survival.

Many of them are operating at a loss against fast-shrinking backlogs with few new orders in sight as their traditional customers, mostly American, are seeking cheaper products in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore.

In addition, the sudden appreciation of the yen that has almost doubled its value against the dollar in 12 months is driving an increasing number of them to the brink of bankruptcy.

Japan's big business has been able to weather the currency storm by raising its export prices, taking advantage of the inflationary wave in the United States, while introducing drastic management efforts to pare down costs. However, medium and small manufacturers, with a few exceptions, have not been able to do so as they find that price competitiveness in dollar terms remains the determining sales factor for the myriad of goods that they turn out.

Japan's big business has been able to weather the currency storm by raising its export prices, taking advantage of the inflationary wave in the United States, while introducing drastic management efforts to pare down costs. However, medium and small manufacturers, with a few exceptions, have not been able to do so as they find that price competitiveness in dollar terms remains the determining sales factor for the myriad of goods that they turn out.

If they raise their dollar prices to make up for reduced yen earnings per unit of dollar sales, they automatically lose buyers. Moreover, the quality of most competing products that are being offered in Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore is now almost as high as their own output, while the currencies in these countries have remained stable.

Established on a shoestring soon after the end of World War II, when the national ethos was "export or die," these medium and small industries began by implementing the idea that "if it can be exported, let's make it." Many promptly fell by the wayside, but in general they prospered to become the mainstay of Japanese exports during almost a decade until big industry got back on its feet.

The now affected industries cover a wide spectrum ranging from sewing machines, bicycles, wool and cotton textiles, chinaware, musical instruments, toys, cutlery and flatware, tools, eyeglass frames and scarves to various novelties.

They form clusters of small businesses in 76 localities throughout Japan, each with its own specialty, employing from 20 to 200 people. The majority of them are family enterprises.

A survey by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry carried out on July 31, when the yen rose to 190 to the dollar, paints a grim picture. It concludes that should the yen rise to 180 to the dollar, business would come to a standstill in 41 of these localities, while bankruptcies would be inevitable in 21 others.

Even today, says the study, when calculated on a yen basis, sales have already dipped 50 percent in comparison to last year in half of the 76 localities. Hardest hit are the manufacturers of sewing machines, bicycles and binoculars whose markets are nearly saturated.

Dramatic View

A still more dramatic view of the situation is provided by a Tokyo commercial credit agency that attributes to the rising yen 130 bankruptcies of such minor businesses in 12 months since July last year. A total of 22 enterprises collapsed for that reason in July this year alone, it says.

Their total indebtedness is estimated by the agency at 73.6 billion yen, or approximately $385 million.

These developments have added fuel to the argument that Japan should follow West Germany's example and opt for an international division of labor by writing off its labor-intensive industries and concentrate instead on the production of goods with a high added value in line with the law of comparative economic advantage.

Experts point out that the annual value of West German exports is 50 percent higher than those of Japan as the result of Bonn's policy of concentrating on the manufacture of high technology products.

In a blueprint for Japan's future export industry structure, a group of senior businessmen and economists has recommended that 18 products should be taken off the list of the 105 principal goods now being exported.

The 20-member Industrial Planning Conference, a private body headed by Takenshi Sakurada, president of the Federation of Japanese Employers' Associations, grouped the main export products into four categories, ranking them in order of diminishing importance from those that should no longer be exported. "Export efficiency" was the criterion used in making the selection.

Among those recommended for phasing out as export goods were bicycles and flatware. But also listed in this category were canned fish, synthetic rubber, urea, plywood, synthetic long fibers, mosaic tiles, steel and copper products, and transformers and condensers, which are mostly produced by major industrial interests.

The added value of these products, the group ruled, was low in proportion to the energy and raw materials used in their production.

Government authorities, while leaning toward these recommendations since they fall in line with their own thinking, have adopted a cautious attitude on their implementation for economic, social and political reasons. They are particularly solicitous about the welfare of medium and small business establishments.

Minimal Share

The output of such enterprises today represents only a minimal share of the total value of Japan's exports, but in many instances it constitutes the major source of revenue in local economies.

Moreover, the phasing out of manufacturing plants would have a serious local impact by increasing unemployment, which is now running at 2.3 percent, a high level for Japan.

In addition, officials cannot ignore the political clout of medium and small businessmen in their communities. These have traditionally voted conservative, su[pporting] the ruling Liberal Democr[atic] ty.

Consequently, the gover[nment] generously providing low[-interest] loans to the affected indu[stries] enable them to ride over [the ex-] change pinch and to enab[le those] who want to change their [lines of] business to do so.

This is the second time [the] authorities have extended a [helping] hand to minor exporting in[dustries]. The first was in 1971 follo[wing the] so-called "Nixon shock" [when the] dollar lost its gold backing[. Deprecia-] tion precipitated a revalu[ation of] the yen from 360 to 308 [to the] lar, the first time its exchan[ge rate] had been changed since th[e end of] World War II.

The small export busines[ses] the most seriously affected[. The] government offers to fi[nance] change in their business [by] medium and small entre[preneurs] were reluctant to do so. On[e of the] plications for such loans w[ere pro-] cessed in five years.

Funding Reques[ts]

In contrast, 80 requests [for] ing for the same purpos[e were] proved between April [and] July this year, suggesting th[at] businessmen have seen the [writing] on the wall.

Interestingly, those who [have] their lines of business in th[e past] five-year period seldom [took] vantage of their trade con[nections] or experience to enter new f[ields].

For instance, persons w[ho were] engaged in silk weaving in[clude] running boarding houses o[r law] courts; those who used t[o make] neckties became apartmen[t house] operators; manufacturers [of] ware went into road sign [construc-] tion, while a sub-contracto[r for] shipyard took up forestry.

Meanwhile, those who h[ave ap-] plied for government loans [to con-] tinue in business are explor[ing new] markets. A scarf manufactu[rer used] his credit to buy a dyeing [machine] to turn out scarves four ti[mes the] size of those he was selling [in the] United States. His new m[arket is] the Soviet Union, where pe[ople re-] quire larger scarves because [of the] cold. He has no fear of comp[etition] from Korea and Taiwan si[nce the] Soviet Union has no trade re[lations] with those anti-Comm[unist] nations.

A flatware manufacturer, [on the] other hand, has begun expor[ting to] Africa and the Middle Ea[st at] cheaper prices. The quality [of the] goods has dropped, however[. Only] 20 operations were requi[red to] meet export requirements [in the] United States, he now ma[kes] with only five.

Concern Is Focused On Yen's Rapid Climb

(Continued from Page 1)

trade surplus would shrink to $13.5 billion and the current account surplus to $6 billion (it was $10.9 billion in 1977).

Now it is quite openly admitted that regardless of what the economy does, Japan is firmly headed for a current account surplus of more than $20 billion. The figure of 7 percent has become a meaningless slogan.

The Straw

The straw currently being clutched at is a sharp decline in export volume, now that the yen has broken the barrier of 200 to the dollar. But this has yet to be translated into any significant fall in the dollar value of exports. The dollar value of exports still manages to rise by more than 10 percent over the previous year, while imports remain at their persistently low, one-digit growth levels.

Most importers of consumer goods have preferred to pocket their exchange gains rather than pass them on to consumers, so an increase in consumer demand cannot be expected.

Imports of raw materials are decided by the state of the economy rather than price. Indeed, the long-term trend for import volumes and values is to fall as industry turns increasingly to knowledge-intensive sectors and away from materials processing.

And the processors — iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and paper pulp — are taking full advantage of current world oversupply to force down import prices.

Observers speculate that if the yen appreciates even further, perhaps the government will reluctantly tackle the export-import imbalance seriously. But for the time being, it seems content simply to mouth slogans.

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هكذا من الأصل

Agriculture Remains Problem Sector of Nation's Economy

Saburo Matsukawa

TOKYO — Agriculture has been generously provided to the all-problem sector of the Japanese economy.

Consequently, the sector has constantly lagged behind the rapid pace of change that has enabled Japan's fast industrial-izing businesses to do so. Its relatively low productivity and low capital efficiency are the chief reasons why authorities have had to maintain high prices of many foodstuffs, including rice and beef, at a very high level in Japan by international comparison. The need to help farmers has laid Japan open to charges of protectionism. Officials of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture say that the first time in the history of advanced industrial nations that have been changed completely solved their agricultural problems. But Japan's case World War II. to be much worse than the most serious.

The small average size of Japanese rice government of farms is very small, only 1.1 hectares (2.71 acres). An average of 1.2 changes in the mechanization and is work per farm, while each were reluctant has its own small combine. applications for subsidies for agricultural equipment, ceased in five years are used for only several

Funding

year. A total of 424,000 households raised In contrast, the number of beef cattle in 1977, averaging for the same 4.7 head per household. Similarly, the approved between small-scale farming prevails in businessmen in other agricultural areas. Enlargement of individual farms on the wall through amalgamation or collectivization of farms has not made Interestingly, their lines of progress since the land re-five-year plans after World War II.

Beef Prices

Japan and the United were engaged in trade talks the closing months of 1977 early 1978, many Japanese farmers and industrialists publicly privately supported a U.S. for drastic expansion of import quotas for beef. prices in Japan are believed to least three times the level in countries, as evidenced by that many Japanese tourbuy nowadays bring back large of sirloin as souvenirs for families from overseas travels. price differentials are be-to be widening as a result of sharp appreciation of the yen last year, especially in recent The Japanese government able to persuade the Ministry agriculture to agree only to in-Japan's overall beef quota. the latter half (Oct.-March) of fiscal 1977 to 45,000 tons and to another increase of 5,000 tons in the first half (April-Sept.) of fiscal 1978, in addition to doubling the quota for hotel-quality beef imports to 2,000 tons in fiscal 1977 and another 1,000-ton increase in fiscal 1978.



Produce are lined up neatly in a Tokyo market.

Japan also agreed to triple the imports of U.S. oranges to 45,000 tons and quadruple the imports of citrus fruit from the United States to 4,000 tons a year, with imports being limited to off-season periods for Japanese mandarin oranges. The Americans were not satisfied with these measures and have been pressing Japan for further increases in the imports of these items as well as beef in the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations. Japanese Agricultural Minister Ichiro Nakagawa is participating in final talks on these issues this month.

Meanwhile, New Zealand refused to initial a fishery agreement with Japan on the grounds that Japan did not commit itself to increase its imports of agricultural products such as beef and dairy goods from New Zealand.

During the period of fast economic growth in Japan, agriculture lagged behind industry in the process of modernization. Between 1960 and 1977 Japan's farming population (persons actually engaged in agricultural production) was halved from 14.5 million to 7.2 million, but the number of farming households fell only 20 percent to 4,840,000 from 6,060,000. Out of total farming households, only 13.3 percent were engaged exclusively in agricultural production, the remainder concurrently working in industries or offices to stretch their agricultural incomes. The share of agricultural income in total national income declined from 10.2 percent to 5.0 percent.

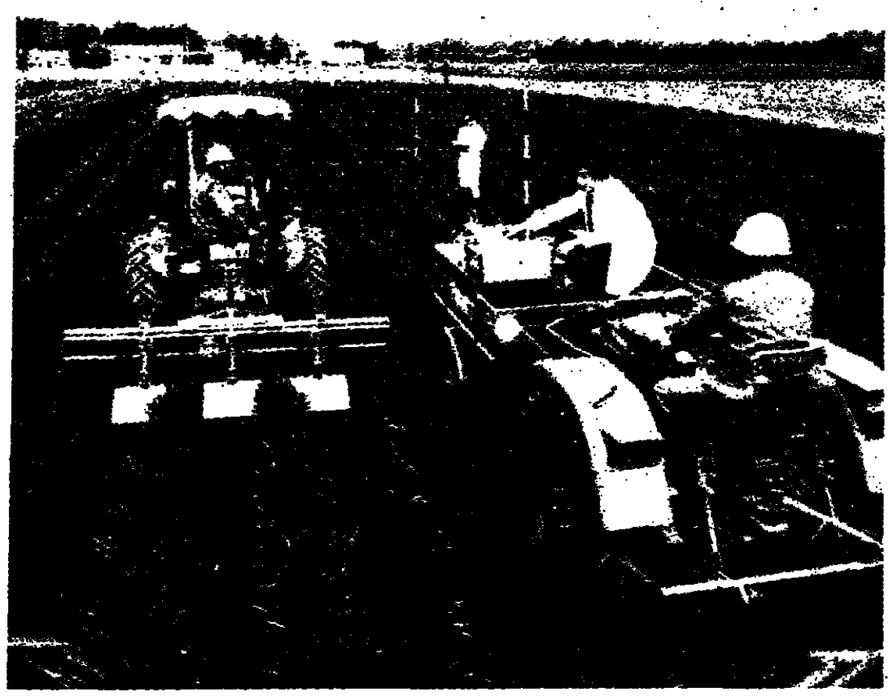
In the same period the age of the farming population changed substantially, as younger generations flowed out of rural villages to work in industries. The percentage of farmers above 60 years of age rose from 10 percent to 30 percent, while that of farmers between 16 and 29 years of age fell from 29 percent to 16 percent. Adoption of farming machinery made rapid progress, but the smallness of individual farms seriously lowered capital efficiency.

Partly for political and partly for traditional reasons, the Japanese government has been giving top priority to rice in its policy of protecting agriculture. Under the Food Control Law, prices of rice, wheat and barley are fixed by the Japanese government both for producers and consumers. Every spring rice-growing farmers, with the support of members of the Diet from rural electorates, come to Tokyo in large groups to demand an increase in the producer's price of rice. Despite the sharp decline in the farming population, rural electorates maintained their political importance for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which depends heavily on farmers' votes.

In determining the producer's price of rice, the Japanese government applied the principle that the labor of farmers and their families should be valued at the same wage level as urban workers, regardless of productivity. The Japanese producer's price of rice is higher than the international market level, by fivefold in some cases, making it impossible for Japan to export rice on a commercial basis. (Another reason for the difficulty is that rice produced in Japan is the round-grain Japonica-type rice, which is not relished by consumers in many other rice-eating countries, who prefer long-grain Indica-type rice.)

The urban population makes perpetual demands on the government to fix the consumer's price of rice as low as possible. The difference between the high producer's price and the low consumer's price has to be subsidized by the government, which controls the prices and distribution of rice in Japan.

On the other hand, the Japanese government neglected to protect wheat, barley, soybean and feed grains such as corn and grain sorghum. Domestic production of wheat, which accounted for 39 percent of total Japanese wheat consumption in the early 1960s, has now fallen to only 4 percent: similar declines from 107 percent to 10 percent were registered for barley and from 21 percent to 1 percent for maize and grain sorghum. The gaps were covered with imports mainly from the United States, Canada and Australia.



A weeder undergoes a test on Japanese farm.

Such a policy led to a glut of rice in Japan, especially because per-capita consumption of rice fell steadily with the Westernization of the Japanese people's food habits. In the early 1970s Japan had to dispose of about 6 million tons of surplus rice, mainly by directing it to feed use — at a heavy loss to the government. A program to cut back the rice crop by restricting the planted acreage, which had been introduced to deal with the situation, was gradually eased.

However, stocks of rice in Japan rose again to an estimated 4,600,000 tons, including 3,600,000 tons of old-crop rice, which is much larger than the normal running stocks. The Japanese government decided to drastically tighten the cutback program to reduce the rice crop, which reached 13 million tons last year, by 1,950,000 tons in 1978. Farmers are strongly opposed to the plan, simply because no other crops are so lucrative for them as rice. The volume of surplus rice is now expected to exceed 6 million tons this fall in view of an unusually long summer with plenty of sunshine.

Although the agricultural price support system is applied to a total of 34 items, representing nearly 80 percent of total agricultural production, 90 percent of the appropriations in the national budget for this purpose is spent for rice alone. Some farmers are still unable to make up their minds to switch part of their paddy fields to other crops.

The Agricultural Ministry says the rice crop cutback program is an emergency measure necessitated by the surplus rice crop and will be followed by a longer-range plan to restructure Japanese agriculture. The ministry has already raised the producer's prices of wheat, barley and soybean to recover their domestic output.

In the meantime, steps are being taken to improve the paddy fields in order to expand second crops in winter, which have now declined to 8.8 percent of total farm production from 34.1 percent previously. The program will also encourage enlargement of individual farms through purchases and renting of land and will establish closer communication and cooperation among farmers by rebuilding rural communities. The ministry is also contemplating a series of measures for structural reforms, to follow up two previous ones launched since 19[illegible] and it is encouraging 1,250,000 "core farming households" to take over the whole of Japanese agriculture.

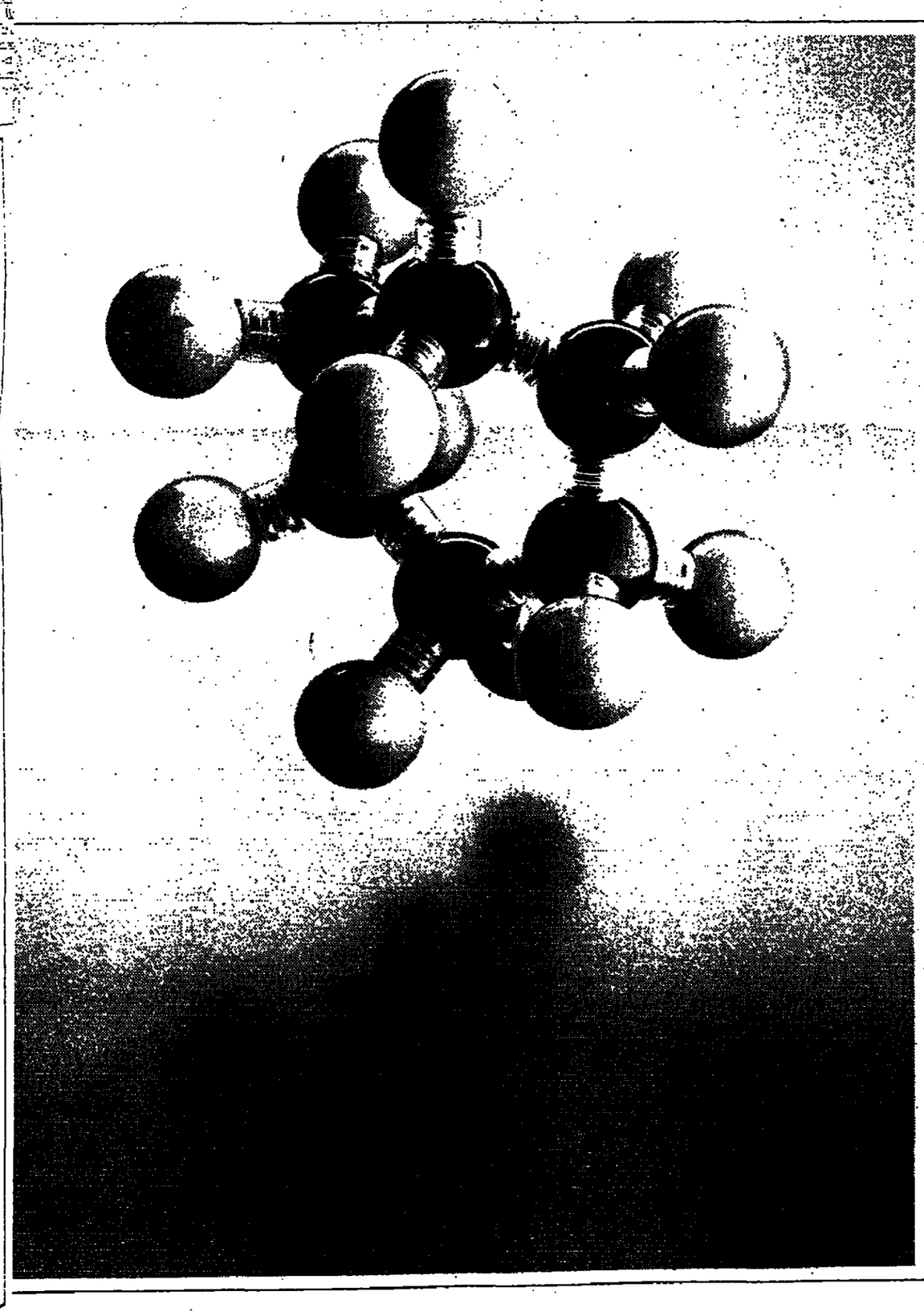
Imports

Until these measures take effect to rationalize and modernize Japanese agriculture, the nation can only slowly open its markets for farm products, ministry officials say. Japan will certainly increase the imports of these products gradually as domestic demand increases, but it cannot go to the extent of imperiling its own agriculture.

Since the early 1970s the Japanese have become increasingly aware of the need for self-sufficiency in foods. Japan's own food production has fallen to 72 percent of its total food consumption from 9[illegible] percent in 1960. Protection of agriculture, which is also practiced in Western countries, especially in the EEC, has become more important than ever for securing enough food for the nation. Some foodstuffs such as beef, may come in short supply again in the future.

As for those agricultural products on which Japan will have to continue to depend for overseas sources of supply, including wheat, maize, feed grains and sugar, Japan will try to secure stable imports through close cooperation with exporting countries, ministry officials say. Special efforts will be made for the smooth operation of an agreement reached in August, 1975, between the United States and Japan for a total of 14 million tons of grains — comprising 3 million tons each of wheat and soybean and 8 million tons of feed grains — to be supplied by the United States to Japan annually.

But Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), has stated repeatedly that Japan should completely liberalize all 22 agricultural items whose imports are still subjected to quota restrictions, because such libralization would benefit the Japanese economy as a whole.



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TOKAI BANK
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(in thousands)

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET as of March 31, 1978

Total Assets	¥ 8,426,790,383	US $ 37,898,765
Securities	¥ 1,153,703,856	US $ 5,188,684
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥ 4,675,254,858	US $ 21,026,557
Total Liabilities	¥ 8,239,029,352	US $ 37,054,326
Deposits	¥ 5,918,232,244	US $ 26,616,740
Total Stockholders' Equity	¥ 187,761,031	US $ 844,439
Paid-up Capital	¥ 54,500,000	US $ 245,109

Profit for the Term after Taxes
(for the Year ended March 31, 1978)
¥ 16,747,265 US $ 75,319

Notes (1) Yen amounts are converted into U.S. dollars at the rate ¥ 222.35 per US $1.
(2) The above statements are nonconsolidated.

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日本

Commercial Banks Eyeing the Loan Marke

While such a move is reportedly being considered by the Finance Ministry, its implementation is still problematical in view of opposition from two important sectors of the financial world: the institutions monopolizing the issue of such medium and long-term bank debentures and the securities companies.

TOKYO (IHT) — The winds of change are blowing in Japan's financial establishment as the internationalization of the Tokyo money market moves ahead.

The outcome is likely to be a restructuring of the entire banking system, including the knocking down of the rigid compartmentalization that, among other things, assigns to two distinct groups of banks the role of providing long-term and short-term funds.

A first step in this direction would be to allow commercial banks, which are presently barred from issuing medium and long-term instruments, to float bonds through their offshore subsidiaries.

While such a move is reportedly being considered by the Finance Ministry, its implementation is still problematical in view of opposition from two important sectors of the financial world: the institutions monopolizing the issue of such medium and long-term bank debentures and the securities companies.

Both see such a development as an opening wedge for the invasion by commercial banks into their traditional territories. They attach particular importance to the issue since they consider it as a "mini-decision" that could eventually snowball into a "maxi-decision" that would infringe upon their privileges.

This is but one aspect of the intense push-pull of advocacy of interests, political advantage and institutional position that has been considered in a study on the future of commercial banks by the Committee on Financial System Research, an advisory body to the Finance Ministry. However, earlier this month the committee decided to shelve any decision pending further study on the proposed issue of CDs, foreign bonds and compound interest on deposits for commercial banks.

In a Bind

The commercial banks have found themselves in a bind lately as their profit margin on interest — that is, the interest yield from loans, less the cost of deposits — registered minus in the half-year term ending last March for the first time since the end of World War II. In 1974, this profit margin of interest rates stood at a high 1.69 percent.

The decline was a consequence of the successive lowering of the discount rate to a record-setting 3.5 percent per annum on March 16, a reduction of 5.5 percent from its peak in 1974. The bank's prime lending rate dropped to a record low of 3.75 percent as a result.

Although deposit rates were also lowered, their decline was more moderate.

Current and ordinary deposits in these 13 commercial banks, which operate on a nationwide scale, account for a little less than 10 percent and 20 percent respectively, while time deposits, usually for periods of more than a year, represent 60 percent of the total deposits.

While some of these banks have 7 to 8 trillion yen in deposits, the average amount of deposits held by each of these institutions come to about 5 billion yen.

The banks, also known as city banks, are not allowed to issue CDs, negotiable certificates of time deposits, although this ban may also be lifted in the future as part of a reorganization of the banking system that foresees extensive mergers.

Adding to the plight of the commercial banks, the proposition of short-term loans extended by long-term credit and trust banks has been on the increase as the demand for long-term loans dropped when corporations reduced investments in plant and equipment because of the protracted business recession.

Bad Debts

An increasing number of write-offs for bad debts that were caused by bankruptcies or mismanagement among their corporate clients has also contributed to the decline in city bank earnings. For instance, the Sumitomo Bank lost 110 billion yen in bad debts incurred by Ataka and Co., a major trading firm that went under last year as the result of heavy investments in a Newfoundland oil refinery that failed.

Nevertheless, the 13 commercial banks registered a 6.8 percent increase in their pre-tax profits in the semi-annual term that ended last March. They achieved this principally through sales of securities, amounting to 115.3 billion yen, almost equal to their combined post-tax profits of 120.9 billion yen in the same period.

Bond sales in the secondary market were particularly profitable. It is estimated that the banks earned between 6 and 10 billion yen in selling 100 billion yen worth of bonds.

The aggressive bond selling is believed to be aimed principally at offsetting losses from bad debts, but it also appears to be designed to foster bond transactions in one of the banks' main business lines.

The banks also did well in their international transactions, earning 114.1 billion yen from this source during the period ending last March: 4.1 percent more than they did in the semi-annual term ending September, 1977.

Even so, the share of international transactions in city bank profits still stands at only about 10 percent — except for the Bank of Tokyo, which specializes in foreign exchange. A total of 67 percent of this institution's profits during the term came from international transactions.

Overseas Lending

Wataru Horie, a director of the Mitsubishi Bank, foresees that such transactions will soon provide 20 percent of the profits of the city banks and predicts that consequently their future performance will depend on how well they handle international business.

Faced with a slack domestic demand for funds, these banks are anxious to engage in direct overseas lending but are hampered by the existing prohibition on issuing bonds.

At present, only the three long-term credit banks and the specially chartered Bank of Tokyo are authorized to issue bank debentures — one-year discount bonds and five-year interest bearing bonds.

When the Japanese banks expanded abroad in the 1970s, they took with them this restriction with the result that the issue of medium and long-term instruments was limited to the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Long-term Credit Bank of Japan, the Nippon Credit Bank, the Bank of Tokyo and their offshore subsidiaries.

Under those circumstan other banks borrowed sh lent long on thin profit mar

But when the oil crisis d the Euromarket, many were badly burned, promp Finance Ministry to offshore term lending.

This ban was relaxed in year. Since then, Japanese cial banks are estimated made between $500 and $ lion each month. One repor $4.2 billion the new term proved last year and fore thorizations for $6 billion These loans are generally to have maturities of seven more.

In order to meet the ma matching requirement, the have sought longer-term bo and taken term deposits Euromarket. In addition, th also issued medium-term n certificates of deposit in the States, Europe and Singap they still find themselves to potential crises similar after the oil shock since struments seldom go beyo years' maturity.

Hence their wish to be ized to issue bonds.

The specialized banks are ing this on the grounds that banks, once they are allowe sue debentures abroad, mig tually demand the right to the home market, while the ties companies fear that th ness would be affected if th are able to issue and trade b

Stop-and-Go Samurai Bonds

(Continued from Page 1)

tions were buying the Samurai bonds and then selling the securities to foreigners on the secondary markets in Tokyo, London and New York, making a handsome profit in the process. According to one broker, "More than half of the outstanding issues by some recent prime borrowers, like Australia, are now bumming around somewhere in Europe."

The Trouble

The trouble started in July. In order to finance this year's 34 trillion yen budget, the government is floating a record 11 trillion yen in national government bonds. To speed the country's economic recovery, 60 percent of the bonds will be issued in the first half of the fiscal year (April-September).

The underwriting of 250 billion yen in government bonds and 105 billion yen in Samurai bonds in one month by the Japanese brokerage houses was more than enough to saturate the market. Placement of the World Bank's 75 billion yen issue, the largest flotation ever on the Samurai bond market (15-year maturity, coupon 6.5 percent, priced at 100 percent) fell behind schedule. Prices for the government's 10-year, 6.1 percent bonds, which were issued at 99.5 percent, fell to 98 percent.

Another factor exacerbating the July plunge in yen bond prices was the frantic trading in the foreign exchange markets. After reaching the low 180s in yen, many felt that the yen had reached a short-term peak. With the prospects of further 10-20 percent revaluation of the yen unlikely in the near future, foreign interest in Samurai bonds withered away.

The sudden stagnation of the Samurai bond market has caused private companies who had hoped to make their own issues to rethink their plans. Until now, yen bond issues by foreign entities in Tokyo have been restricted to governmental or quasi-governmental institutions or international organizations like the World Bank.

However, an encouraging precedent was set when the Industrial Fund of Finland issued 5 billion yen worth of Samurai bonds (12 year maturity, 6.4 percent coupon, priced at 99.55 percent) at the end of June. The Industrial Fund of Finland is 65-percent owned by the Finnish government, and the flotation was expected to open the way for other part-government-owned European companies.

With the credit standing of many multinational companies higher than some Third World borrowers that have already tapped the market in Tokyo, the chances of the first purely private Samurai bond flotation occuring this year seemed good. Reports began to appear that large U.S. companies like Citicorp and Sears Roebuck were negotiating with MOF to make their own yen bond issues.

There is one major barrier to foreign companies floating yen bonds in Tokyo. While in the United States and Europe prime borrowers can issue unsecured bonds, in Japan such flotations are made only on a secured basis, with some form of bank guarantee or lien backing up the securites. The collateral issue remains the biggest stumbling block to potential corporate Samurai bond issuers.

With issues from institutions like the World Bank now having difficulty, the appearence of corporate Samurai bonds will most likely be delayed until market conditions improve.

In order to bring the Samurai bond market back to normal, an emergency meeting was held at the end of July by four major underwriters. There it was agreed that the number of Japanese government bonds to be underwritten in August would be reduced from the 250 billion yen that were placed in July to 190 billion yen in August.

Yen bond placements by foreign issuers will also be cut down. The only Samurai bond issue for August, one by the Kingdom mark, was reduced from 4 yen to 30 billion, and the was shortened from 12 to 1 The only issue for Sep being made by the New government, is tentatively s billion yen, but that may reduced.

In October the number pected Samurai bond issues cover a little more, with 60 yen in flotations planned, in 20 billion yen by Mexico, 2 yen by Finland, and 15 billi by the Energy Corp. of Sa In November two countri way and Venezuela, are sue 50 billion yen each i bonds, but brokers believe is too much for the marke sorb in its present weaken so the issues are likely to down. One issue by the Electricity Corp. has bee poned until December, w other by Spain has been po indefinitely.

How long will it take the to recover? Some observe the market to start pickin the end of the year. It is that by then the governmen minous bond issues will subside, allowing more roo sues by foreign entities. days of 100 billion yen pe are gone. According to on "By underwriting 100 billi Samurai bonds for severa in a row, we overshot th demand. A more reasonab 60-70 billion yen per mont

Of course the current bond prices does not mea of the Samurai bond mar market is just taking a Once the supply and de yen denominated securiti back into balance, the more overseas borrowers can be expected. And whi not happen this year, the Samurai bond issue, no twinkle in the eye of som rate treasurers, may soon b reality.

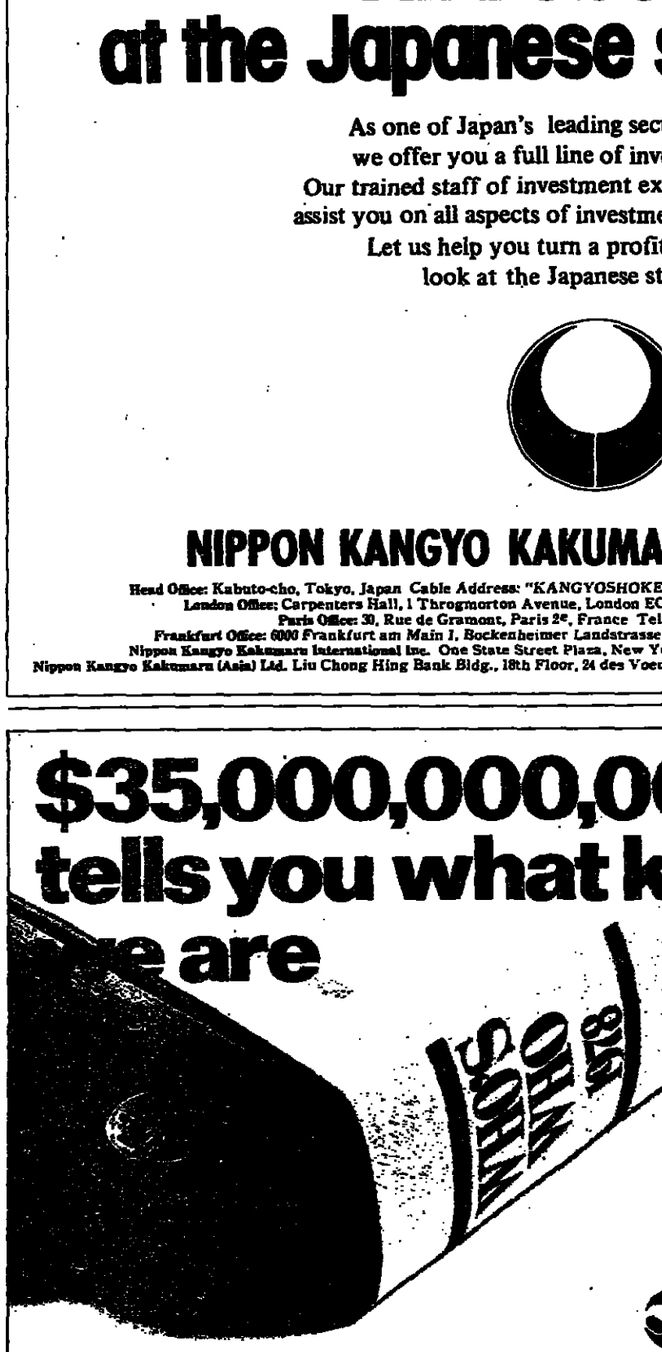
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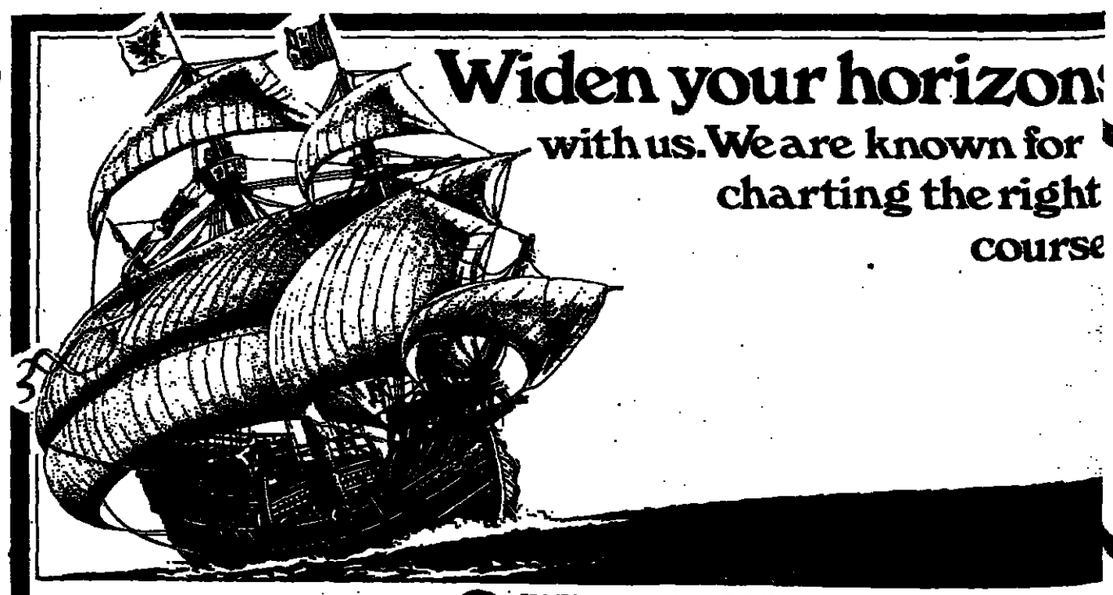


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日本

...eed Stressed for Success in Geneva Talks

...YO (IHT) — Japanese gov-...nment leaders have been ... every available opportunity ... to stress the importance of ... fully concluding the current ... Round of multilateral trade ...tions (MTN).

...he Bonn summit of leading ...ialized nations in July, Japa... Premier Takeo Fukuda chose ...le out "successful guidance" ... Geneva-based MTN talks as ...e of special importance for ...

...uhiko Ushiba, minister for ...l economic affairs, is on ... as saying recently that fail... reach agreement in Geneva ... be "a real disaster."

... Shiro Miyamoto, head of in...onal trade policy at the Min... of International Trade and ...ry, recently assured foreign ...pondents that Japan was ... enthusiastic" about MTN ...s, as, he said, "you can see ...he offers we have made."

... generosity of Japan's offers ...iff reductions and other key ...is debatable. If it were not ... would hardly be a need for ...ten acrimonious exchanges ... place in Geneva between ...se and other delegates.

... there is no reason to doubt ...s seriousness in wanting to ...eat MTN package agreement ... end of this year.

Ground Rules

... new MTN accord, which ... formally establish a new set ...und rules for international ...is seen in Tokyo as the best ...le safeguard against a anoth... of protectionism around ...rld.

...an, because of its still enor... trade surplus, is probably the ...ulnerable of all advanced in...ized nations to protection...

... outstanding problems that ...ations claim to have with re... Japan are its tariff levels ...e limited degree of access to ...panese market for agricultur...ducts (a particularly sensitive ...n Japanese relations with the ...d States) and for manufac... goods.

...an claims that it has taken ...ntial measures to reduce its ...rassing trade surplus ($20.33 ... in fiscal 1977, which ended ...arch, and $9.30 billion in the ...ths since then) and to reduce ... with its main trading part...e United States and the Eu... Economic Community.

...anuary, in a famous commu... produced at the end of talks ...en Mr. Ushiba and Robert ...s, U.S. special trade repre...ve, both said that they would ... eliminate tariff and non-tar...riers to trade, and that their ...bjective in the MTN was to ...e "basic equity" in their trad...ations by affording to major ... countries "substantially ...lent competitive opportuni... a reciprocal basis."

Beef Imports

...n promised that its current ...t balance of payments sur... would be "substantially ...d" in fiscal 1978 through ex...n of domestic demand; ex...d its intention to take "all ap...ate steps" to boost imports ...nufactured goods; and, for good measure, announced advance tariff cuts on $2 billion worth of imports a year, and increases in imports of oranges and citrus juice.

There was even a Japanese statement on beef imports: "As regards high-quality beef, we shall make mutual efforts to exploit demand so that within the hotel and general quotas there will be an increase in importation by 10,000 tons on a global basis beginning in Japanese fiscal year 1978."

The exact significance of this statement has remained obscure, but Japanese officials say the very fact of "mentioning" beef imports in the communique was significant, given the political clout of Japan's farm lobby, which Tokyo has traditionally protected zealously from foreign competition.

Since January, Japan has been through a similar negotiating exercise with a top-level delegation from the EEC. In March, Japan forecast a reduction by about one-third in its fiscal 1978 current account surplus and stated its current account surplus with the EEC should show signs of a reduction by autumn of this year. It has subsequently announced a target of restricting the volume of overall fiscal 1978 exports to within fiscal 1977 levels; and it has come up with a program of "emergency imports," expected to total at least $4 billion in the fiscal year, including advance payment to the United States for uranium enrichment services and imports of crude oil and non-ferrous metals for stockpiling.

'Additional Measures'

At the Bonn summit, among a variety of other promises, Japan repeated its determination to cut the trade and current account surpluses, and added a pledge to take "additional measures" if necessary to expand domestic demand sufficiently to achieve the government's target of 7 percent inflation-adjusted economic growth in fiscal 1978.

It has already become apparent that such additional measures will indeed be required if Japan is to have even a remote chance of reaching the growth target. In late summer, the government was working on details of a supplementary budget program, which is certain to include stepped-up spending on public works programs.

In Japanese eyes, the list of concessions already made this year is very impressive indeed.

The Japanese trade surplus, however, has so far continued to rise sharply — in dollar terms.

But Japanese government officials point out that exports, because of the yen's appreciation, are now declining in volume terms, while imports, although still more sluggish than the government had hoped, are on the rise. Imports of manufactured goods rose fairly rapidly in the first half of this year, so that they accounted for 26.1 percent of total imports in the April-June quarter, up from 24 percent in January-March and 21.5 percent in 1977 as a whole.

This means that in terms of the now more highly valued yen — which is the currency in which Japanese exporters' costs and profits must be counted — the trade surplus has risen much more slowly than it has in dollars.

> ***. . . Japanese 'confidence' that an MTN agreement will be reached by the end of the year is perhaps better expressed as a 'hope.'***

High Inflation

In the April-July period, the trade surplus came to a staggering $9.30 billion, which was up 59 percent from $5.85 billion in the same 1977 period; in yen terms, the surplus in the same four months came to 1.99 trillion yen, a rise of only 25 percent from 1.59 trillion in the equivalent period of 1977.

Japanese government officials repeatedly blame the rising surplus on high inflation rates overseas, particularly in the United States, which allow the most efficient Japanese exporters to continue raising export prices to offset the effects of the yen's rise, without losing their competitiveness on overseas markets. This factor is hardly the sole reason for Japan's continued exporting success (another prominent reason being some exporters' extraordinary ability to cut costs when it counts), but it is certainly a major one.

Japan's efforts to cut its trade surplus and the awesome problems this creates — including the deflationary impact on the Japanese economy of the reduced export volume — now seem to have won some appreciation around the world, notably in Washington and in European capitals. At Bonn, for example, no criticism was heard from the leaders of the Western industrialized nations of Japan's export policies.

And no one any longer appears to be complaining that Japan is trying to benefit from an undervalued currency. Following the yen's extraordinary surge in value to around 190 per dollar at present, from 235 at the beginning of this year, and from close to 300 at the start of 1977, even top U.S. officials are now saying that the yen appears to be "overvalued."

Non-Tariff Barriers

But one major complaint does remain. Despite all the promises by Japan to boost imports, exporters in other countries still often find it next to impossible to crack the Japanese market. This is not simply because of tariffs and quotas but because of subtle non-tariff barriers, most notably the notoriously complex and inefficient Japanese distribution system.

Dealing with this complaint is perhaps the biggest single problem for Japanese trade negotiators at the MTN talks and in other forums as well.

With regard to manufactured goods, Mr. Miyamoto says the latest Japanese offer is for a 49.9 percent cut in the average overall tariff level, to 2.9 percent. This is calculating by the Japanese method, which the Japanese acknowledge is not accepted by all other Geneva participants.

But, more important than the actual calculating method, is the fact that the starting point for the Japanese calculations was the so-called "bound" tariff rates fixed during the earlier Kennedy Round of the MTN.

When set against tariff rates now in force — which have come down considerably since the time of the Kennedy Round — the size of Japan's Geneva offer becomes considerably smaller.

Mr. Miyamoto said the government had made no calculation of the precise figure, but the EEC has calculated that the reduction of the overall average tariff level on manufactured goods being offered by the Japanese is actually only about 18 percent from currently prevailing levels.

Retaliation

In retaliation against what they regard as an extremely poor Japanese offer, EEC negotiators in Geneva have already begun to withdraw some tariff reduction offers of their own.

The Japanese say that at the start of the Tokyo Round it was agreed that tariff cutting offers should be based on "bound" rather than actual rates, and that the EEC's change of heart represents an attempt to penalize Japan for its continuing huge trade surplus.

In Geneva, the Japanese will try to persuade the Europeans that what they see as "poor" is in fact "generous."

As to agricultural products — which are zealously protected from competition in many other countries as well, notably in the EEC — Japan does not see itself in any position to make major concessions, both for domestic political reasons and for the more fundamental consideration of maintaining a healthy degree of self-sufficiency in food.

Minor concessions may be made to improve access to the Japanese market for certain U.S. farm products, but the bargaining will be extremely tough.

The professed Japanese "confidence" that an MTN agreement will be reached by the end of the year is perhaps better expressed as a "hope."

The Japanese hope that an MTN package, however far from perfect it may be, will help to expand world trade and stave off protectionism during the period needed to get the trade surplus down to manageable levels, and to effect a gradual change in the structure of the Japanese economy that will eventually make it a more naturally import-oriented one.

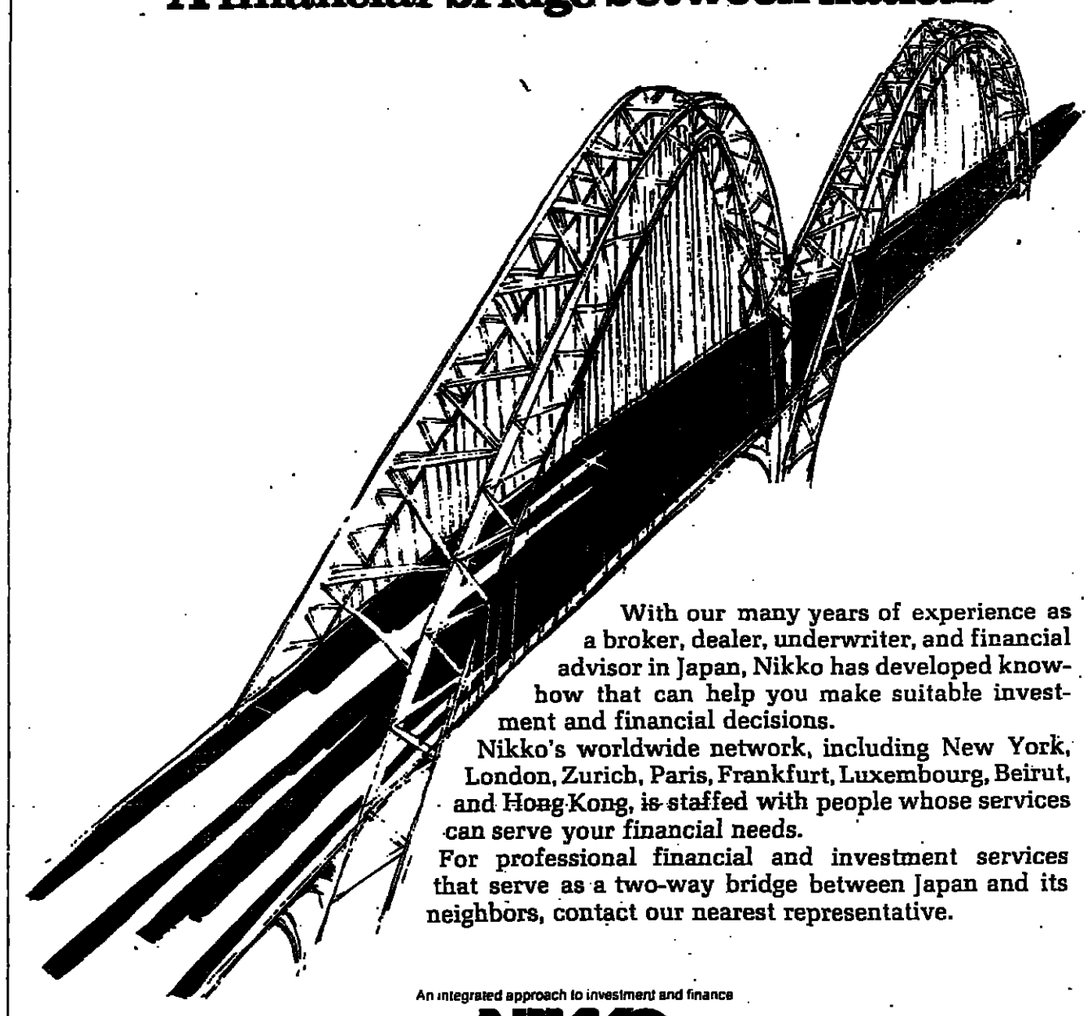
There are some signs that Japan may get the time it needs.

But assuming an MTN agreement is reached in December, its provisions must still be approved by the U.S. Congress, which many top Japanese government officials clearly see as the most dangerous potential source of anti-Japan protectionist legislation.

—N.M.

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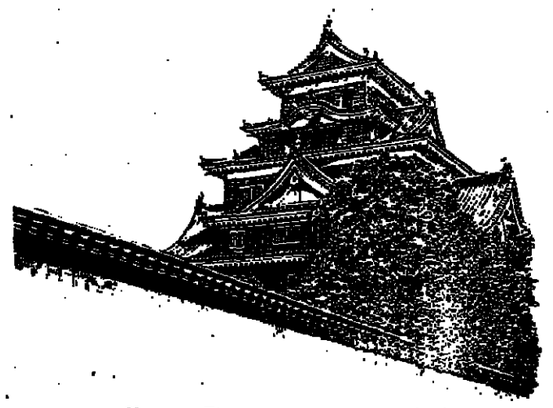


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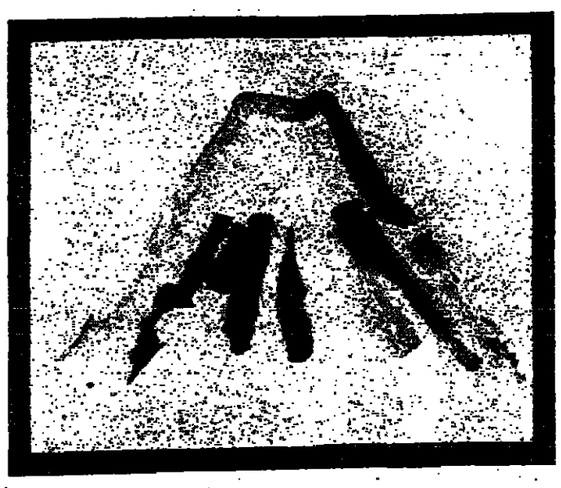


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日本

Military Is Designed for Peacetime — Not for an Emergency

TOKYO (IHT) — Despite a constitution that supposedly bans ...y armed forces, Japan now ranks ... the 18th largest military power ... the world.

Foreign observers consider its ...ell-trained army and air force ...obably capable of defending the ...me islands against anyone, up to ...d including the Soviet Union, in conventional war.

But the Japanese Navy is judged ...tally inadequate for what should ... a primary mission in wartime — ...otecting Japan's 6,000-mile long ... supply line, leaving the world's second-largest economic power subject to blackmail by any belligerent country or even terrorist group between here and the Gulf. And it is unlikely that situation can, or will, be changed.

Japan's "peace constitution," reportedly written by the U.S. occupation forces after World War II, contains a clause that says: "Land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained." But that constitution was no sooner adopted than the Korean War broke out and the Americans reversed their position, pushing Japan to rearm as quickly as possible.

In the past 30 years, a series of court decisions has interpreted the peace constitution to mean Japan can have no offensive forces. The judges have ruled that any country has the right to maintain forces for defense.

Japan now has 236,000 men under arms, with a total defense budget in fiscal 1978 of more than $9.7 billion at current exchange rates.

In interviews with U.S. and Japanese military officials and Japanese civilian experts, all of whom asked to remain unidentified, the Japanese forces were described this way:

● Ground self-defense force (154,800 men): Fairly well-trained; individual weapons and equipment good, heavy weapons mostly older models; logistics and supply poor; shortage of trucks, despite Japan being the world's second biggest vehicle producer ("an infantry division can transport only one regiment [of four] by trucks," according to one study); severe shortage of ammunition. Japan is also developing sophisticated surface-to-air missiles to replace U.S.-made Nike Hercules missiles now deployed at five Japanese bases.

● Air self-defense force (42,000 men): Very well-trained, fairly modern; 92 F-4EJ interceptors, 174 F-104J interceptors, both capable of mach 2-plus speeds, 216 older subsonic F-86Fs; has decided to buy or build under license 123 F-15s, considered one of the best modern warplanes (all four planes are American); and the air self-defense force plans to buy six Grumman E2C Hawk Eye early warning radar planes in fiscal year 1979; first-line pilots get 200 hours of flight time a year, and average flight time for such pilots is 1,600 to 2,000 hours; has no airborne early-warning radar planes presently.

● Maritime self-defense force (39,000 men): smallest of the three forces, with the smallest portion of the budget; 44 destroyers, 15 submarines, no large warships; can patrol Japanese seas but has no chance of maintaining security of Japanese oil or other supplies; about 200 anti-submarine aircraft, mostly older Orion P2V-7s and P-2Js; has budgeted for 45 modern P3C Orions and for 11 new vessels, including five 20,000-ton destroyers and one 2,200-ton submarine; also plagued by logistics problems, with ammunition shortages most important. One study claimed many submarines are without torpedoes, and former general Hiroomi Kurisu, recently fired as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, pointed out that there is only one torpedo depot in Japan. "In case of an emergency, all our submarines will have to line up at the port of Kure to pick up their torpedoes," he said.

White Paper

A 1977 white paper called for the establishment of one squadron of airborne early-warning planes (there are none now), one more group of high-altitude ground-to-air-missile units (it now has five); two more submarines (there are now 14), and an armored division (to be set up by combining the present tank brigade with the present mechanized divison).

Two of the Japanese Self-Defense Force's major problems are recruiting and discipline. The military has little or no prestige in modern Japan. Shunji Taoka, military writer for the Asahi Shimbun, cites a meeting between the chairman of the Joint Staff Council, Adm. Takichi Itaya, and a high Japanese government official during a reception at the premier's residence. The official asked Adm. Itaya, in English, "What country are you from, Admiral?"

With no prestige, a low birth rate and a decreasing number of young people, as well as strong demand for labor by private industry, and with 30 percent of high school graduates going on to college, recruiting is difficult.

In addition, the JSDF is often identified with the old Imperial Japanese Army, further hurting prestige.

Salaries for JSDF personnel are fairly high ($177 per month, plus an $850 yearly bonus), equal to or slightly above military salaries in Western Europe.

However, JSDF personnel are classified as public employees, like policemen or firemen. They may quit at any time, and 25 percent of new recruits do so in their first year. This means officers and sergeants must treat their men well, and avoid strict discipline.

Another major problem is restraints on freedom of action during emergencies. Gen. Kurisu lost his job as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in July for saying publicly that Japan's military would have to go beyond the limits of the law in order to react to an attack.

"Japan's self-defense forces have been designed for peacetime — not for an emergency," he said in a later interview. "The present self-defense forces law does not allow Japanese soldiers to engage an enemy in combat unless the premier, the Defense Council, the Cabinet and parliament have all had the chance to debate on the issue."

Under present law, for instance, a Japanese fighter pilot could not fire on an enemy jet unless he were first personally fired upon. When the Japanese pilot returned fire, his action would have to be justified under the criminal code as an act of self-defense.

'Limited Agression'

The JSDF's biggest problem is lack of a believable enemy.

Japanese basic defense posture calls for the JSDF to be capable of repelling "small-scale, limited aggression." According to the 1977 defense white paper, there is not much chance of full-scale war in the current international environment. Unspoken but accepted by most Japanese is the idea that if full-scale war did break out, Japan could not do much about it anyway, since it would most likely be a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The white paper defines "limited and small-scale aggression" as "generally. . .carried out as a surprise invasion without that major advance preparation which could reveal the prior 'intent' of such invasion" with the aim of presenting "a fait accompli within a given time-frame."

The paper also charges the JSDF with being able to take care of "intense domestic insurgency with external support, organized personnel infiltration and arms smuggling; or the covert use of force in Japan's nearby sea and airspace."

Domestic insurgency on any serious scale is considered highly unlikely. Japan is racially and socially homogeneous. Its largest minority groups — *Burakumin* (outcasts), Ainu and resident Koreans — are too small and unorganized to support an insurgency. For the same reasons, infiltration would be difficult, and arms are strictly controlled.

For mainly political reasons, a confrontation stemming from the "covert use of force in Japan's nearby sea and airspace" is also unlikely. The government ignores the frequent infringement on Japanese sea and air space by Soviet ships and planes. Even the kidnapping in Tokyo of a top foreign political figure, former South Korean presidential candidate Kim Dae-Jung, allegedly by the Korean CIA in 1973, brought only mild political reaction — a protest followed by an apology by South Korea.

That leaves the JSDF to deal with an invasion. For years, Japanese plans have been based on repelling an invasion by the Soviet Union, although even the most anti-Soviet Japanese — and the Soviets are generally disliked and distrusted by the Japanese — admit there is very little possibility that this will ever occur.

The industrial and population centers of Japan stretch along the eastern coast of Honshu, the largest home island, opposite the Soviet Union. They are about 1,000 kilometers from the Soviet coast, behind the range of mountains that runs up the middle of central Honshu. That makes it almost impossible for the Soviet Union to provide adequate air cover for an invasion of the main island.

Most experts agree that about the only place an invasion could be launched successfully by the Soviets is on the northern island of Hokkaido. The island is mostly undeveloped, with only a small population. Its northern tip lies just 30 miles from the Soviet island of Sakhalin, just off the coast of Siberia.

However, a large portion of the JSDF, especially air units, is permanently stationed on Hokkaido. While not equal in either firepower or training to the units the Soviet Union could bring to bear, those Japanese forces could delay the Soviets long enough for the United States to come to Japan's aid.

A U.S. military expert also noted that, even should the Soviet Union quickly take over Hokkaido, they would still have to mount a second invasion to get onto Honshu, where 90 percent of Japan's industrial strength is.

"Besides," he noted, "why should the Soviet Union want either Hokkaido or Japan?" The country has almost no natural resources. Its strength lies solely in the energy and ability of the Japanese people.

Security Treaty

A final and most compelling reason precluding a Soviet invasion is the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, and the presence of U.S. forces in Japan.

The heated opposition to the treaty, which led to riots in 1960, has mostly died down. The Japanese Communist, Socialist and other opposition parties are still opposed to the treaty as a matter of policy. But their opposition has been downplayed.

There has been some recent discussion of the fact that the treaty does not compel the United States to come to Japan's aid. But few people doubt that the Americans would in case of an invasion.

The United States considers Japan "the keystone" of its Asian policy, and would be unlikely to let Japan go to the Communists.

The United States now has 46,000 troops (the only "combat" forces are 20,000 Marines, and even those are mostly support and airwing personnel) and 200 aircraft. Japan is also home base for the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Spending

Despite the lack of a clear-cut enemy, there has been steady pressure, both domestic and international, for Japan to increase its military spending.

Presently, that spending is limited to one percent of its gross national product. The United States spends more than 7 percent, the United Kingdom about 5 percent and West Germany around 3 percent.

The "one-percent barrier" has been strictly enforced by the opposition parties, now nearly equal in strength to the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, with the tacit consent of the LDP. With military spending kept so low, the rest of Japan's budget can be directed at maintaining economic success.

However, the United States would like to see that barrier broken. Criticism of Japan's "free ride" on defense has been strong recently, with U.S. senators and top political figures pushing for Japan to take more of the burden.

In addition, the "defense lobby" has been growing. Up until the past few years, talking about beefing up the JSDF was politically unpopular. But, now more than one member of parliament has been elected on a pro-defense platform, and public debate on the JSDF sees fewer demands for abolition and more demands for strength.

Further, a ranking Japanese defense official even told the national parliament in February that strictly defensive tactical nuclear weapons are not outlawed by the peace constitution. Keiichi Ito, head of the agency's defense bureau, was quick to add that the government had no intention of possessing such weapons, but he said the constitution tolerates the "least necessary defense force," and "nuclear weapons aren't any different from conventional weapons in this respect."

Such a statement even a few years ago would have meant a storm of parliamentary debate and instant resignation by the official involved. Mr. Ito's comment, however, brought little notice.

Although the one-percent GNP barrier has not been broken in more than 10 years, the absolute amount of the defense budget climbed steadily with Japan's phenomenal economic growth. From $837 million in 1965, it jumped to $1.6 billion in 1970 and to the present more than $7 billion in 1977.

Political and military observers agree that the one-percent barrier will be broken soon, perhaps in the next couple of years. "At first, it will only go to 1.1 or 1.2 percent (of GNP)," one observer said. "But that will make it easier to raise it further."

Those favoring a stronger defense are careful to go slow for fear of stirring up domestic opposition, but even more for fear of bringing out the latent anti-Japanese ... that still exists throughout ... legacy of World War II.

Japan's huge economic in... in the region already make... Asians uneasy, and there a... iodic "Japan rearms" scare... ever a military spending pro... announced.

Economic power combin... a strong military would str... already present fears of J... domination in Asia.

Japan's present gradual-t... of its defense forces probab... not be transformed much u... change occurs in one of th... structural concepts on wh... policy is based. Any motion... United States (or of Japan's... sition parties) toward abrog... even renegotiating the U.S. ... Security Treaty, for ex... would remove one of the... reasons for Japan not to... Without the United States... on, Japan would be on it... with no other military allianc... a comparatively weak militar...

But a reunified Korea wo... even more serious — parti... but not only, if it were dom... by the North. Both Korea... large, well-trained armies... modern weapons. Japane... Koreans share a mutual ... and Japan would feel threate... a unified Korea just 100 ... away.

Any change favoring one... the other on the Korean pe... would almost surely push... into a sharp military build-u... eign and domestic observers... And some feel that a unified... with nuclear arms would be... the few events that could fo... pan to develop nuclear weap...

'Nuclear Allergy'

Nearly all observers dism... possibility of Japan develop... clear arms under present c... tions, although they admit th... nation could easily do so if it...

First, they say, there is th... known "nuclear allergy." Th... country struck by an atomic... in wartime, Japan's people... been strongly opposed ever s... any mention of Japan's poss... them. Advocating nuclear we... is still a quick route to politic... cide.

Second, it would be too e... sive. In order for nuclear we... to be effective, a U.S. official p... ed out, a nation must have en... to cause prohibitive damage... opponent, and it must be abl... so after a sneak attack by... other. . . "second strike" ca... ty.

Japan is so small a target... its population and industry c... ed into about 15 percent of it... area, that one strong strike... wipe it out, including land... missile sites.

Therefore, Japan would pr... have to mount its missiles o... or submarines. And the c... building and maintaining ... force would be prohibitive.

And finally, Japan woul... too much to lose by armin... with nuclear weapons. All... mity Japan would incur ... with a sharp conventional ... build-up would be multip... times over if it went to ... weapons.

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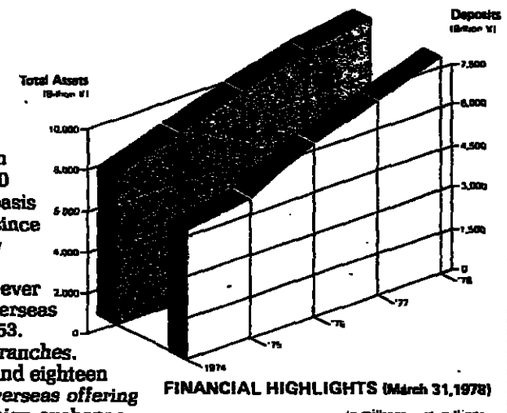


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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (March 31,1978)

	In millions of YEN	In millions of US$
AT THE YEAR END		
Total Assets	¥11,148,583	$50,140
Deposits	7,894,361	35,504
Loans and Bills Discounted	6,466,083	29,081
Paid-up Capital	89,100	401
FOR THE YEAR ENDED		
Operating Income	624,590	2,809
Operating Expenses	572,739	2,576
Operating Profits	51,851	233
Net Profits (Before Tax)	55,880	251

(Yen amounts are converted into U.S. dollars at the rate of ¥222.35 as of March 31, 1978)

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

...ergeStepping Up the Aid Flow to Developing Countries

...Tracy Dahlby

(IHT) — For Japan, ... more generous toward ... ing world seems to con... ...ething of a national ... Still taught that they ... a string of isolated, ... or islands, the Japanese ... difficulty seeing them... ...ost others in the world ... the super-rich of Asia.

...rk has indisputably paid ... Japanese, and many here ... e wisdom of giving away ... d capital in the form of ... s, grants and technical ... o people who they often ...re less industrious by ...

...growing interdependency ...d since the oil crisis has ... Japanese leaders that ... time to step up the flow ...veloping countries. Dur... to Washington in May, ...keo Fukuda told Presi... that Japan would dou... ...cial development assist... in the next three years. ... 1977, Mr. Fukuda had ... Tokyo to $1 billion to ...ssociation of Southeast ...ions' first five industrial ...opment projects.

...ramatic gestures are ... Tokyo's best interests: ... and payments surplus... ...come the source of in... ...iction between the Japa... ...eir best customers in the ...tes and Europe. Due to ...rities between Japan's ...nted industrial structure ... of the West, Tokyo's ...falls are not expected to ...overnight. But many Jap... ...end that boosting foreign ...cantly is a good way to ... their overall payments ... balance.

...eady Supply

...rting ASEAN, Tokyo ...sure a continued steady ... raw materials from the ... bloc that already signif... ...ps to keep the wheels of ...ere turning. Government ...o want to secure Japan's ...le economic stake in the ...narkets by encouraging ... development that will ...ntee political stability.

...cs in both the economi... ...ced North and the de... South claim that this ... with the non-communist ...ond largest gross nation..., nearly $1 trillion (at ...ces) — is not backing up ...s of increased aid flows ... enough action.

...h its aid contributions of ...n put Japan in third ...nd the United States and France, among the 17 non-communist nations in the Development Assistance Committee, some Japanese officials concede that the high rank is in spite of the fact that this country last year contributed only 0.21 percent of its GNP to ODA, a drop of 0.01 percent from 1976. In 1977, Japan supplied 9.6 percent of DAC's total receipts, behind 27.9 percent for the United States and 16.2 for France.

. . . critics in both the economically advanced North and the developing South claim that this country — with the non-communist world's second largest gross national product, nearly $1 trillion — is not backing up its promises of increased aid flows with nearly enough action.

Criticism

While the United States committed only 0.22 percent of its GNP to ODA last year, Americans have voiced some of the strongest sentiments about Japan's low level of aid spending. The argument is that Tokyo has been piling up large trade and payments surpluses for several years, mostly at the expense of the United States, and should be recycling more of these proceeds toward the developing countries.

Such criticism prompted Tokyo this spring to shorten its schedule for doubling ODA from five to three years, but Foreign Ministry officials now worry that Japan's overseas image may suffer further if a conflict between their ministry and the tight-fisted Finance Ministry is not speedily resolved.

The Foreign Ministry would like to see ODA doubled by 1980, using 1976 as a base year and calculating in terms of yen. Finance does not dispute this plan but demands that the amount continue to be figured on a dollar basis. Calculated in dollars, ODA would be considerably less.

Finance officials are concerned about aggravating the government's ballooning budget deficits, while the nation's diplomats would like to boost the aid flow dramatically as evidence of Japan's goodwill. Although officials of both ministries claim a compromise solution is likely soon, private analysts expect the debate to smolder for some time.

A recent World Bank report estimated that Tokyo's ODA will grow in yen terms from approximately 380 billion yen (at 220 yen to the dollar) last year to 760 billion yen in 1980. This scenario pushed the ratio of ODA to GNP up to 0.29 percent, still considerably short of the current DAC average.

Naoto Amaki, an official in the Foreign Ministry's economic cooperation division, says there is still room for improvement. "But remember," Mr. Amaki adds, "the absolute amount (of ODA) is getting bigger year by year. We surpassed West Germany last year (in value of contributions) and we hope to soon be second only to the U.S. — so we are making progress."

Obstacles

But there are obstacles. Mr. Amaki points out that with Japan's GNP growing at between 6 and 7 percent a year, which is higher than those in the West, it is difficult to increase appropriations for ODA accordingly. For one thing, Tokyo has had to support its GNP growth in the last several years by increasing public debt. This makes fiscal planners wary of lavish budget increases when they are looking for corners to cut.

Another difficulty is that Japan does not have adequate organization or personnel to carry out aid programs. It is estimated that the number of Japanese available for overseeing development projects is only about 20 to 50 percent of those in the United States and Western Europe.

Tokyo is also taken to task for the composition of its ODA. Japan's "grant element" was only 70.2 percent last year compared to an average of 89 percent among DAC members. At 53.9 percent of total ODA, Tokyo's proportion of outright grants — including free financial aid, technical assistance and contributions to multinational agencies — was less than other major DAC donors.

Loans

The remainder of Japan's ODA package is comprised of bilateral loans. Its interest rates, grace periods and repayment schedules are less lenient than those offered by other DAC members. "Conditions are pretty bad now, but we have promised the DAC to improve and are taking the necessary steps," Mr. Amaki says.

He points out that four years ago Tokyo adopted — after some international pressure — a policy of untying ODA. The recipient nations could use the funds not only to buy Japanese goods, but also those from other developing countries. Now, Mr. Amaki says, Tokyo is moving "to generally untie aid from even these restrictions" for loans on a bilateral basis and to multinational agencies.

The slice of Japan's ODA to Asia was still the biggest in 1977, about 60 percent, followed by Africa (17.1 percent) and the Middle East (12.4 percent). But Asia's share slipped last year from 77.4 percent a year earlier, while the amount given to the Middle East soared from 1.3 percent to 12.4 percent. Mr. Fukuda's trip to the Middle East this month is expected to increase economic cooperation with that region. Japan's Asian neighbors, particularly ASEAN member states, are concerned that their interests may be taking a lower priority.

After pledging long-term economic assistance last year, Tokyo is now under fire from ASEAN leaders for not implementing its commitments quickly enough. "We are working hard to implement our ASEAN plans, but ASEAN must work harder. The administrative efficiency there is still quite low," a Foreign Ministry official says.

The case in point is the status of ASEAN's five industrial joint projects. Only one project, a urea plant for Indonesia, has passed a feasibility study while a similar fertilizer plant for Malaysia is still undergoing study. Tokyo expects to receive a formal request for a specific amount of funds from Jakarta later this year, the next step in the lengthy process of decision-making and approval. The Malaysia plant and three other projects not yet at the feasibility-study stage are likely to be delayed much longer. The Japanese admit they are cautious about rushing into a project before accurate projections of costs and viability are available.

While Tokyo seems to want to accommodate the desires of ASEAN leaders, Japanese government officials point out that changing the existing bureaucratic machinery and creating new governmental infrastructures to facilitate the aid flow will be a lengthy process.

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Poll on European Opinion Produces Astounding Conclusio

TOKYO (IHT) — Some months ago, the Japanese Foreign Ministry announced the results of a Gallup poll it had commissioned on European public opinion concerning Japan. The findings came as a shock even to those Japanese who were convinced that foreigners knew very little about things Japanese.

The poll's conclusions that Japanese newspapers found most worthy of comment was the astounding fact that 33 percent of British respondents saw Japan as either a communist country or a dictatoship. Another surprising misconception about Japan, again in Britain, was the belief of 44 percent of those polled that Japan either possessed or was about to possess nuclear weapons.

Forty-eight percent of West Germans questioned by the Gallup organization attributed Japan's phenomenal export successes to "low prices and low wages," while 35 percent of total respondents felt the same way. The issue of which most respondents — 70 percent — were acutely aware was that of Japan's huge trade surpluses.

The poll appeared to show that Europeans in the five countries surveyed (Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Italy) knew Japan to be an exporter of cars and electronic goods, but understood very little about the people who made these things.

This was not the first time the Japanese had been shocked by foreign misconceptions about their country. Ever since Japan began industrializing more than a century ago, the country has always been several steps ahead of the stereotypes by which it was known abroad. Even today, when a Japanese becomes indignant about just how little his foreign friends know about his country, he will say, "All you are interested in is Fujiyama, geishas and cherry blossoms."

. . . when a Japanese becomes indignant about just how his foreign friends know about his country, he will say, 'All you are interested in is Fujiyama, geishas and cherry blossoms.'

Textbooks

According to the findings of a group of 50 scholars, such a remark is not too wide of the mark. The Tokyo-based International Society of Educational Information has been monitoring foreign textbooks for their treatment of Japan during the last 25 years. The organization found, to cite only two examples, a British textbook published in 1970 that used a turn-of-the-century photograph of a Japanese woman to illustrate the state of Japanese women today and a French textbook that had the emperor declare himself a god on Jan. 1, 1946, which was the day Emperor Hirohito actually renounced his divine status.

It is not only in Europe that Japan has an image problem. Earlier this year, an Australian nationwide poll of some 1,500 people concluded that the average Australian knows that Japan is an important trading partner but not much else. In the United States, Japan is seen as an important ally by some 48 percent of the population, but Japanese steel companies, motorcycle manufacturers, color television makers and other exporters have suffered adverse publicity for alleged dumping activities.

In Southeast Asia, on the other hand, there seems to be nothing that Japan can do well in the eyes of the local people. Anti-Japanese riots occur regularly, generally timed to coincide with the visit of a Japanese premier.

Part of the problem of Japan's overseas image is that the Japanese themselves entertain an out-of-date stereotype of themselves. One former employee of the Japanese Embassy in Washington said, "In their negotiations with the Americans, the Japanese have found it convenient to assume the posture of a poor, resourceless nation with too many people. Japanese negotiators, in pressing for concessions from the United States, could always count on consideration from their rich ally and trading partner for any one of Japan's 'special predicaments'."

Today, with a trade surplus of more than $20 billion, the Japanese are discovering the meaning of noblesse oblige.

Criticism

Japanese foreign aid has come in for severe criticism from developing countries and from advanced nations pushing for a reduction of the surplus in the Japanese current account. Nothing could be more damaging to a country's reputation in foreign aid than the examination of its poor performance in relation to other advanced countries. This is just what happened to Japan before the Bonn economic summit. So, submitting to foreign pressure, Premier Takeo Fukuda announced that Japan would double is official aid figures in three years instead of five.

To the embarrassment of the Foreign Ministry, the Finance Ministry demanded that the figure to be doubled should be Japan's 1976 dollar total — which was just slightly more than $1 billion dollars —and not the yen total. A compromise was reached. The figure to be multiplied will be the following year's total ($1.4 billion). A Western economist calculated that because of the revaluation of the yen, the Japanese will be able to double their foreign aid in dollar terms by increasing the yen allotments only by about 15 percent a year.

The publication by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development of the rankings of its member nations in the aid category was again not very good publicity for Japan. Of 17 countries that form the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, 13 give a higher percentage of their gross national product in aid than Japan. Last on the list according to the ratio of grant aid to loans is Japan.

While the Japanese aid program has its drawbacks in promoting a favorable image of the country in the world, it has won some recognition. Many conservative critics of lavish aid policies, of whom Herman Kahn is perhaps the most vocal, have held up the example of Japan as the one donor country that achieves the most tangible results by forcing developing nations to live up to expectations.

Takao Tokuoka, author of the book "Yellow Yankee," examining the relationships between Thais and Japanese, said: "Things have improved somewhat lately, but it was not so long ago that Southeast Asians did not understand that credit was just that and it had to be paid back."

Mr. Tokuoka is equally critical of the Japanese for not coming to terms with their new role as a rich people. "The Japanese should be reconciled to the fact that they will be hated because it has been the fate of all rich and powerful nations to become the envy of those who are poor," he said.

Some Japanese editorial writers, however, do not agree with Mr. Tokuoka. The Gallup poll showing European ignorance of Japan prompted a mass-circulation newspaper, Asahi Shimbun, to ask for an immediate increase in the government's $10.5 million budget to improve its image abroad.

The mood in the wake of the survey moved another writer, Kinji Kawamura, to comment in the same newspaper on the sad state of government-sponsored public relations. Mr. Kawamura, former head of the newspaper's foreign section, is now in charge of the Foreign Press Center, which promotes this country's image abroad through trips for foreign journalists. He called attention to the lack of up-to-date information about Japan in the United States and Europe and urged the government to set up information centers in the same way as the United States has done.

Editorial comments have stressed that Japan spends only half of what Britain and a quarter of what West Germany do to promote its image.

While the government is slow in responding to such calls for action, private companies are quick to grasp the meaning of good foreign public relations. One executive of partly government-owned Japan Air Lines explained that his company's ferrying European and Southeast Asian journalists on junkets is very important because the flag carrier's image is often synonymous with the reputation of the country. JAL has also co-sponsored several conferences and, in conjunction with the Japan Productivity Center, annually arranges a week-long orientation program for foreign employees of Japanese firms abroad.

The powerful Keidanren (Federation of Economic Orga... has also been active, ... when Japan's reputation ... sidered to be suffering b... trading partners had un... trade balances. For exa... 1972, when Japan came ... round of criticism for a fl... ports while restricting im... federation spent $250,000 ... a class of management sc... uates from France for a ... seminar in Japan.

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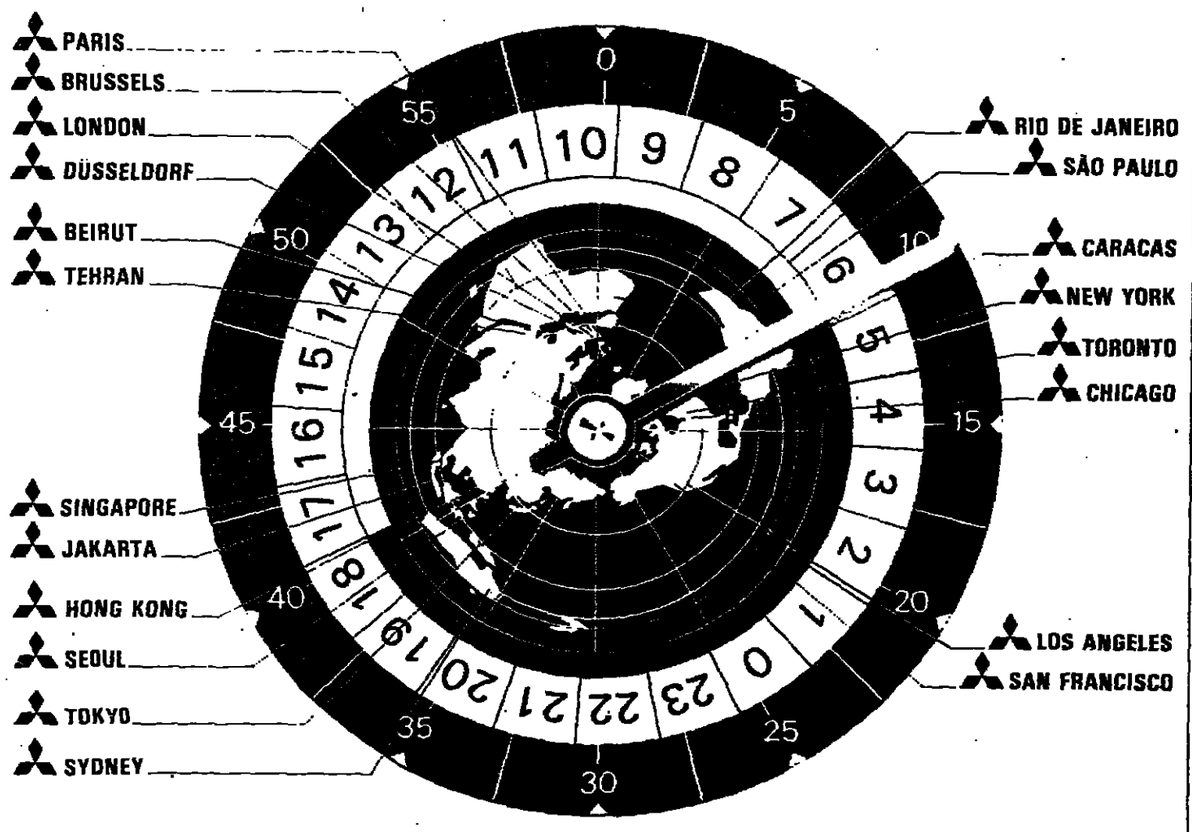
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Companies Now Learning How to Export Their Own Methods

O (IHT) — Japanese busi- men have already proved s brilliantly capable of foreign concepts and tech- make their own produc- ems even more efficient petitive. Although some tics speak disparingly of ," in reality the process far more dynamic and in- han imitation allows for. n they succeed as well in their own management uction methods to foreign

an increasingly important facing the Japanese now ir economy has mush- nto the third most power- earth and pressures are for Japanese corporations tionalize their operations — not simply through ex- products, but through ng production to overseas uring bases.

March at the end of the al year, Japan's outstand- eas direct investments, on val basis, totaled $22.21

ling to the Ministry of In- al Trade and Industry, e could soar to $35 billion d of fiscal 1980, and fur- n enormous 80 billion by f fiscal 1985.

reasing portion of future nt is likely to go into man- g ventures, which have ac- for only about 30 percent vestment total so far (the g been ploughed into re- levelopment projects and ndustries); an increasing also, is likely to be directed other advanced industrial- ntries, which have so far ly about 40 percent of the re and more North Ameri- l Europeans, as well as ans, Latin Americans and are going to find them- rking for Japanese bosses. problems are the bosses face, and how do they plan

Liabilities

se corporate executives do w the answers themselves, are giving the matter a l of thought.

ber of key aspects of trad- apanese management prac- uch have been enormous ithin Japan, can become liabilities when the compa- ure abroad.

uch aspect is the traditional s-building approach to -making.

omplexities of this process ly be exaggerated until it if every clerk and messen- ger has to be consulted before investment decisions can be finalized.

In reality, leading Japanese executives, after seeking the consensus, seize the initiative and make the tough decisions themselves.

But a great deal of consensus-seeking through informal discussions, consultations and bargaining, is generally regarded as indispensable, and individual decisions on major issues by the man at the top are generally taboo.

The drawback of the Japanese decision-making process in an overseas operation is that it restricts Japanese companies' access to the best available foreign executive talent: participation in the consensus-building process calls for a familiarity with Japanese ways of thought and personal contacts — not to mention the difficult Japanese language — which no non-Japanese could reasonably hope to acquire.

Other Aspects

Other aspects of traditional Japanese management — notably the system of seniority based on age — also can add to the difficulty Japanese firms have in offering attractive career opportunities to foreign employees.

Add to this a host of other problems relating to the language barrier, cultural differences between the Japanese and peoples of almost all other nations, plus lingering historical resentment towards Japan in some areas, and one has an idea of what Japan's corporate planners are up against in establishing overseas business operations.

While the record of achievement is uneven, many Japanese corporations are taking great pains to adjust to overseas management. They are trying to find which of their business methods are exportable, and which are best left at home.

Electronics companies — several of which have moved to the United States to substitute local production for much-criticized exports — are a good example, despite a variety of teething problems.

Sony Corp. demonstrated considerable managerial ingenuity and flexibility in overcoming serious union troubles on the way to making its San Diego color television plant a successful operation.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., which several years ago bought from Motorola its Quasar color TV production division, wisely refrained from introducing U.S. workers to the daily singing of the company song (opening lines: "A bright heart overflowing/With life linked together/Matsushita Electric"); but the company did introduce the latest Japanese production equipment at the Franklin Park, Illinois plant as part of its program for putting the previously floundering company into the black.

In general, the experience of these firms, and of many other companies operating in different fields (such as Kikkoman Shoyu Co., which overcame strong local hostility to its soy sauce plant in rural Wisconsin) indicates that the basic Japanese management philosophy of involving the employee in various aspects of corporate life, and ensuring above all that he feels he "belongs," is a highly exportable one (although some firms have found that the Japanese idea of company loyalty can hardly be instilled into foreign employees as it can into Japanese ones; in some cases they have learned that loyalty can only be bought with increased pay and other incentives, which might not be necessary in Japan).

In many Japanese-owned plants overseas, the willingness of Japanese management to spend time on the shop floor appears to have won the respect of workers used to more elitist managerial attitudes.

But much bigger tests of Japanese managerial skills in the U.S. are yet to come.

In the manufacturing sector, carmakers appear to be the most important potential investors.

Two motorcycle manufacturers, Kawasaki and Honda, are already manufacturing or planning to manufacture motorcycles in the United States, and Honda could expand to car production later.

But the biggest investments are expected from the two Japanese vehicle giants, Toyota and Nissan.

Japanese automakers are moving abroad for the same reasons as electronics manufacturers — to replace exports with local production and head off the protectionist threat. But the investment scale in production facilities by Toyota or Nissan would be far greater than those made by electronics firms, and the management problems would be proportionately more complex.

The experience of Japanese companies investing in Europe has been less extensive and perhaps less happy than in the United States.

In Britain, which has taken about half of total Japanese direct investment so far in Western Europe, there have been some success stories, including the YKK company's zipper factory, and Sony's TV plant at Bridgend in Wales.

But not all operations have been successful.

Late last year, for example, Hitachi Ltd. abandoned its plans to manufacture TV sets in Britain after it failed — despite persuasive arguments — to convince the local unions that the venture would not destroy more jobs than it would create.

Frictions caused by the incident were limited, however, by the tactful manner of Hitachi's withdrawal. Since then Japanese companies have been listening to British government suggestions that the best way to enter the British market might often be through joint ventures with local firms, rather than through wholly-owned subsidiaries: Recently, Toshiba Corp. announced it would take a 30-percent stake in a color TV joint venture with the Rank Organization Ltd. The new joint company plans to expand and alter existing Rank assembly lines, introducing the latest Toshiba technology in an attempt to restore profitability to Rank factories in Plymouth, Devonshire.

The major problem with Britain as an investment area, in the eyes of Japanese corporate executives, still appears to be difficult labor relations — despite repeated efforts by British government spokesmen to assure the Japanese that Britain's labor problems have been blown out of all proportion to the truth.

Also, some Japanese corporate planners feel — again, despite government assurances to the contrary — that their investment presence is "not really wanted" in Britain and other European countries, and that European business attitudes are too conservative.

The problems for Japanese companies investing in Asian production ventures are different from those encountered in the Western industrialized nations, but they are no less difficult to resolve.

Asia has claimed more than a quarter of total Japanese overseas direct investments so far, and Japanese investment flows to the region seem certain to continue strong, both for resource development projects and for manufacturing ventures.

But despite such advantages as low wages and geographical proximity, many Japanese businessmen do not relish investment in Asia. Some complain that many Asians "simply do not like the Japanese," while others talk of unstable business conditions.

A deep-seated resentment towards Japan remains in some Asian countries, based partly on historical considerations but also on what is regarded as overly aggressive post-war business invasions, without regard for local social and cultural conditions.

A number of developments — such as Premier Takeo Fukuda's visit last year to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations summit meeting in Kuala Lumpur when he pledged $1 billion in Japanese aid to ASEAN projects — have done much towards dissipating such resentment.

In fiscal 1977, while Japanese direct investment in the United States rose to $686 million from $663 million the previous year, investment in Asia dropped to $865 million from $1.24 billion.

The drop was of sufficient concern to the Japanese government — which has proclaimed its commitment to expanded economic and cultural relations with ASEAN — for MITI to urge private Japanese companies to send a special mission to ASEAN countries to investigate ways in which Japanese direct investment can be stepped up.

Japan's global overseas direct investments also declined in fiscal 1977 by 19 percent from the year before to a total of $2.81 billion. But the decline reflected prevailing worldwide economic uncertainties (nor were Japanese companies keen on domestic investment last year because of the economic slump and under-use of existing production facilities). When the uncertainties clear, an uptrend in Japanese foreign investment can be expected.

In the manufacturing sector, besides the need to manufacture overseas or risk seeing their exports shut out of certain markets abroad, there are two other factors for looking abroad. One is the sharp rise in labor costs within Japan. The other is the phenomenal rise in the value of the yen — to around 190 per dollar at present from close to 300 at the start of 1977 — which has made the price of many overseas assets extremely attractive to Japanese investors. (The snag here, of course, is that the earnings generated by production facilities, as well as the facilities themselves, will be denominated in the foreign currencies that have fallen in value against the yen. The trick is for the Japanese to buy when the foreign currency hits bottom, and wait for a rise.)

With regard to resource-related investment, an upturn can also be expected in line with a healthier world economic outlook, given Japan's insatiable appetite for raw material supplies and its desire to ensure them on a stable basis.

In addition, the Japanese government is anxious to see more overseas direct investment as a means of reducing the overall surplus in the Japanese balance of payments.

Multinationals

Investment overseas by Japanese companies resembles the initial move abroad by the U.S. corporations that created the first multinationals. Like the U.S. firms, they are acting not out of some grand global corporate strategy but in response to specific needs or perceived threats.

In virtually all other respects, however, the Japanese experience is different from the U.S. one. It is clear that for the Japanese, venturing overseas is a much more dau ing prospect than it was for Americans.

In the last analysis, the fun mental strength of the Japan business management syst derives from the culturally hon geneous and relatively isolated vironment in which it has been a to develop.

Japanese managers have long lied on culturally induced values rather than explicit organizatio mechanisms — to motivate th beneath them.

Overseas, with foreign emplo ees, they can no longer do so.

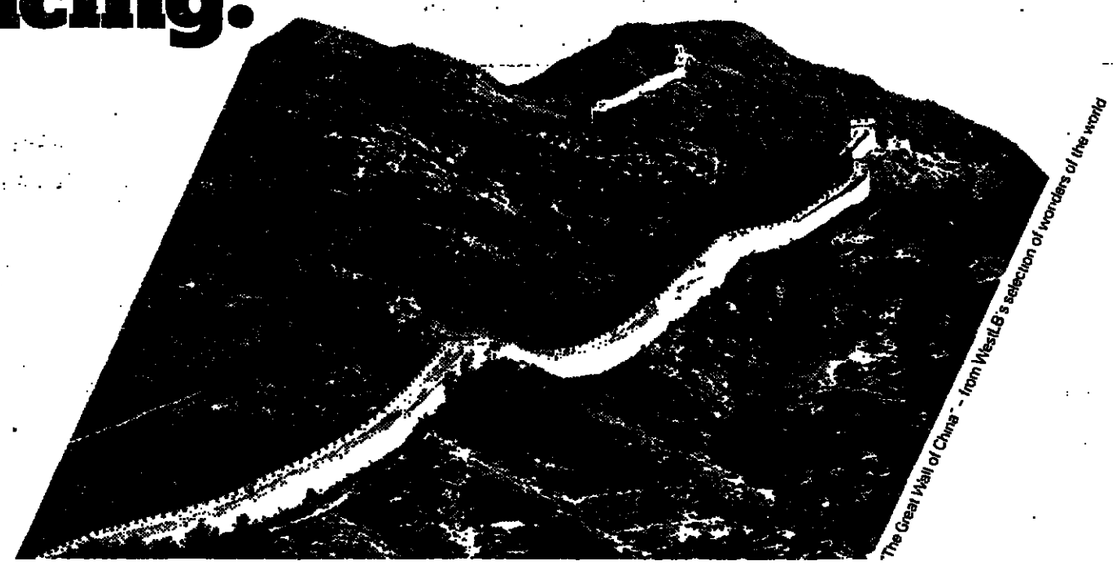
The challenge, then, is to ad management practices to alien c tural concepts, without letti those concepts disrupt the efficie cy of the original Japanese mod Although the task is difficult, Jap nese ingenuity should not underestimated.

At present, most major Japane corporations with overseas oper tions are still far from being mul nationals in the usual sense of t term: more or less decentraliz operations with a fair degree of a tonomy for overseas subsidiari and affiliates.

But it is not beyond the Japane to redefine the term "multinatio al" itself, just as they have red fined a variety of Western concep in the course of their rapid postw economic expansion.

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Average Person Does Not Feel He Enjoys a Leading Standard of Livi

...the nation with some of the world's most effecient manufacturing industries has many of the world's most inefficient service industries. . . It is a distortion that has long existed in the Japanese economy. . .

OKYO (IHT) — No one can say the Japanese lack national le. For more than a century the on's goal was to catch up with industrialized West. When Ja- overtook the West German is national product in 1970 to ome, the world's third largest nomy, the government and me- exulted.

'et this year a far greater mile- e was passed and hardly any- noticed. When the yen moved ow 200 to the dollar. Japan ved ahead of the United States NP per capita.

ccording to the latest statistics, n the yen reached 185 to the lar every man, woman and child he Japanese islands enjoyed an rage GNP of no less than 00, about level with that of st Germany and Sweden and htly below Switzerland.

Why the silence? True, the Japa- e have lost some of their former nomic nationalism. But they l follow the fortunes of their nomy much more closely than st Western peoples.

f the British, for example, were wake up one morning and find mselves almost as wealthy as the iss, one suspects the world uld soon hear about it. Yet to e there has been little more than elf-depreciating peep out of the panese.

Housing

The reason is probably quite sim- . Not a single one of the 114 mil- n men, women and children in pan believes seriously that he or is actually better off than his or r U.S. or even Western European unterpart. The figures might say but their senses say otherwise.

For one thing, there is the hous- g situation. Only the wealthiest of pan's wealthy could live at the ndard of the California execu- e with a hillside estate and swim- ng pool. Even the British worker, th his two-story, brick terrace use, is better off than the Japa- se executive in a four-room, ,000-a-month apartment.

Japan, as the Japanese never tire saying, simply lacks the "stock" building and other infrastructure compare with the advanced est, even if the Japanese can buy eir television sets and transistors ore cheaply.

The Japanese have an obsession with their housing problem, and they cannot be blamed for it. Many spend most of their working lives saving the $150,000 needed even for an average house and small garden in an ordinary middle-class suburb.

Taxes

Yet it is a problem entirely of their own making.

The government follows a policy of heavily taxing the profits of land sales and of not taxing farmers and others who hold on to land badly needed for urban development.

Added to the natural conservatism of the Japanese on questions of land and the rapid growth of middle-class affluence, this produces unreasonable land prices.

The Japanese say their prices are high because they live on cramped, mountainous islands. When asked why land-hungry Singapore can house its citizens at a fraction of the cost than in Japan, they are hurt and embarrassed.

Higher

Indeed, given the large area of developable land surrounding the main Japanese cities and the excellent commuter train networks radiating well into the countryside, Japan's land prices should be lower than those around most Western capitals.

In fact, they are about four to five times higher.

The high land prices do not distort the GNP comparisons. For the most part, they simply represent a transfer of wealth from one Japanese to another.

What distorts the GNP figures is the high prices of services.

The main components in living costs are services that cannot be traded, like the simple restaurant meal that in Japan could easily cost $50 per head, the cup of coffee for $1 and the haircut for $7. Here simple GNP comparisons go haywire.

Middlemen

Other figures tell the same story: a two-block bus ride, 50 cents; a game of golf, $100; an hour or so at a downtown bar, $500 (or more); a 10-minute taxi ride, $5.

Even those low-priced TV sets and transistors manage to jump a good 50 to 100 percent in price by the time they have passed through Japan's distribution system, with its layers of middlemen.

A look at the latest duty-free price list for East Asian airports is instructive. The distribution costs of moving French perfumes and Scotch whiskies out of their containers and into the hands of plane travelers would seem to be minimal. Yet Japan manages to head the list on every item — sometimes by as much as 50 percent.

A U.S. study of Japanese beef prices, which reflect the sad state of both the agricultural and the distribution industries in Japan, says that to reach parity with the United States, the exchange rate would have to be around 1,600 yen to the dollar.

In short, the nation with some of the word's most efficient manufacturing industries has many of the world's most inefficient service industries, particularly if labor costs are considered. It is a distortion that has long existed in the Japanese economy but has been disguised by the artificia valuation of the yen.

Now that the yen h forced to move to a more trading level, the gap is b apparent. Even the J whose basic instinct is to the service industries as an economic activity, fit ma absorbing the old, weak and unemployed, finally ad something is seriously wron

White Paper

In its white paper rel August, the Economic Agency noted that whereas ductivity gap between the least efficient industries United States was about pan the worker in the most produced 88 times more worker in the least efficie tries (agriculture and tradin

The agency compared economy to a Tokyo distri a cluster of new skyscrap planned development are up through a sea of shabby ry cafes and pinball pare skyscrapers represent Japa cient manufacturing indust shabby cafes and pinball figuratively and literally the inefficient service indus

It is a good if depressing ison. But it has its silver lin gleaming skyscrapers sh what the Japanese can d cleaning up the backward their society, once they deci so. In just five years, they b ated a model for city-cente opment on a par with the best.

If the Japanese ever i their service industries in ge and the recent rapid gro supermarket and fast-food indicates what can be done will find a new growth area valid and as large as the ma turing industries that hav tained their growth for the pa or three generations.

Not only will the GNP continue to improve, they wi become a lot more meaningfu

There are few advanced e mies today with that sort of p tial for further and sust growth.

Officials 'Descend From Heaven' Into Second Career

TOKYO (IHT) — The Japanese call it a *amakudari*, which means "descent from heaven." The term aptly describes the Japanese system in which government officials upon retirement move into choice positions in private business.

The practice is hardly unique to Japan. Although in countries such as Britain the practice is frowned upon, the shift of government officials, especially those in high positions, to lucrative jobs in the private sector is a common phenomenon in many parts of the world. What makes Japan different is the pervasiveness of the practice and the successful results it has produced.

Indeed, if close association between government and industry has been a major factor behind the national cohesiveness that raised Japan to its present economic position, it is *amakudari* that has helped sustain that association.

Top-ranking civil servants enjoy high prestige in Japan. To enter government service as a career it is necessary in the first place to have graduated from one of the nation's top universities and to have passed tough civil service exams. As a result, leading bureaucrats are among the nation's intellectual elite.

In their positions in the ministries, they wield a degree of influence often far beyond the authority of civil servants in comparable posts in other countries. As the term "descent from heaven" suggests, the only direction in which they can move in changing jobs is downward.

Income

Downward perhaps in influence, but not so in terms of income. As chief executives in private business, they usually earn far more than they did as bureaucrats.

The Mainichi newspaper wrote in a recent editorial: "Even in these days when almost every enterprise is trying to cut its manpower as a means of coping with the prolonged recession, high-ranking bureaucrats seem to be completely free from any worries about re-employment after their retirement."

Last year, the National Personnel Agency approved 197 out of 2,400 applications from retired high-ranking civil servants for employment in private firms.

Retiring Japanese civil servants who held managerial positions are prohibited by law from taking jobs for two years after retirement with companies that deal with departments and posts to which they were assigned in their final five years of civil employment. However, exceptions can be and are made by the agency at its discretion. While charges of collusion are not uncommon, it is also a fact that a close relationship between government and industry through *amakudari* executives is accepted as the normal pattern of operation. A corporation will seek the services of a retired bureaucrat for the extent to which his influence in his former ministry will help the corporation.

The whole system is strengthened by traditional junior-senior relationships in which younger men in the bureaucratic (or company) hierarchy become obligated to their department chiefs who have looked after them, even after the chiefs have been retired or transferred.

Another contributing factor is the group-oriented thinking of the Japanese that breeds a group loyalty alien to the individual-oriented society of the West. Group loyalty, whether it is to school, social or business, binds group members even after a member has departed from his group.

The Japanese, of course, rarely admit this. Group loyalty is so ingrained in traditional behavior that it comes naturally, unconsciously. The two years a retiring bureaucrat must wait before taking a job with a company over which he had jurisdiction as a civil servant does little to dilute the loyalty built up over a lifetime career.

But while there is the temptation for companies to use *amakudari* bureaucrats to pull strings for favorable government consideration, on the whole there is remarkably little abuse. This is undoubtedly what keeps the system operating so successfully.

There were charges of collusion following the involvement of Tokuji Wakasa, former president of All Nippon Airways, in the Lockheed scandal. Mr. Wakasa was deputy minister of transportation before he joined Japan's second largest airline. And there are probably other cases that are unpublicized.

Because of Japan's custom of early retirement, hundreds, even thousands, of civil servants with a wealth of talent and managerial experience find themselves out of jobs. With Japan's economic success built on the hand-in-glove association between private business and government, *amakudari* bureaucrats are able to perform a useful function.

This inevitably leads to situations in which managers who have come up through the ranks in private industry find their paths to further promotion blocked by *amakudari* bureaucrats. And there have been protests. The staff of the Tourist Information Center in Tokyo and the Japan National Tourist Organization's union have gone on strike to protest the appointment of *amakudari* officials to key posts.

One of the issues was that JNTO is a subsidiary of the Ministry of Transportation. While retiring bureaucrats entering private business are usually selected for their abilities and fields of experience, those moving into semi-official government organizations are not always selected by this yardstick.

As large private corporations customarily give retiring executives positions in their subsidiaries, the government farms out its top bureaucrats — those untapped by private industry yet having years of usefulness ahead — to its semi-official organizations.

The issue was the subject of debate in the Diet when an opposition Socialist member accused the government of allowing ranking bureaucrats to monopolize more than half the top executive posts in semigovernmental corporations. Attacking what he called the "the bureaucrats' paradise," he charged that 60 percent of the executive positions (487 executive posts) in the 112 semigovernmental corporations, are held by *amakudari* bureaucrats.

The Finance Ministry traditionally has the highest number of *amakudari* bureaucrats. Of the 197 leading civil servants approved for "descending" last year, 49 were from this ministry, 21 were from the Construction Ministry, with 19 from the National Tax Agency, 18 from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and 17 each from Transportation and Post.

Of the 197, some 70 were given positions of president, vice-president or senior director. Of these, 34 were less than 50 years of age, 158 were in their 50s and five were in their 60s.

— K.I.



Most of the 114 million people in Japan have something from Europe.

AND THEY WANT MORE!

Most Japanese have *something* from Europe: a bottle of Chanel, a Dupont lighter, Scotch whisky in the cupboard, sunglasses by Dior, or skis by Rossignol.

Europe means romance to the man in the streets of Japan. And something from Europe brings that feeling a little closer for him.

That is why Mitsui has been so successful in importing European goods. But it seems only to have whetted the appetites of Japanese consumers.

They want more goods from Europe.

And Mitsui wants to give them more.

This year, imports from Europe will grow more than 35 percent, just as they grew 18.6 percent last year. More people drink J & B Scotch whisky — imported by Mitsui. Bisquit cognac sales are up. The same is true with King Oscar sardines, Martini & Rossi vermouth, Lipton tea, Dofo cheeses, and a host of other Mitsui-imported brands.

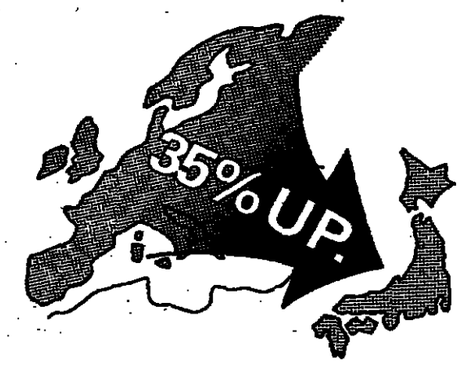
If there is no proper route for selling a product Mitsui thinks will do well, a special one is made. As, for instance, with Ikea furniture from Sweden. Mitsui pioneered the idea of a furniture supermarket just to sell Ikea products.

British Leyland also is familiar with the organizational ability of Mitsui. Leyland Japan, a joint venture between British Leyland and Mitsui, has driven right into the Japanese market with Jaguars, TR7s and MGBs. The Leyland Japan showroom in downtown metropolitan Tokyo always draws a crowd of shoppers.

Mitsui brings European fashions to Japan with Valentino, and seven-colour offset printing presses by Nebiolo.

You see, European products are very much a part of everyday life in Japan, adding a distinctive flavour to the Japanese lifestyle.

If you have a product you think is right for Japan, call Mitsui — specialists in importing from Europe.



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